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# THE TIMES

Brixton: The judge, the blacks and the police, page 12

# Landslide for Mitterrand party in first ballot

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

The Socialist Party scored a landslide victory in the first ballot of the parliamentary elections today. It gained the highest percentage of votes cast for one party in the history of the Fifth Republic. The turnout of 70.7 per cent was the second lowest in 19 years.

The Socialists and their Left-wing Radical partners would alone have an absolute majority of seats, without the Communists, in the new *National Assembly* if today's trend is confirmed in the second round of voting on June 21.

Computer estimates at 8 pm when the polls closed in the Paris region gave the Socialists between 37 and 39 per cent of the vote—13 per cent more than they obtained in the last parliamentary elections.

The Communists polled more than 16 per cent, a figure comparable *with their score in the* first ballot of the presidential elections on April 26 when they lost a million voters.

That shows that the fall in the Communist vote then was not a passing occurrence, linked to the special circumstances of the presidential elections; but the indication of a permanent decline, of paramount importance for future balance of power in French politics.

The two parties of the previous Government suffered a substantial setback even in relation to the presidential election. This is confirmation of the dynamic trend provoked by the election of M François Mitterrand as President on May 10.

The tactics of the Gaullists and Giscardians of putting up a single candidate in most constituences in order to stem the "pink tide" has obviously not paid off. Coming so soon after their antagonism in the presidential election it struck the voters as unnatural.

The Gaullist scored 20.67 per cent, and the Giscardian Union pour la Démocratie Française 19.75 per cent, according to computer estimates. Translated in terms of seats, it means that they look like losing between them 120 out of the 274 seats they held in the last Parliament.

The high rate of abstentions is a classic phenomenon under the Fifth Republic. When parliamentary elections take place in the wake of a referendum or presidential elections, the rate of abstentions is always higher than when they take place independently.

For the first time in 36 years, President Mitterrand voted in his constituency of Chateau-Chinon for someone other than himself. The candidate this time is his stand-in, M Bernard Bardin, who has no worries about his election in this Socialist stronghold.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was elected outright in today's first ballot in his constituency of Lille, which he has represented since 1973. In the last parliamentary elections, he had been forced into a second run-off ballot. "I am really moved by this result which I did not expect", he said.

M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, was also elected outright in his Corrèze stronghold in central France. He said that the results today made it possible for the Socialists to hope for an absolute majority in the new Assembly.

*The multiplying* effects of the majority voting system has considerably amplified the defeat of the outgoing Government. At the same time it has led to the elimination of small or splinter parties on both the extreme right and the extreme left. Even the 4 per cent scored by the Ecologists in the presidential elections has been whittled down to practically nothing.

*The Socialists will now find* themselves with the same absolute domination of the Assembly that was held for nearly a decade by the Gaullists. The scope of the Mitterrand success can only be compared with the Gaullist landslide of 1968 in the wake of the student and worker riots. Then the Gaullists obtained 297 seats.

M Lionel Jospin, the First Secretary of the Socialist Party, did not even wait for the final results today to comment on his party's victory.

The voting had, he said, consolidated the great shift in political forces which manifested itself in the election of M Mitterrand.

"Frenchmen did not want to be robbed of their choice of May 10 of François Mitterrand and his orientations. They condemned the old majority which had no alternative programme to offer and only proposed criticism of the Socialist Government."

But he said that although today's results were promising, they must not lead the voters of the left to demobilize between the two ballots.

□ Second round: Those candidates getting more than 50 per cent of the votes cast today and the votes of at least 25 per cent of the registered electorate are elected on the first round.

Those less successful but still hopeful must stand again in the second round on Sunday. To qualify for the second ballot a candidate must have obtained the votes of more than 12.5 per cent of the registered voters in today's first round.

In most constituencies, second-round voting will be between two candidates only because of electoral alliances and deals.

□ Chirac concession: M Chirac said that the results of today's balloting represented a clear victory for the Socialists that could mean an absolute parliamentary majority after the second round (Agence France-Press reports).

Photograph and poll turnout, page 6

# The Queen's safety is being reviewed

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The incident affecting the Queen at the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Saturday came in the wake of a recent review of security for the Royal Family after attacks on public figures abroad.

Today Marcus Simon Sarjeant, aged 17 and unemployed, of Capel le Ferne, Kent, is to appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court charged with firing six blank cartridges from a replica gun at the Queen as she entered Horse Guards Parade to the ceremony. The Queen was unhurt, but had to calm her horse Burmese before continuing the ceremony.

The incident, according to a source close to Buckingham Palace, follows a review of security for the Royal Family and their homes prompted by the recent attacks on President Reagan and the Pope, both by lone gunmen. Experts looked at precautions in hand at palaces, and the problems of public appearances.

The general view was that it would be inconceivable to stop such appearances, and that some risks might have to be taken, although everything possible would be done to protect the Queen and her family.

Yesterday Buckingham Palace would not comment on any recent review but said that security was always kept under review. Scotland Yard, which provides officers to protect the Royal Family, also said that security was constantly reviewed.

However, Scotland Yard added that the weekend's events would bring a fresh examination of the problems of protecting the Queen. The man in charge, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Radley, will also have to consider the problems of the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer, which is now six weeks away.

The ceremony will bring to London a number of foreign dignitaries and the Royal Family will be on public view to and from St Paul's Cathedral.

Saturday's incident, watched by millions on television, was over in a matter of minutes. As the sound of the shots rang out at the corner of Horse Guards Parade and the Mall, the Queen's horse was startled but brought under control as policemen pushed into the crowd behind her.



The Queen calmed Burmese as the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Charles rode up alongside her.

It would have been for the Queen herself to halt the ceremony or curtail it, based on the advice of the police. This would have been pased to her by Major General H. D. A. Langley, the officer commanding the Household Division.

Yesterday the Queen spent a day free of any public engagements. According to Buckingham Palace "the Queen is perfectly all right. She suffered in no way". Later today she will be attending a service of thanksgiving for the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle.

In the meantime a number of MPs are considering raising the issues surrounding Saturday's incident and the control of replica weapons in the Commons. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is likely to face some questioning and will receive a report on the incident from Scotland Yard.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw the incident from the special stand erected for the Prime Minister and the representatives of the Commonwealth. She is understood to have been in touch with Buckingham Palace.

Mr Sarjeant has been charged that on June 13, 1981 at the Mall he wilfully discharged near the person of Her Majesty the Queen a blank cartridge pistol with intent to alarm her contrary to section two of the Treason Act 1842.

Police investigating the case under the command of Detective Superintendent Charles Snape are examining a replica pistol and a message written on the back of a Kent bus seat threatening the attack.

No further charges are expected against Mr Sarjeant, the son of an electrical engineer, who was held at Cannon Row police station.

□ MPs on both sides of the Commons believe that Saturday's incident will force the Government to introduce legislation, for which some backbenchers have been pressing for several months, to control replica guns (Julian Haviland writes).

Mr Whitelaw is to be tackled again today by Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, and a minister in the last government, and Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, who is Parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation.

Mr Ennals said yesterday that, when the two MPs went together to see Mr Whitelaw to convince him that the law should be changed, they believed they persuaded him.

"But he then sent back a letter, which I guess was drafted by the Civil Service, which set out all the difficulties. Mr Griffiths and I did not accept that these difficulties were insurmountable, and in the light of yesterday's events it is clear that there must be legislation."

Mr Ennals's interest began more than a year ago, when the wife of a jeweller in his constituency was held up with a replica pistol, and robbed of jewelry worth £2,000 to £3,000.

"There have been a number of incidents when replicas have been used and have led to deaths."

In Saturday's incident a member of the security forces might legitimately have fired back at whoever was aiming the replica at the Queen, and might have killed an innocent bystander, Mr Ennals said.

Mr Griffiths, speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, said that he fired a replica Webley, loaded with blanks, in Mr Whitelaw's office.

The Home Secretary asked his officials to think again, but the result, three months later, was a three-page letter of Civil Service argument, saying why it was impossible.


Marcus Simon Sarjeant in air cadet uniform.

Lance Corporal Alex Galloway, aged 36, of the Scots Guards, talked yesterday of the "raw hate" he felt as he pounced after the blanks were fired.

He admitted that the thought ran through his head that he should use his ceremonial

Continued on back page, col 6


Photographs by Bill Warhurst

A heavy police guard yesterday for the Prince of Wales at a horse riding event for the disabled at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire. The Prince was closely shadowed by six armed detectives, and 50 uniformed and plain clothes officers were drafted in at the last moment. But police found it impossible to give real cover as the Prince chatted (right) to riders and spectators.

# Eire election leaves power in the balance

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

It will be a fortnight before it is known for certain who will form the next administration in the Irish Republic after Thursday's general election, which produced a hung parliament.

Six independent MPs hold the balance of power between the Fianna Fail Party of Mr Charles Haughey and the combined forces of Fine Gael and the Labour Party.

Fianna Fail took 45 per cent of the first preference vote, its worse performance since 1961. Fine Gael did best out of the swing against the Government of 4.5 per cent, capturing its biggest-ever vote and making it for the first time a credible challenger to become the single biggest party.

The Labour Party was humiliated, losing even its leader, Mr Frank Cluskey. On Wednesday it elects a new leader and a delegate conference will decide next Sunday whether it is willing to try to form another coalition. Its mood is far more unpredictable than when it created the coalition government of 1973/77 with Fine Gael, but the odds seem to favour another partnership.

The Dail will elect a new administration on June 30, but whatever happens the incoming Government will be in constant danger of defeat. The result was: Fianna Fail, 78 seats; Fine Gael, 65; Labour 15; others, 8.

Two of the "others" are terrorists held at the Maze prison, Belfast. Patrick Agnew, aged 26, serving 16 years for various offences including attempted murder, was elected in co Louth, which adjoins South Armagh.

Kieran Doherty, also 26, serving 22 years for possession of firearms and explosives, captured the fourth seat in the border constituency of Cavan-Monaghan. Mr Doherty is on hunger strike and is likely to be dead in four to five weeks, which will precipitate a by-election. Another hunger striker seems likely to stand.

*Mr Haughey made it clear on* Saturday that he intends trying to remain as Prime Minister. The Government and opposition parties each have the potential support of three of the six independent MPs. The Maze men, naturally, will not be there to vote.

Mr Haughey may be forced into the fascinating prospect of seeking the support of Mr Neal Blaney, a hard-line Donegal in*dependent* and an *outspoken* supporter of the Provisionals.

The arithmetic at present seems to favour a coalition government. However, the Labour Party, whose percentage share of first preference votes dropped from 11.6 per cent in 1977 to less than 10 per cent, is likely to make stringent conditions before agreeing to a partnership.

Fine Gael took 36 per cent of *the first preference votes*, a 6 per cent improvement on 1977.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Fine Gael leader, can rightly claim a personal victory. He has transformed the inefficient party machine since assuming the leadership four years ago.

Results in full, page 2
Irish hangover, page 12
Leading article, page 13

## Split in Civil Service unions likely over strike call

Early returns from Civil Service union meetings show a marked variation in levels of support for an all-out strike by 530,000 white collar civil servants for an improved pay offer. A crucial strategic meeting of the nine unions' major policy committee could show deep divisions. Some moderate union leaders believe that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent. Most meetings of union members will be held during the next three days Page 2

## Meat debased by technology

Meat is being debased by companies using modern technology a report by Shropshire's trading standards department claimed. Analysts are unable to detect the practice. The department cites a household brand name of tinned ham that had been adulterated with urea Page 4

## McEnroe wins heated final

John McEnroe, aged 22, of the United States, won the singles event in the tennis tournament at Queen's Club for the third year in succession. He defeated another American, Brian Gottfried, 7—6, 7—5 in an hour and 50 minutes but not without another brush with the umpire, a woman, who warned him for "unsportsmanlike behaviour" Page 10

## Shark hits boat

A shark landed across the deck of a fishing boat off the Isle of Wight, killing itself and injuring two fishermen. The shark was 13ft long and is believed to have attacked the boat, which was nearly sunk by the impact Page 4

## Khomeini warns military leaders

Ayatollah Khomeini told the military to keep out of politics as the crisis over President Bani-Sadr grew. But the President's supporters dismissed reports that he had fled the country and in Parliament demands for a debate on his competency were resisted by the Speaker Page 5

## Post Office in cash squeeze

Government financial controls are causing serious problems for the Post Office, which faces mounting costs of refurbishing its old buildings, constructing new ones and mechanizing its operations Page 15

## Chinese avoid clash with Haig

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, was spared the expected clash over arms for Taiwan when he arrived in Peking. The subject was avoided at a banquet reception where Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, joined Mr Haig in denouncing Soviet expansionism Page 5



## Ousted MP may seek by-election

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The Labour Party is faced with the possibility of a politic*ally* embarrassing by-election in Liverpool, West Derby, between Mr Eric Ogden, the sitting "moderate" Labour member, and Mr Robert Wareing, the left-winger, who was last week chosen by the local constituency party to contest the next election.

Mr Ogden has indicated that he is seriously thinking of bringing matters to a head between the left and right wings of the party by resigning his seat and trying to force a by-election, in which he would describe himself as "Labour MP seeking reelection".

He would forfeit party membership by opposing Mr Wareing, the official Labour candidate; but if returned, he says, he would ask to be allowed to join the parliamentary party and take the Labour whip.

Mr Ogden, a Labour MP for 17 years, is sponsored by the National Union of Mineworkers.

He said on BBC radio's *The World This Weekend* yesterday that to force a by-election "would be a tremendous gamble". He could not at present meet the expenses.

But all his political instincts and experience told him that the ballot box was the only way the ordinary voters could say what kind of Labour MP and Labour Party they wanted.

One difficulty for Mr Ogden is that he could not be sure if he resigned that a by-election would follow at once. By convention it would fall to the Labour Party to move the writ for a poll, and it might be in no hurry.

Yet that is only a convention. Any friendly MP is empowered *to move the writ*.

West Derby is a safe seat, but due to disappear because of boundary changes before the next general election.

Barnsley clash, page 2

## 30 Polish attacks on Russians claimed

By Our Foreign Staff

There have been about 30 attacks on Soviet soldiers or their families in Poland in recent weeks, according to a weekly Polish communist publication opposed to reforms in the country.

The independent Solidarity trade union has asked for a thorough police investigation after the latest anti-Soviet incident when paint was daubed on a monument in Lublin symbolizing gratitude to Soviet soldiers who liberated the town at the end of the Second World War.

Solidarity sent a team yesterday to clean off the paint which had been put on the monument in broad daylight earlier in the weekend while Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was in Lublin to address a meeting. Mr Walesa denounced the incident on national television and called it "a provocation intended to smear Solidarity".

At the same time Mr Walesa is quoted today in the German magazine *Der Spiegal* as saying that a Soviet intervention in Poland would be "the biggest, senseless mistake which they could make". Poles would resist both actively and passively, he said.

The latest details of anti-Soviet acts in Poland and the assertion that 30 Soviet citizens have been harassed appear in the new weekly *Rzeczywistosc* (Reality), which blames the authorities for failing to act.

The Soviet Union last week protested to the Polish leaders over what it said was an increase in anti-Soviet incidents in Poland. Although they deny any such increase, the Polish leaders responded by saying they would apply stern measures against the "madmen who want to set our homeland on fire", as General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, told Parliament.

Meanwhile, Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish party leader, has won overwhelming election by a Krakow regional party conference as delegate to the national party conference set for July 14. In what are now genuinely free elections he received 365 out of 383 valid votes.

Such a decisive result shows that party support for him personally, as well as for his middle of the road policies, has increased since the Soviet Union tried to promote his removal at last week's emergency meeting of the Polish party Central Committee. Mr Kania, whose election last September was received with national indifference, is seen now as a guarantee that reforms will not be reversed.

Also elected delegates to the congress were Mr Mieczylaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of negotiations with Solidarity, and Mr Jozef Klasa, the Central Committee member in charge of the media.

So far, about 600 of the 1,950 party congress delegates have been selected. The Russians are watching the process closely because it is at the congress that the new leadership will be elected by democratic vote.

The Russians have accused the "extremist wing" of Solidarity of aiming to take over political power.

Yesterday, however, Mr Walesa— who has recently been coming out more firmly for moderation—said that the radicals were in a way "necessary to control our work effectively, to agitate and exaggerate various misdoings".

But he was emphatic in saying that the radicals could not take decisions in the name of everybody.

Mr Walesa told union members that he would like to go back to regular work "provided you elect sensible people to the union. But, if you elect machine guns I shall stay and struggle so as not to waste our achievements and chances as we have wasted so many times before in our history."

## Bomb meant for Gardiner, IRA claims

A bomb found outside Queen's University in Belfast was intended to kill Lord Gardiner, the IRA claimed yesterday.

The former Lord Chancellor was chairing a conference at the university on Saturday when terrorists fastened a 3lb device underneath the car they claimed he was using, but it fell off and was defused by the Army.

Police in the city confirmed that a bomb was found in the area.

An IRA statement said: "We meant to kill Gardiner, the political architect of the criminalization policy and the H-Blocks. The device fell off the car and failed to explode."

Lord Gardiner, who was believed to have arrived in Belfast on Friday night, had left the university to catch a flight back to London shortly before the bomb was discovered.

It was found near the junc*tion* of University Road and Elmwood Avenue, close to the university, in an area where many students and businessmen park their cars.

At the conference on the administration of Justice that Lord Gardiner was chairing a speaker called for the end of no-jury trials in Ulster.

Paddy Quinn, an IRA man from Belleeks, co Armagh, is to join the Republican hunger strike at the Maze Prison, Provisional Sinn Fein said yesterday. Mr Quinn, aged 29, will start refusing food today. He will be the sixth person on the fast.

Mr Quinn was a close friend of Raymond McCreesh, one of the four republicans who have died on the hunger strike and was captured with him while preparing to ambush soldiers in South Armagh in June, 1976. He is serving 14 years for attempted murder, possessing explosives and belonging to the IRA.

# Civil Service unions divided over all-out strike

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The Civil Service unions will enter this week's crucial strategic meeting deeply divided on whether to step up their 14-week-old dispute into an all-out strike.

Early returns last night from meetings which the nine unions are holding with members showed a marked variation in levels of support for a call to all 530,000 white collar civil servants to stop work for a fortnight or more.

Thursday's meeting of the unions' major policy committee will be held with some moderate union leaders believing that the Government may have won its battle to limit pay increases to 7 per cent for this year.

Most meetings will be held during the next three days but first meetings in the Society of Civil and Public Servants, whose 106,000 members have been recommended by the executive to support an all-out strike, suggest that the outcome in that union will be finely balanced or could even show a narrow majority against a national walk-out.

In contrast, however, early results from the 225,000-member Civil and Public Services Association, the largest Whitehall union, and the 67,000-member Inland Revenue Staff Federation show substantial backing for an all-out strike.

In the Institution of Civil and Public Servants, which has about 100,000 members, first returns suggest that branches are following their leaders' advice by voting in favour of continued selective strike action by four to one and rejecting calls for an all-out strike by as high as eight to one.

Most union leaders are thought to prefer an all-out strike to the continuation of selective action, partly because of growing financial pressures. The levy to support the selective strikes is bringing in only about half the £500,000 a week the dispute is costing.

Thursday's meeting will also assess whether all-out action in the Department of Employment and Department of Health and Social Security, by stopping payments to claimants, would sharply increase the pressure on the Government, as some union leaders believe, or create a propaganda backlash against the unions. There is strong militant support for such action in those departments.

The nine union executives will meet between Wednesday evening and the mid-morning session of the committee on Thursday to assess the returns.

What was clear yesterday from the early returns was that no convincing votes have so far been recorded in favour of the third option put formally to members by the Council of Civil Service Unions, that they should accept the government offer.

Senior union leaders, all of whom emphasized that they would be intent on maintaining unity among the unions on Thursday whatever course was adopted, appeared to fall into three identifiable camps: those who believe that an early settlement may now be necessary; those who believe that an all-out strike is essential if only to show the Government that ministers will face a fight next year unless they yield to union demands for arbitration in 1982; and those who believe that an all-out strike has a real chance of producing an improved offer for 1981.

First results from the bigger unions:

SCPS: Meetings covering about 10 per cent of members were running 55-45 against an all-out strike; most of those were in London and are not necessarily representative.

CPSA: Strong majorities for all-out action, including DHSS, Newcastle (3,400 to 1,400 votes) and the Department of National Savings, Durham (890 to 360) which is not among normally militant branches.

IRSF: About six out of more than 60 meetings held so far. Large majorities are in favour of all-out action at Manchester and Cumbernauld, with lesser majorities at Bolton and Stoke. Only Newcastle upon Tyne was showing a majority (12 votes) against all-out action.

IPCS: Meetings covering about 3,500 members have voted four to one against settling and in favour of selective strikes, with eight to one against all-out action.

## Army ready to provide ambulances

By Our Labour Staff

Military ambulances were expected to be stationed in barracks in London today in case they are required to provide emergency cover during a 24-hour unofficial strike by the capital's 3,000 ambulancemen.

Mr Terence Pettifer, vice-chairman of the London ambulance service convenors, last night predicted 80 per cent support for the stoppage, which is opposed by union leaders.

The London Ambulance Service said it believed contingency plans would ensure there would not be an unacceptable risk to life because of the stoppage and repeated appeals to the public and doctors not to make unnecessary emergency calls.

Drivers from the police, the St John's Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross will provide cover under police control. They are understood to have more than a hundred vehicles at their disposal, compared with the 145 normally in use during the day in the London service, which is said to be the biggest in the world, covering a population of eight million.

Yesterday evening 50 fully equipped converted Land-Rovers used by the Army as ambulances were waiting at Combermere barracks, Windsor.

Emergency calls will be rerouted to Scotland Yard, which will give details to the nearest of 76 designated police stations to the incident.

Doctors and emergency consultants will remain throughout the day at the Waterloo Road ambulance control centre to give expert advice.

Union leaders are expected to hold exploratory talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service later in the week but plans for a ban on all work except emergencies are likely to proceed on Wednesday. Scottish and West Yorkshire crews were reported by shop stewards yesterday to have voted against handling emergency calls on Wednesday.

## Harrods strike call over pay dispute

By Our Labour Staff

A quarter of the staff of Harrods, the London store, may be asked to strike this week after union rejection of a pay offer of between 6 and 8.6 per cent.

The dispute over the management's rejection of a 20 per cent claim by the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers comes less than a fortnight before the annual shareholders' meeting of House of Fraser, which owns the Brompton Road store.

Shop stewards have been pressing union leaders to take action over what they say is a threat to jobs posed by the battle for ownership of Harrods.

Union leaders have agreed to seek meetings with both Lonrho, whose takeover bid has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, and House of Fraser to seek assurances that staffing levels will be maintained.

Union officials have advised their Harrods members that a picket planned by shop stewards outside the store tomorrow should be during the lunch hour because procedure in the pay dispute has not been exhausted.

A union branch meeting tomorrow night is due to consider calls for an unofficial strike, probably for 24 hours, in an attempt to bring pressure on the company.

The current offer is understood to increase the rate for new recruits to £74.25, to reduce the probationary period from a year to nine months and to put those who have completed their probation on a basic rate of £81.50 a week.

The union, which represents about a quarter of the store's 4,000 employees, wants a probation period of only three months, after which employees would earn a new minimum basic rate of at least £91.20 a week.

## NUCLEAR CLAIM WON BY WIDOW

A widow has won a 19-year fight to prove that her husband died from radiation, in what is believed to be the first successful claim of its kind in Britain. An official report on her case questions the issue of safety limits of radiation exposure operated at power stations and says there may be no acceptable limit at all.

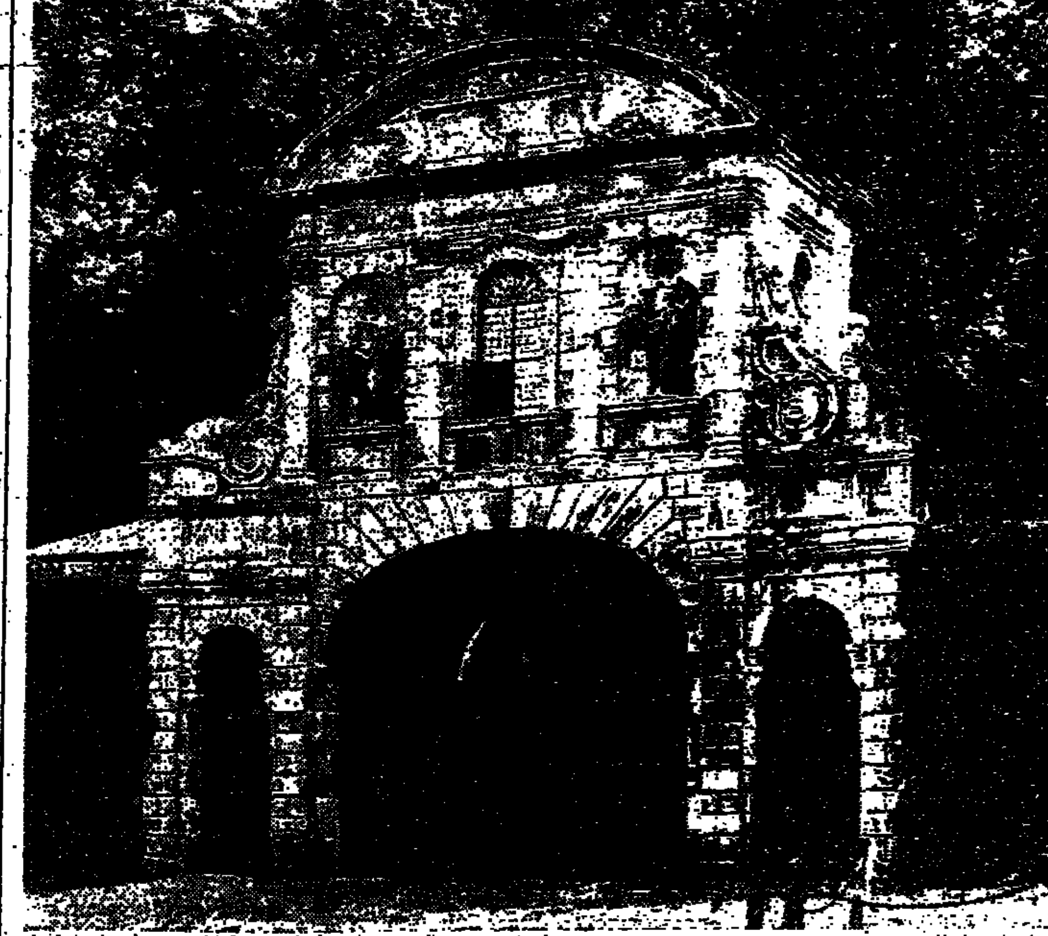
Mr Douglas Reith, a Social Security Commissioner, has decided that Mrs Jeannie Gillen, whose husband worked at the Dounreay experimental nuclear power station in Scotland, should be awarded an industrial death benefit backdated for 19 years. She intends to claim compensation from the Atomic Energy Authority.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

## Robot from the life class

Mr Tim Jones with his "Proton", a programmable automaton, which he is exhibiting at the Royal College of Art's degree show. Mr Jones's brief was to design an automated mannequin for exhibitions and shop displays. The show is at the RCA, Kensington Gore, London, until next Sunday. Weekdays, 10 am-7 pm; weekend, 10 am-6 pm.





*Temple Bar, now at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, and said to be at risk of total loss.*

# MP's plea to save monument

By John Young, Planning Reporter

Mr Reginald Freeson, Labour MP for Brent, East, and Minister for Housing and Construction in the previous Labour Government, has asked Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to explain the Government's position on the restoration of Temple Bar.

For nearly a century the monument, which was once the gateway to the City of London, has stood at the entrance to Theobald's Park, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. Mr Freeson says its present condition is a disgrace, with statuary, coping and other stonework corroding and collapsing. There is a risk, he adds, of total loss.

Five years ago a trust was established to raise funds for its restoration and, if possible, its reerection at the north-west corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

The National Heritage Fund has promised £50,000 and the Government has offered 10 per cent of the money raised up to a maximum of £70,000. Money is also being collected in the United States, but the estimated cost of restoration in *situ* is £350,000. A further £700,000 would be needed to return it to London.

Mr Freeson is urging the Department of the Environment to inspect the monument.

## Germ attack in 1946 considered

By David Nicholson-Lord

Plans for an attack on Russian cities by Britain using atomic bombs and germ warfare weapons, which were studied by the chiefs of staff shortly after the end of the Second World War, have been found in documents at the Public Record Office.

A series of technical memoranda and reports dating from January to July, 1946, included a list of Russian cities with a population of more than 100,000 within bombing range of bases at Norwich, Nicosia, in Cyprus, and Peshawar, then in India.

Ranges from the Soviet Union to the United Kingdom and between the Soviet Union and the United States were also assessed.

A report from the chiefs of staff's joint technical warfare committee said: "The tremendous destructive power of the atomic bomb and the devastating effects against live targets expected from biological weapons, which can be produced with relatively small effort in terms of manpower on the part of the attacker, lead us to infer that the most profitable objects of attack by the new weapons will normally be concentrations of population, centres of distribution and communication.

"We cannot, however, rule out the possibility of diversionary and opportunity attacks on main fleets and bases, on convoys and on military concentrations in exceptional circumstances."

The committee necessarily assumed, it said, that no effective method would be found by the newly emergent United Nations of "eliminating altogether the latest developments in warfare, in particular atomic and biological weapons and methods of long-range bombardment".

A total of 58 target cities, making up 77.5 per cent of the Soviet Union's urban population, lay within 1,500 miles of the three bases.

The main report, *Future Developments in Weapons and Methods of War*, was submitted to the chiefs of staff committee in July, 1946, and was based on the work of a committee chaired by Sir Henry Tizard, the distinguished scientist.

It was unearthed by researchers with the Church of Scientology, which is campaigning for multilateral disarmament.

## Full results of election in Republic of Ireland

From Our Correspondent, Dublin

The following were elected in last Thursday's general election in the Irish Republic.

CARLOW—KILKENNY: Liam Aylward (FF), Tom Nolan (FF), Kieran Crotty (FG), Des Governey (FG), Seamus Patterson (Lab). Recount today.

CAVAN—MONAGHAN: Rory O'Hanlon (FF), John Wilson (FF), John Conlon (FG), Tom Fitzpatrick (FG), Kieran Doherty (M Bk).

CLARE: Sylvester Barrett (FF), Brendan Daly (FF), Bill Loughnanne (FF), Madeline Taylor (FG).

CORK, EAST: Carey Joyce (FF), Myra Barry (FG), Patrick Hegarty (FG), Joe Sherlock (SFWP).

CORK, NORTH CENTRAL: Sean French (FF), Dennis Lyons (FF), Bernard Allen (FG), Liam Burke (FG), Toddy O'Sullivan (Lab).

CORK, NORTH-WEST: Tom Meany (FF), Donal Creed (FG), Frank Crowley (FG).

CORK, SOUTH, CENTRAL: Gene Fitzgerald (FF), Pearse Wyse (FF), Peter Barry (FG), Hugh Coveney (FG), Eileen Desmond (Lab).

CORK, SOUTH-WEST: Flor Crowley (FF), Jim O'Keeffe (FG), P. J. Sheehan (FG).

DONEGAL, NORTH-EAST: Hugh Conaghan (FF), Paddy Harte (FG), Neil Blaney (Ind FF).

DONEGAL, SOUTH WEST: Clement Coughlan (FF), Pat Gallagher (FF), Jim White (FG).

DUBLIN, CENTRAL: Bertie Ahern (FF), George Colley (FF), Alice Glenn (FG), Michael Keating (FG), Michael O'Leary (Lab).

DUBLIN, NORTH: Ray Burke (FF), John Boland (FG), Nora Owen (FG).

DUBLIN, NORTH CENTRAL: Vincent Brady (FF), Charles Haughey (FF), George Bermingham (FG), Noel Browne (SLP).

DUBLIN, NORTH-EAST: Liam Fitzgerald (FF), Michael Woods (FF), Joe Cosgrave (FG), Sean "Dublin Bay" Loftus (Ind).

DUBLIN, NORTH-WEST: Michael Barrett (FF), Jim Tunney (FF), Hugh Byrne (FG), Mary Flaherty (FG).

DUBLIN, SOUTH: Niall Andrews (FF), Seamus Brennan (FF), Nuala Fennell (FG), John Kelly (FG), Alan Shatter (FG).

DUBLIN, SOUTH CENTRAL: Ben Briscoe (FF), Tom Fitzpatrick (FF), Gay Mitchell (FG), Fergus O'Brien (FG), John O'Connell (Ind).

DUBLIN, SOUTH-EAST: Gerard Brady (FF), Sean Moore (FF), Garret FitzGerald (FG), Richie Ryan (FG).

DUBLIN, SOUTH-WEST: Mary Harney (FF), Sean Walsh (FF), Larry McMahon (FG), Mervyn Taylor (Lab).

DUBLIN, WEST: Eileen Lemass (FF), Brian Lenihan (FF), Dick Burke (FG), Brian Fleming (FG), Jim Mitchell (FG).

DUN LAOGHAIRE: David Andrews (FF), Martin O'Donoghue (FF), Sean Barrett (FG), Liam Cosgrave (FG), Barry Desmond (Lab).

GALWAY, EAST: John Callanan (FF), Michael Kitt (FF), Paul Connaughton (FG).

GALWAY, WEST: Maire Geoghegan-Quinn (FF), Mark Killilea (FF), Bobby Molloy (FF), John Donnellan (FG), Michael Higgins (Lab).

KERRY, NORTH: Dennis Foley (FF), Tom McEllistrim (FF), Dick Spring (Lab).

KERRY, SOUTH: John O'Leary (FF), Michael Begley (FG), Michael Moynihan (Lab).

Patrick Agnew, the H-Block prisoner who topped the poll in Louth.

KILDARE: Charlie McGreevey (FF), Paddy Power (FF), Alan Duke (FG), Bernard Durkan (FG), Joe Bermingham (Lab).

LAOIS—OFFALY: Ger Connolly (FF), B. Cowan (FF), Liam Hyland (FF), Tom Enright (FG), Oliver J. Flanagan (FG).

LIMERICK, EAST: Peadar Clohessy (FF), Des O'Malley (FF), Michael Noonan (FG), Tom O'Donnel (FG), Jim Kemmy (Ind).

LIMERICK, WEST: Gerry Collins (FF), Michael Noonan (FF), Willie O'Brien (FG).

LONGFORD — WESTMEATH: Sean Keegan (FF, Albert Reynolds (FF), Patric Cooney (FG), Gerry L'Estrange (FG).

LOUTH: Padraig Faulkner (FF, Speaker), Eddie Filgate (FF), Bernard Markey (FG), Paddy Agnew (H Bk.

MAYO, EAST: Sean Calleary (FF), P. J. Morley (FF), Paddy O'Toole (FG).

MAYO, WEST: Padraic Flynn (FF), Dennis Gallagher (FF), Enda Kenny (FG).

MEATH: Brendan Crinion (FF), Jim Fitzsimmons (FF), John Bruton (FG), John Farrelly (FG), James Tully (Lab).

ROSCOMMON: Sean Doherty (FF), Terry Leyden (FF), John Connor (FG).

SLIGO—LEITRIM: John Ellis (FF), Ray MacSharry (FF), Joe McCartin (FG), Ted Nealdon (FG).

TIPPERARY, NORTH: John Ryan (FF), Michael Smith (FF), David Molony (FG).

TIPPERARY, SOUTH: Carrie Acheson (FF), Sean McCarthy (FF), Brendan Griffin (FG); Sean Treacy (Lab).

WATERFORD: Jackie Fahey (FF), William Kenneally (FF), Eddie Collins (FG), Austin Deasy (FG).

WEXFORD: Lorcan Allen (FF), Hugh Byrne (FF), Michael D'Arcy (FG), Ivan Yates (FG), Brendan Corish (Lab).

WICKLOW: Paudge Brennan (FF), Ciaran Murphy (FF), Godfrey Timmins (FG), Liam Kavanagh (Lab).

Abbreviations: FF, Fiana Fail: FG, Fine Gael: Lab, Labour Party: SFWP, Sinn Fein the Worker's Party: SLP, Socialist Labour Party: Ind, Independent: H Bk, H-Block Armagh Committee.

## Foot considering minister for equality, women told

The next Labour government may appoint a minister for equality, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, said last night.

Speaking at the National Conference of Labour Women at Buxton, Derbyshire, he said the party's national executive would look at the suggestion and see if it would be workable. "I do not make a promise about it. When I make promises I like to be absolutely sure they will be carried out" he said.

Mr Foot pledged that the next Labour manifesto would recognize the needs of women.

The conference voted to demand repeal of the Employment Act, 1980, because it reduced women's rights.

Delegates want a future Labour government to extend employment protection to all part-time workers and legislate for extended maternity leave, paternity leave and time off by right when children are ill.

But the conference rejected more controversial demands, such as the nationalization under workers' control and management of any company threatening redundancies. Delegates also rejected a call that the unemployed should have free bus travel, free entry to local authority leisure facilities and free registration for evening classes.

Compulsory conscription in peacetime drew firm opposition, and proposed changes in the taxation system were welcomed.

The conference demanded that legislation must guarantee an end to discrimination against women.

In her address to the conference Ms Charlotte Ellis, the chairman, said an expansion of the education system was one way of overcoming the threat of increasing unemployment.

## PUB CUSTOMERS FEEL PINCH

Public house patrons are feeling the pinch and are not spending so much time in their local, according to a survey just published.

Two years ago almost half the people questioned, 47 per cent, said they had visited a public house during the previous month. That number has dropped today to 43 per cent.

The survey, called "The British Pub", was carried out by NOP Market Research Ltd.

# Arsenic test as Benn prepares to go home

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Wedgwood Benn will be out of hospital before the end of the week; his family was told yesterday.

Although the results of tests at Charing Cross Hospital, London; are not yet available, the North West Thames Regional Health Authority confirmed that arsenic could have caused his illness.

Among other causes of the disease, acute polyneuritis, also known as the Guillain-Barré syndrome, are heavy metal poisoning, or alcohol. The latter has been ruled out as Mr Benn is a teetotaller.

Tests for all possible causes would be made, the authority said.

Mr Benn will be told by his doctors to rest completely for between four and six weeks, and thus will not be able to resume work in the Commons before the summer recess.

Mrs Frances Morrell, his former political adviser, who saw him yesterday, said he would be back in action by September.

☐ Supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn's bid for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party are to open a £3-a-head publicity appeal for funds to finance his campaign. It will be launched on Friday as a full-page advertisement in *Labour Weekly*, the party journal (Paul Routledge writes).

This move comes amid fears from moderates that their efforts to overturn the Wembley special conference decision, which gave the unions the biggest say in choosing the party leader, will fail.

The *Labour Weekly* declaration of support for Mr Benn is being organized by the Rank and File Mobilizing Committee, an umbrella body for left-wing groups backing his candidature.

According to a cyclostyled form being distributed at left-wing "fringe" meetings at union conferences, the advertisement is "designed to demonstrate the breadth of support behind Mr Benn's candidature, and to raise funds for the campaign to elect him".

His supporters aim to include signatories from all parts of the country and every section of the Labour movement, and signatories are expected to contribute at least £3 towards the cost of the advertisement.

Headed "The Deputy Leadership of the Labour Party", the advertisement will say in part: "This year is the first time that the Labour Party has a chance to choose its deputy leader. Tony Benn's candidacy is based squarely on a commitment to work for the implementation of party policy by the next Labour government, and on support for increased democracy within the party."

Trade union supporters of Mr Denis Healey, the rival moderate candidate, are to publicize a "round robin" this week of support from various leading figures in the Labour movement.

*Forward Labour*, a new right-wing pressure group publication circulating among moderates, calculates that 2.9 million union votes are already committed to, or are leaning towards, retaining the Wembley formula of 40 per cent for the unions and 30 per cent each for constituency parties and MPs.

Science report

# When left handers can call the tune

By the Staff of "Nature"

Left handers are not as handicapped as some might think. They are better than right handers at tapping out a rhythm and distinguishing the pitch of one musical note from another. So if only musical instruments were the right—or should it be said, the left—way round, our best musicians might well turn out to be left handed.

That is the result of two studies, one completed three years ago and the other just published in the journal *Cortex*. In the latest study, Mr J. D. Craig of the United States Army Human Engineering Laboratory studied how subjects could distinguish different rhythms played simultaneously. Craig played four-beat, five-note rhythms to the subjects through headphones, a different rhythm to each ear. There were four different rhythms, so a combination of four times four equals sixteen different rhythmical experiences for the listeners.

He asked his subjects to tap out the rhythms, using their dominant hand, and to distinguish which rhythm they heard in their left ear and which in their right. On average, he found that left handers got 12 out of 16 patterns correct, but right handers only 9. And he claims that the difference is significant, with a probability of only one in a thousand that the experiment would have indicated such a difference by chance.

In the earlier experiment, by Dr Diana Deutsch of the University of California, it was found that left handers could remember the relative pitch of the two notes, separated by a jumble of notes, more readily than right handers, although the effect was small (it was, in fact, greater with moderately left handed people than with strongly left handed ones).

So what is going on? Craig concludes that left handers have an enhanced ability to analyze simultaneous stimuli—or in other words, to distinguish signal from noise. And that may arise from a more balanced use by left handers of the two hemispheres of the brain, he suggests. In right handers, a number of experiments has shown that the left hemisphere, whose motor cortex is responsible for the movements of the right hand, including writing, is dominant for verbal reasoning and logical thought; and the right for imaginative and visio-spatial thinking. But in left handers the dominance is nowhere near so clear, Craig says, and it is rarely a simple mirror image of the right hander's organization.

The result may be, therefore, Craig says, that a left hander has the advantage of the ambidextrous: he or she is, in the language of the psychologists, mentally ambilateral—or to coin a phrase, ambibrained.

Source: *Cortex* (1980) vol 16, p 613.



## Labour left face split over challenge to Mason

By Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

The decision by Mr Jack Brown, vice-chairman of Barnsley constituency Labour party, to challenge Mr Roy Mason, shadow Minister of Agriculture and moderate MP for Barnsley, in the first round of the constituency's reselection process has placed the local party in an embarrassing position.

Mr Brown, a prominent supporter of Mr Wedgwood Benn, is the only non-miner in a position of influence in the Barnsley party.

A few weeks ago the Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers, led by Mr Arthur Scargill, announced that because constituencies occupied by NUM-sponsored MPs, including Barnsley, were due to be changed and the number increased by boundary changes next year, the union did not intend to nominate candidates for reselection now only to go through the same lengthy process next year.

That was seen as a temporary reprieve for Mr Mason. It was widely held that as a moderate he was a prime target for Mr Scargill and the left in its drive to get mining MPs who are more attuned to their views.

Mr Scargill and the left now find themselves in a dilemma. Mr Brown is expected to be nominated either by the Transport and General Workers' Union, to which he belongs, or by his Monk Bretton ward party. The general management committee of the Barnsley party will have to nominate either Mr Mason or another NUM candidate.

If they nominate Mr Mason at one reselection conference they can hardly change their minds at a second. If they do not nominate Mr Mason who retains a large following among Barnsley miners, but opt for another candidate, anti-left feeling may be generated which would not augur well for Mr Scargill, a front runner in the forthcoming election for NUM president when Mr Joseph Gormley retires.

Mr Gormley has said he believes the miners' sponsored MPs should be reselected provided they are doing their job well and not cutting across NUM policies. If the Barnsley miners nominate Mr Mason they run the risk of a general election being called before the boundary changes.

Mr Brown is confident that Mr Mason will be nominated for reselection by his union and will win. He said last night: "I have no chance of winning this seat. My action is purely symbolic, to affirm the principle that the Barnsley constituency party and the NUM have fought for, that is, mandatory reselection, no short list of one, no straight-through ride for anybody.

"There has to be a reselection process, and although I shall be seriously presenting alternative policies—withdrawal from Nato, withdrawal from the Common Market, and anti-nuclear—I have no illusions that the NUM vote will go against me.

"The main thing is to get the machinery working. We have fought for this machinery, and if we do not use it then we have set a precedent."

## Liberal support in poll vital to Jenkins

By Our Political Staff

Mr Roy Jenkins's decision to fight the Warrington by-election for the Social Democrats was made at a time when a third of the new party's initial support had ebbed away.

A poll conducted for *The Sunday Times* by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) shows a smaller drop for the Liberals between March and May, with the Conservatives the main beneficiaries.

Electors were asked: "How would you vote if there was a general election tomorrow?" The replies (with March figures in brackets) were:

Labour: 39 (38). Conservative: 35 (28). Liberal: 14 (17). Social Democrat: 10 (15). Other: 2 (2).

More encouraging for the Social Democrats is the level of support for an alliance with the Liberals. Like other polls, the MORI findings indicate that support for a Liberal-Social Democrat alliance, at 30 per cent, is greater than the combined support (27 per cent) for the two parties separately.

Also, when the question is put that way, support for the alliance comes within striking range of Labour (35 per cent) and Conservatives (32 per cent).

That is a measure of how important it will be for Mr Jenkins's performance at Warrington that he is seen to have the support of the Liberals.

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Security

# Royal wedding route to have 3,000 policemen

By John Young and Stewart Tendler

The vulnerability of members of the Royal Family on ceremonial occasions, as shown in Saturday's incident, has increased concern about next month's marriage of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer.

Unless the weather is too wet or too windy, the Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles and Prince Andrew will travel from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's Cathedral in open carriages.

Lady Diana will be in an enclosed glass coach, but after the service will return to the palace with the Prince in the open 1902 state landau.

The route is along the Mall, under Admiralty Arch, into Trafalgar Square, along the Strand and Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill. In addition to the tens of thousands of people lining it at street level, buildings all along the way are expected to be thronged with office staff, invited guests and tourists who have rented window space at prices reputedly ranging into hundreds of pounds.

The Mall is bordered by open parks or by large government buildings set back from the road, which should be fairly easy to search and patrol.

But once into the Strand and Fleet Street, the procession will pass dozens of buildings containing thousands of windows, offices often above shops and approached by back stairs and alleyways.

Plans for security cover have been under way for some time, drawing on past experience and a constant evaluation of possible threats. At a series of meetings between the palace, the Home Office and Scotland Yard arrangements have been examined and refined.

It is virtually impossible to screen the huge crowds that are expected, but Scotland Yard starts with the advantage that the route is often used for processions and the difficulties are known.

Police officers have visited every building along the route and identified the owners. All are now being asked to provide a detailed list of the people expected to be present for the wedding, and these people will be discreetly screened.

On the day of the wedding police officers will visit each building and check the occupants against the list they have been given.

At that stage some 3,000 police officers will take up their positions lining the route. They will be spaced four paces apart, with one officer facing the crowd from the edge of the road and another facing the back of the crowd from the front of buildings.

Police observation teams will be set up along the route and plain clothes officers will mingle with the crowds. Overhead, Scotland Yard will have the use of television cameras, which normally monitor traffic, on some parts of the route, and the two helicopters they now have in service. The machines also carry television camera equipment which transmit back to the Yard.

Scotland Yard is drawing up plans to check underground areas such as sewers beneath the route with the help of public utility workers. St Paul's will be checked with dogs trained to sniff out explosives.

In the meantime, Special Branch officers will be on their guard for any hint of trouble. The watch on Provisional IRA sympathizers and those who could pose a threat will be intensified.

Another worry for the security forces will be the concentration of foreign heads of state and other eminent guests, on a scale probably not seen in London since the Coronation in 1953. Almost any one of them could be the target of an assassination attempt by political opponents.

Because the wedding is regarded as a family and not a state occasion, the guests will not be travelling in the procession. But many of them are likely to insist on bringing their own security guards, a practice which the police in Britain do their best to discourage but which they are powerless to forbid.

There have been various threats to the Queen's life since she came to the throne, but on investigation they have seldom appeared to have much substance. In 1963 George Mead, aged 43, a labourer, was arrested after delivering a letter to a clergyman at St Paul's, but was found to be insane.

In 1966 John Morgan, an apprentice heating engineer, was imprisoned for four years after a concrete block was thrown at the Queen's car in Belfast.

There were other arrests in 1977 and 1978 for such apparently trivial offences as throwing an egg at the royal car and swearing at the Queen outside a cinema. But the incident which has until now caused the most alarm was the explosion at the Sullom Voe oil terminal, in the Shetland islands, during her visit last month.

She was well out of range of the blast, and not aware of it till afterwards, and responsibility was claimed by the Provisional IRA. That confirmed fears that, for perhaps the first time in two centuries or more, the monarchy might be under serious threat from political extremists and not just from cranks with imagined grievances.

The most serious attempt on any member of the Royal Family in living memory was in March, 1974, when Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips were returning to the Palace along the Mall after an engagement in the City.

Their car was blocked, and four men, including her chauffeur and her private detective, were wounded in a gunfight. Later Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period.

☐ Prince Charles's programme during his 24-hour visit to New York on Wednesday has been curtailed for security reasons (Michael Leapman writes from New York).

A visit he was to have made to City Hall to be greeted officially by the mayor has been cancelled because it might have provided a focus for an angry demonstration by opponents of British policy in Ireland.

Mr Patrick Murphy, chief of operations at the Police Department, said: "We are providing full presidential protection for the Prince".

He will now undertake only two activities: a trip round New York harbour on a well protected yacht and a visit to the Lincoln Centre for a gala performance by the Royal Ballet, followed by dinner and a ball there.

He will be whisked to and from those events with the minimum of exposure to the public.

The law

# Queen Victoria incident led to Treason Act

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

The Treason Act, 1842, was passed in a hurry by Parliament specifically to deal with acts which were intended more to frighten the Sovereign than to cause serious harm.

Parliament's reaction arose from the case of John Bean, a crippled youth who brandished a harmless pistol near Queen Victoria. The authorities thought that charging him with high treason would not be appropriate, and he was eventually convicted of the common law offence of causing public mischief and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The 1842 Act was designed to plug the gap between full high treason and what were considered to be the inadequately punished offences of common assault or public miscief.

Section 2 (there is no longer a section 1) has been used sparingly, probably only six times before last Saturday. Three occasions were during Queen Victoria's reign.

Only some of the cases involved pistols. The last use of section 2 was in 1966 and arose out of two separate incidents only minutes apart during a visit to Belfast by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

John Morgan, aged 17, was eventually convicted of throwing a concrete block at the Queen's car "with intent to injure or alarm her Majesty". He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

A middle-aged woman was originally charged under the Act with throwing a bottle at the Queen's car, but the charge was reduced later to one of disorderly conduct. She was sent to a mental hospital.

Before 1966 the last person to be charged under section 2 was George Andrew McMahon, a journalist, who, in July, 1936, threw a loaded firearm along the ground in the direction of King Edward VIII. At his trial he told of a plot to kill the King, and said that he had thrown the gun because he did not want to shoot at the King. He was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

One man convicted under the Act, Robert Pate, in 1850, actually managed to injure the Queen slightly by striking her head with a cane. He was sentenced to the maximum seven years and was transported.

In 1977 the Law Commission in a working paper provisionally recommended that a new, simplified law should replace the verbose and awkwardly worded 1842 Act. The essence of the crime would remain the same.

It would be an offence to have near the person of the Sovereign any explosive weapon, or other thing with intent to use it to injure or alarm her.

The Law Commission also proposed that the protection of the law should be extended to the Sovereign's consort, and to the heir to the throne. The commission's final views on the 1842 Act, which formed part of a wide-ranging inquiry into treason, sedition and similar offences, are still awaited.

Apart from using the 1842 Act, the police would probably have considered a number of other possibilities, though none would fit the bill as well: common assault, possessing an offensive weapon, and—more uncertainly—a charge under the Firearms Act.



The Queen turning to address the Prince of Wales when she took her position shortly after the six blanks were fired. "The Queen was aware of some sort of incident", Buckingham Palace said. Photograph by Michael Ward

## How the Queen and unflappable Burmese coped

A potentially dangerous situation was averted on Saturday because the Queen is an experienced and very good horsewoman who takes horse-riding seriously (Pamela Macgregor-Morris writes).

She has ridden astride since she was a small child but is also an accomplished side-saddle rider, having used that style for more than thirty years, including taking the salute at the trooping ceremony as Princess Elizabeth.

She received instruction annually from the greatest expert of the day, the late Mrs Doreen Archer-Houblon, who came over from co Kilkenny each May for 21 years. She has ridden for the past 13 or 14 years with Miss Sylvia Stanier, the niece of Colonel Sir John Miller, the Crown Equerry. Miss Stanier, after many years in co Kildare with the Hume-Dudgeon family, is now living in Northamptonshire and was made MVO in the Birthday Honours. She was a spectator on Saturday.

During May and June the Queen rides side-saddle regularly four times a week, either in the garden or in the riding school at Buckingham Palace, and sometimes at Windsor.

Her horse, Burmese, who was presented by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a six-year-old, has carried the Queen at the trooping ceremony on 13 occasions and is quite unflappable. She did nothing untoward on Saturday, and spectators who said on television that she had reared cannot know the meaning of the word. The mare does not mind noises.

The running policemen and the Household Cavalry horses trying to turn round (the first instinct of a frightened horse being to run away from whatever has startled it) caused her to prance a couple of times, but that was all. The Queen patted her and remarked afterwards how good she had been.

Weaponry

# Replica gun and extra loud blanks on sale for just £33.45

By Our Crime Reporter

Strict controls cover the availability and sale of arms in Britain, but for £33.45p anyone over the age of 17 can buy himself a "Jackal" replica revolver and 300 ".22 extra loud blanks".

The gun, with a choice of four-inch, six-inch or eight-inch barrels, is offered by a Sussex firm which also sells "fully sized, fully functioning machined non-guns", such as copies of the Walther PPK automatic and Browning Hi-Power, used by police forces and the Services, at up to £40.

At the top end of the market are copies of sub-machine guns, which do not fire blanks, at just under £100.

The firm, based in Hailsham, Sussex, has its competitors. One in Watford, Hertfordshire, offers versions of the Colt 45 which will fire blanks, for up to £42.

Available through sports shops, toy shops and classified or display advertising, replica weapons of various types and capabilities have found a strong market. Between 100,000 and 250,000 have been sold in recent years.

Produced in West Germany, Japan and Italy, most are made of a soft zinc alloy, but some are made of steel. To prevent replicas being fired, toughened steel is used to plug barrels and the chambers of revolvers.

In theory at least, according to one arms expert yesterday, a skilled engineer can remove the plugs, but in practice the guns will not stand up to firing bullets for long and will disintegrate. The ammunition they would use would be of the lowest power available and would make them not much more powerful than an air rifle.

The Firearms Act, 1968, controls replicas capable of firing, but those which cannot be fired are not controlled. But the law does include severe penalties for the use of replicas in crime.

The legislators were clearly aware of the dangers which realistic weapons could pose. Since then some police officers claim the dangers have become a reality.

Recently in a security industry magazine Mr Douglas Gomez, head of the Metropolitan Police's firearms section, said: "They may have a legitimate interest for collectors and people with a genuine interest in firearms, but their misuse is coming to notice more frequently."

Chief Supt Albert Robbins, head of Scotland Yard's firearm training branch, said that a police officer was supposed to use weapons only for the defence of himself or the public. "He is in an invidious position if faced with what appears to be a Walther . . . he may feel he has no option but to protect the public and himself."

Such risks were illustrated in 1973 at India House, when two Pakistanis armed with toy pistols died.

In the same year a working party of senior police officers investigated the control of replicas, and suggested that a committee might be set up to examine guns for their realism.

According to Mr Colin Greenwood, a former police arms expert, the Home Office decided that the system would be unworkable. It has looked at the situation again recently, and still does not envisage a workable system.

Mr Greenwood said that the problem with replicas did not lie with the guns but with the people who used them. If prohibitions were brought in it would be difficult to know where to draw the line, because so many things could be constructed to fire projectiles. Would toys, for example, be included?

Attempts have been made in Australia to control replicas with a vetting system but no other country has yet brought in controls. The Japanese, however, require a red plug to be put into the barrel to show the gun is a fake.

The Home Office said yesterday that it was continuing to look at the position of replicas, but early action does not seem likely. It is understood that it is difficult to frame a workable Act which will not cause confusion or difficulty.

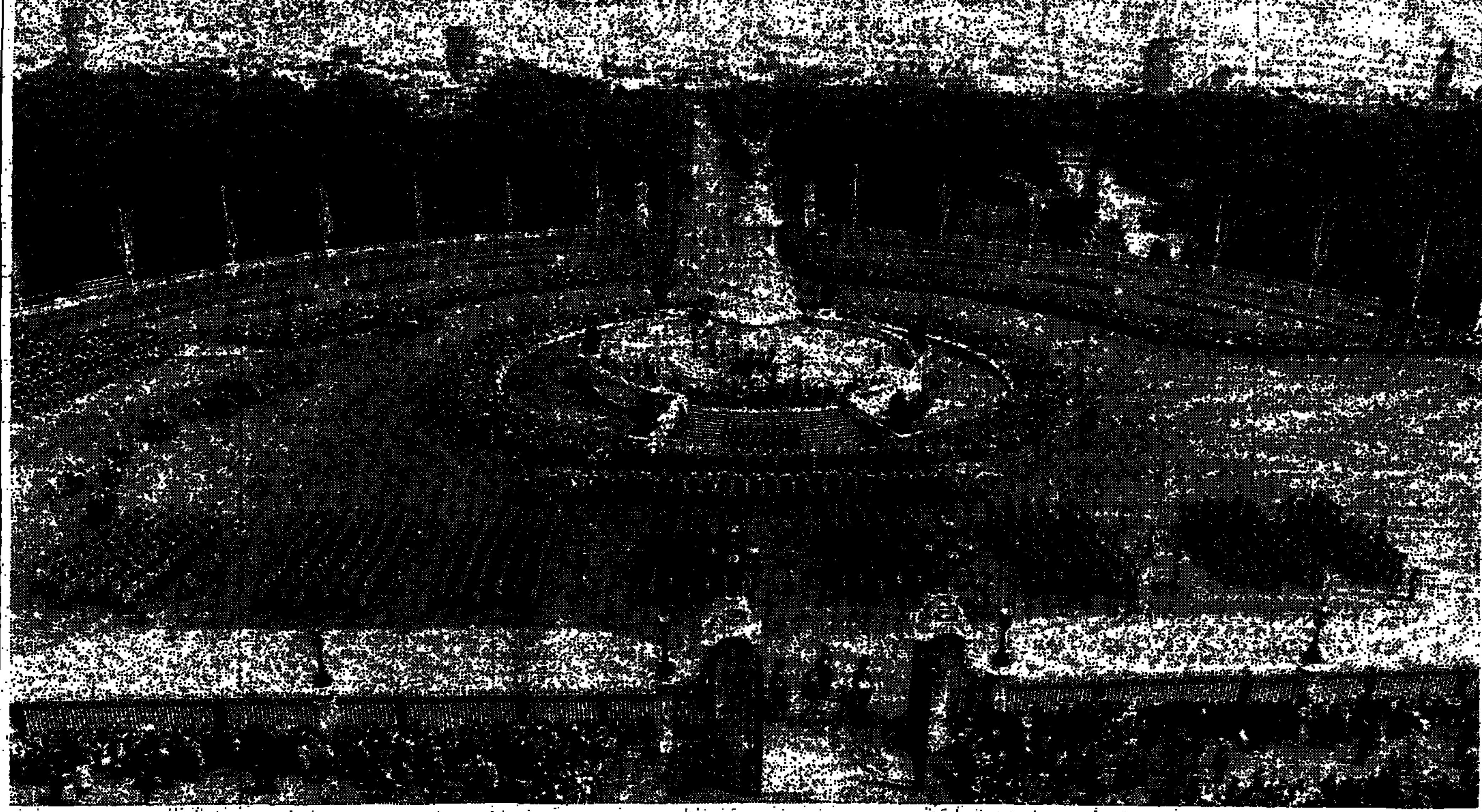
☐ Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, said that the incident underlined the need for legal controls on the sale and possession of replica firearms (the Press Association reports).

Some years ago the Federation drew attention to the probable use of realistic replicas in serious crimes. "We can only renew our demand that these replicas be brought fully into line with firearms laws, so that they can be sold only to genuine collectors, and that strict conditions are made as to their security".

"We believe there should be a ban on sales to the general public.

"The law already covers replica guns which can be adapted to fire blank or live ammunition, but there is evidence that this is not being strictly enforced."

The day of ceremony



Photograph by Peter Dunne

Spectacle at the palace: Lines of guardsmen, with the Queen Victoria Memorial and the Mall in the background, march before the Queen after the trooping ceremony.

# A gorgeous parade, and no one even fainted

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It was, everyone agreed, a fine parade. Even finer than last year, it seemed, as we sipped chilled hock and squinted in the sun across the scarlet and gold lines filling Horse Guards Parade towards the bushy, green backdrop of St James's Park.

Someone remarked that the Queen looked rather pale this time, and we sympathized with her having to ride side-saddle for the best part of two hours on a warm June morning.

Still, there was a cooling breeze, and a soldier in dress uniform who entered to stand smartly to attention before the officer in charge was able to report: "Nil casualties, Sir".

He was referring, of course, not to the fate of the Queen or her retinue in the affray on the Mall, but to the fact that none of the 1,600 or so guardsmen trooping the colour of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Guards, had fainted.

Like most other people, including senior officers who watched the ceremony from Horse Guards Building, headquarters of the Household Division, we listened to the bawled orders and thumping bands below unaware of the six blank shots fired little more than 200 yards away.

It was unclear last night whether anyone had thought of telling Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal Household in the room below. Certainly few of those who were on parade could have known anything about it, because most were already in place before the Royal procession arrived.

What was taken for a fine display of British sang froid was really just ignorance of what occurred.

But perhaps that was just as well, because the incident thus failed to mar what remains surely one of the most gorgeous spectacles in the calendar of British ceremonial.

It was very much Wales's day. The vermilion colour, decorated by a golden dragon, the words "Cymru An Byth", and the names of 20 battle honours—evocative names like Cambrai, Arras and Loos and won by the Welsh Guards during their 66 years' history—had been presented to the battalion by the Queen only last month in another splendid occasion at Windsor Castle. The Royal School of Needlework did the embroidery.

There were Welsh tunes from the 450-strong massed bands as the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the royal dukes, inspected, but not too severely, the ranks of rigid guardsmen; not only folk tunes, that is, like "Y Deryn Pur", and "Llwyn Onn", but also "We'll Keep a Welcome in the Hillsides" — which might or might not have celebrated the knighting of one of its better known exponents, Harry Secombe.

This year saw a full complement of guardsmen, not always possible because of more pressing if less pretty Army commitments.

Needless to say, the Queen's Birthday Parade began just as the Admiralty Clock groaned 11 am as precisely as it always does. As ever, the Army denied that a little man inside was hanging on to the hands to make sure they got it right.



Lady Diana Spencer travelled down The Mall to Horse Guards Parade in a carriage with Prince Andrew. She wore a high-necked, blue, summery dress, with matching light-blue hat. The Queen Mother travelled with Princess Margaret.

# Picket expected as inquiry opens into Brixton riot

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman begins the first phase of his inquiry into the Brixton riot today at Lambeth Town Hall, in south London. Outside in the streets a large picket is expected as local blacks and political activists urge a boycott of its deliberations.

Lord Scarman appears unperturbed. He told *The Times* last week that he had long experience of such agitation, particularly in Northern Ireland, and his office has repeatedly said it is encouraged by the number of people, about 150, who have said they want to give evidence.

The first phase, which will look at the immediate cause of the disturbances on April 10-12 last, is expected to take three to four weeks, Lord Scarman's office said. About fifty people have been asked to appear to give oral evidence in the first phase; many more have given written eidence.

The police today will give an account of what happened. Various organizations representing black Brixton will be represented and like the police, their representatives will be able to cross-examine witnesses.

Widely considered to be Britain's most liberal senior judge, Lord Scarman has been doing his homework on the West Indian community.

Soon after being appointed to the inquiry he spent some time wandering around Brixton absorbing the atmosphere, and since then he says he has been finding out about reggae music and the late Bob Marley.

He pronounces reggae, as all classical scholars, to rhyme with sky. Does he like the sound? "I understand it", he said. "To say that I like it would be wrong because my tastes in music are very orthodox."

Some have asked why Lord Scarman did not have a prominent black person to sit with him on the inquiry, to win the confidence of the black community. There has been some speculation that Lord Scarman himself wanted that.

"The Home Secretary decided to appoint one person to undertake the inquiry, and that was his position and not mine. It was nothing to do with me but was entirely the Home Secretary's decision", he said.

Lord Scarman hastened to add that he had a black barrister on the staff of the legal team advising him, "so that should help represent to that extent the ethnic community". The barrister is Mr Lincoln Crawford, a Trinidadian by birth and the most junior of the three counsel on the inquiry.

The other barristers are Mr Robin Auld, QC, who undertook the inquiry into the William Tyndale School, and Mr John Laws. Mr Crawford, aged 34, works in Lord Rawlinson of Ewell's chambers and lives in west Hampstead, but says he knows Brixton.

It was he who showed Lord Scarman around the area and who has been educating him on the finer points of reggae. "Lord Scarman sees the music as part of West Indian culture and has interested himself in it", he explained.

Mr Crawford thinks the inquiry will go very well, but local groups who hope it will not will be presenting their views forcefully over the coming weeks.

The Brixton Defence Campaign says phase one presents a danger to black youth and will lead to more repressive policing. It views the second phase, on the underlying causes of the riot, as a waste of time because it says everyone knows what they are.

The *Race Today* organization, which produces a magazine edited by Mr Darcus Howe, is ignoring the inquiry and the Labour Committee for the Defence of Brixton, a group of trade unionists and Labour Party members, is trying to set up an alternative inquiry.

Key questions, page 12

## Food manufacturers deceive analysts

# Technology used to evade checks on processed meat

From Arthur Osman, Shrewsbury

Companies with household names were using modern technology to debase food at a very sophisticated level, Shropshire's trading standards department said yesterday.

A report to the country's public protection committee, which will be discussed on Wednesday, says some unscrupulous manufacturers in meat and meat products are using technology in such a way that analysts are unable to detect debasement. It is thought that the report will be sent to the Association of County Councils for action nationally.

Dealing with the specific legislation requiring minimum standards in certain foods, such as beef sausages having to contain a minimum of 50 per cent meat, the report said: "In checking to see whether their is sufficient meat and meat protein in the product, the analyst makes a calculation based on the amount of nitrogen present. Unfortunately, the technology in some cases simply does not exist to enable him to differentiate between the nitrogen contained therein from meat and nitrogen therein from non-meat sources.

"The opportunity for debasement and fraud presents itself to the unscrupulous manufacturer, who can replace the meat which should be contained within the product with other ingredients in the knowledge that his actions are likely to be undetected on analysis.

"Apart from the economic and commercial considerations, many of these other ingredients lack one or more of the essential amino acids necessary to man, all of which are to be found in the meat flesh itself."

The trade called ingredients which had the effect of disguising the true meat content "meat extenders". A technological advance had led to the isolation of protein in animal bones for direct incorporation into meat products.

"This product is then sold to meat manufacturers which, when rehydrated, has the effect of disguising true meat content on analysis. The financial advantages to the manufacturer can be illustrated by the suggestion that 1 per cent bone protein plus 3.25 per cent of water replaces 4 per cent of lean meat."

In another example, canned ham, a household brand name had been found to be adulterated with urea. Natural urea was the nitrogenous waste material found in the urine of animals, although in the samples examined it had almost certainly been made synthetically.

"Urea has no nutritional value to man whatsoever, and had been incorporated into the product for one reason only—it simply added nitrogen so that what appeared on initial analysis to be mainly ham with 84.6 per cent of meat was in fact ham and urea with only 72.7 per cent meat."

Another company, with a household name sold a chicken product which was made from chicken necks and stripped carcasses and the analyst said it had very little tissue and he found feather fragments.

The report said such examples would perhaps be considered merely a side issue to be used to advantage only by unscrupulous manufacturers. The canned ham example, however, illustrated the lengths, or the depths, to which some manufacturers would descend to gain a competitive advantage.

Shropshire was also investigating another example in which rind was dehydrated and ground to a consistency resembling brown sugar. When rehydrated it required four times its own weight of water, and the public analyst could not differentiate the emulsion from meat flesh.

One trade equipment manufacturer suggested using what was called "the golden water tap technique" and urged "why sell meat when you can sell water?" "Old fashioned ham" had been sold with up to 20 per cent water content.

The report continued: "It is suggested by the trade that the consumer demands 'more succulent' products which this process imparts. If that is the case, then the extreme trade resistance to declaring the presence of the added water in the product to allow the housewife to make an informed choice between the watered ham and the non-watered variety is difficult to understand."

# Craigmillar an estate with its own psychiatrist

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Recession inflicts a double blow to Craigmillar, a sprawl of postwar council tenements housing 25,000 on the south side of Edinburgh.

The area ranks high on the Lothian deprivation index. Families in difficulty are drawn to it because they know they can find a home there. Immediately they leave, their place is taken by another problem group.

The estate has a community psychiatrist, Dr Judith Greenwood, who does not believe that Craigmillar will easily shakeoff its old image. There always will be a shifting core of difficult households, she says, people needing help because of unemployment, broken marriages or the stress of being a single parent with few resources.

Recession compounds the difficult position, making work harder to find in an area where male unemployment is already four times the average, and reducing the chances of community self-help.

Craigmillar soaks up all available social services and still has hardship. But some years ago the estate began a campaign to deal with its deprivation internally and its efforts have become internationally recognized. The Craigmillar Festival Society, which runs an annual arts jamboree, widened the scope to care for the young unemployed, the old and lonely, the handicapped and families under stress.

Mrs Helen Crummy, organizing secretary, points out that the estate has a larger population than many towns, except that when it was built there were no shops or social facilities. It was soulless.

"Places like this find it much harder to put down roots and develop a sense of community. That was why the festival, which brings people together very successfully, decided to try and help", she said.

Every available government assistance scheme was sought out and applied for. "We have TOPS, Yops and Steps, community enterprise programmes and the Manpower Services Commission. We got very skilled at discovering precisely what help was available and applying for it successfully", Mrs Crummy said.

The aid came from the EEC, local and central government and other sources that allowed the society to set up 21 pilot projects. A disused church was converted into an art centre and the priorities for action were set out as youth unemployment, housing, social welfare and the arts.

The most tangible sign of action was a 100ft-long concrete play sculpture stretched out on the ground in the form of a man called Gulliver. It has been immensely popular with the children of Craigmillar.

More important have been the score or more clubs ranging from pre-school playgroups to organizations for the handicapped. There is a music group with 15 different bands, everything from punk to trad. "The noise is unbelievable and the man who runs it is either deaf or a saint. But it keeps the kids off the street", a social worker said.

The society operates eight centres on the estate, including an information office and a job bureau where any vacancies are posted daily. There is a community transport service with an ambulance, minibuses and a utility van.

A thrift shop deals with second-hand furniture and someone left a cottage in the Borders where Craigmillar children can be sent for a country holiday.

The local football team has provided players for Hibs, "graduates" from other community groups have gone on to work for television and the film industry and the area has produced an impressive number of social workers.

But the festival that has become a social service has run into difficulties. The EEC grant which helped set up the enterprise has ended and the organisers fear they will become an early casualty in the rates conflict between the Lothian regional council and the Scottish Office, which has ordered a severe cut in the rates charged. The council provides £106,000 ofr the Craigmillar enterprise.

Recently a community venture, Craigmillar Festival Enterprises Limited, set up to carry out building and maintenance work in Edinburgh, was wound up with debts of £70,000. The chairman of the festival society, Mr David Brown, a councillor, said the aim had been to use all the skills that were unemployed among Craigmillar folk, but the recession had put paid to their hopes.

It was the wrong time, he said, and the fear is that other problems for the community that tries to help itself are mounting.

# Shark dies in attack on anglers

From Our Correspondent
Portsmouth

A 400lb shark was killed yesterday as it leapt at a small fishing boat off the south coast. Two fishermen were injured and the boat was damaged when the shark landed across the deck.

The incident happened off the Isle of Wight. Mr Ross Staplehurst, a local fisherman, had taken a party of anglers for a day's fishing in his 23ft boat, the Albatross. They were fishing for tope and skate when the thresher sharp, 13 ft long, was sighted about 50 yards away.

Mr Staplehurst said: "It turned towards the boat and dived. Everything was quiet for a moment and we thought it had swum away. Then there was a great rushing noise and suddenly the shark came surging out of the water about five yards away.

"It landed across the boat, which is only 9ft wide, so its head and tail were sticking over each end. The impact nearly sank the boat and it killed the shark outright."

One of the fishermen was hit by the shark's tail and his nose was cut. Another had a bruised leg. The Albatross sailed back to Bembridge, Isle of Wight, where the shark is to be sold to fishmongers.

Mr Staplehurst said: "I have fished these waters for 10 years but have never seen a shark act like this. It just went berserk. I'm convinced it was attacking the boat."

## NUT TO REISSUE RACIAL GUIDE

The National Union of Teachers has asked its 250,000 members to submit any evidence of racialist activities in their schools, and will reissue the guidelines it sent out in 1978.

Mr Alan Evans, head of the NUT education department, said "It is a sad reflection on today's society that we have been forced to reissue these guidelines to our members. There is so much uncorroborated evidence about the extent of the problem, however, that the union's first step is to attempt to make a fair assessment."

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

## A veteran heads for the seaside

A 1915 Bianchi two-seat tourer, with Mr and Mrs C. May, of Canterbury, followed by a 1926 Dennis open top bus, leading the procession of vehicles from Blackheath, London, yesterday in the Great Thanet/Shell Super Oil Run to Margate and Ramsgate. The event will be held every year under RAC rules

# Angry junior doctors seek pay talks

By Nicholas Timmins

Junior hospital doctors' leaders are seeking a meeting with the Prime Minister and reviewing what forms of industrial action are open to them in an attempt to have their 6 per cent pay rise paid as a 9 per cent increase over eight months from August 1.

That would give them the 9 per cent rise recommended by the independent review body on their pay, but which the Government has cut to 6 per cent to fit the National Health Service cash limit.

Although there seems little likelihood of serious industrial action, from the 21,000 junior hospital doctors this year, they have reacted far more angrily to the Government's decision to cut the award than family doctors or consultants.

At the weekend the junior doctor's annual conference censured British Medical Association officials for their "lame and incompetent" response to the Government's decision.

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Dr Michael Rees, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, says the committee is reviewing "plans for the action it would have to take in the event of any future Government interference".

The juniors are likely, however, to receive short shrift. The consultants and family doctors have already in effect accepted the 6 per cent award, and Mrs Thatcher has rejected proposals from the British Medical Association that the period covered by the award should be changed.

## TORTOISE-WATCH PROJECT

The National Environmental Research Council is funding a £21,500, three-year project at Kent University aimed at monitoring the populations of all Mediterranean tortoises.

Dr Ian Swingland, the project director, said yesterday that five species faced extinction in the next few years because half-a-million were collected each year for the pet trade, and bush fires killed many more.

The study may also recommend improvements in the transportation of tortoises, many of which, Dr Swingland said, died in transit to Britain.

# Manuscripts report released

By Peter Hennessy

The Government will publish today a highly critical report about the workings and membership of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

The move comes after its author, Mr Daniel Caplan, in a statement to *The Times* reproduced in the June 8 edition of the paper, made public his belief that the report had been suppressed by the Civil Service Department after objections raised by the royal comissioners.

The Government will dissociate itself today from Mr Caplan's findings by stressing that the views in the report are his alone

Mr Caplan, a former undersecretary at the Department of the Environment, refused to release a copy of his report to *The Times*. But it is clear that his document contains trenchant criticism of the royal commission on the ground of the high average age of its members, their inadequate interest in the work done in their name, and the appearance they give of being a self-perpetuating body insufficiently accountable to the public.

## JOURNALIST DIES

Ruth Hall, the author, journalist and musician, died yesterday, aged 48, after a short illness. She was best known for her biography of Marie Stopes, the pioneer o fbirth control, which was widely acclaimed when published in 1977.

She is survived by her husband, Ron Hall, joint deputy editor of The Sunday Times and editor of the Sunday Times Magazine. Obituary, page 14

# Fringe at Edinburgh expands

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The Edinburgh Festival Fringe is continuing its runaway expansion, with almost 300 different organizations already arranging events in the city during this year's festival, which runs from August 16 to September 5. At this stage last year only about 220 groups had booked to appear.

More organizations will be added to the list before the start of the festival, but the preliminary details show that in the drama category alone there are 200 theatre groups planning to visit Edinburgh

The drama offerings include classic plays, premiers, big band and rock musicals, cabarets and revues. The organizations range from universities, each presenting a series of plays and revues, to one-man shows; professional performers such as Russel Hunter and Ivor Cutler compete with the amateur and student players.

Helping to fill Edinburgh's theatres, halls, churches, galleries and all other public spaces will be at least 19 dance groups and mime artists and 40 music and verse presentations, including orchestras, choirs and folk-singers. Children's shows and exhibitions of arts and crafts swell the programme.

Among those taking part from countries other than Britain will be two French theatre companies, a chorus, an early music consort, four theatre groups and mime artists from the United States and three drama companies and a dance group from Canada, as well as performers from Australia, Ireland and Switzerland.



# Cut-cost bathrooms and kitchens criticized

By Baron Phillips

An interior designer has attacked Britain's house builders for being mean and providing totally inaequate kitchens and bathrooms in new homes.

Mr David White, of Woking, Surrey, who runs an interior design consultancy, says that buyers of homes, less than 10 years old, suffer the most from the developers' cost-cutting.

He maintains that an extra few hundred pounds can make all the difference between an excellent, functional kitchen or bathroom and one which needs replacing within a few years.

That extra money would cost only a few pence on the purchaser's mortgage repayments, he says.

Kitchen fittings, bathroom sites and noisy and ugly lavatories are the items most quickly replaced by the occupants of new houses, he says.

"These are the only rooms in the house that actually have a working role. Lounges, bedrooms and hallways can just be empty shells and still function perfectly.

"But the kitchen, for instance, is the machine room of the house, with an imporant job to do efficiently. It is like putting a £35,000 car on the road with a clapped-out engine."

His attack is aimed at the bottom end of the market, where first-time buyers are particularly sensitive abolut the final price.

He argues that the recently stagnant house market has forced builders to economize at every opportunity, not only to increase their margins but to help to sell houses.

Mr White also criticizes the National House Builders Council for not laying down more stringent standards for kitchen and bathroom fittings. Under the council's protection scheme a builder is required to put right any defects in the kitchen or bathroom during the first two years.

"After the end of that two-year period cover is provided only for major damage arising from structural defects, and kitchen and bathroom fittings would not be included". Mr M Richardson, director-general of the council said.

# Hundred new witnesses in hunt for girl's killer

Murder Squad detectives searching for the man who raped and murdered Marion Crofts, aged 14, ten days ago began yesterday to assess a mass of new evidence about the killing.

More than a hundred new witnesses came forward as a result of a weekend reconstruction of the girl's last cycle ride from her home in Fleet, Hampshire, to a music lesson in Farnborough.

Statements from joggers, canoeists, golfers, motorists, cyclists and people who were out walking their dogs could yield clues to the killer's identity

The police said: "We asked everyone who was in the area at the time of the murder to retrace their steps. A Ministry of Defence policewoman, Lesley-Jane Allen, volunteered to make the cycle ride wearing identical clothing to Marion's.

"The response was overwhelming and we have gained an awful lot of new eidence; 133 people came forward and 93 new statements were taken over the weekend.

"We now have the mammoth task of assessing the new information in the hope that it will help us to identify Marion's killer."

Meanwhile, throughout the weekend an increasing number of mothers were on the streets in that area, collecting thousands of signatures on a petition demanding the return of the death penalty.

## IN BRIEF

### Football passport to freedom

Mr John Mayr, aged 24, of Cunningham Place, St John's Wood, north-west London, used his Watford Football Club travel card to prove his identity when he and a friend were arrested after accidentally wandering into East Berlin.

He did not have his passport o nhim and the border guards would not accept his driving licence, as it had no photograph, but after seeing his travel card with its picture of him they freed him and his friend.

### Ice star murder charge

Ieil Humphrey, aged 23, a warehouse labourer, of Verdon Road, Barnes, south London is to appear before magistrates at Richmond today charged with murdering Mr James Rand, aged 53, a former ice hockey star. Six other people arrested after an incident outside a public house are to be charged with causing an affray.

### Costly calls clash

Ambulancemen at St Neots, Cambridgeshire, are demanding an inquiry into who used their station telephone to make more than twenty calls to Sweden, costing £60. A disciplinary hearing ordered three ambulancemen to be transferred and make a contribution towards the calls, but they refused to accept the ruling.

### Ship towed to Holland

The Titan, a Japanese merchant ship involved in a collision with another vessel in the Channel on Saturday, was taken in tow by a tug bound for Rotterdam. The other vessel, said to be the Talavera, has gone under her own steam to St Nazaire, in Brittany.

### Dead walker named

A walker who collapsed and died on Saturday on a 3,000ft mountain in Snowdonia was named as Mr Desmond de St John Croix, aged 60, of Woodleigh Drive, Bromley, south London.

# Nimrod guard on Britain's haddock and whiting

By Hugh Clayton

The interior of the RAF Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft is very different from that of the Comet airliner from which the machine is derived. Half of the fuselage is crammed with electronic equipment.

Questions about one bank of flashing consoles and clicking are politely deflected with the explanation that they are "somewhat in the realm of the classified".

The main task of the aircraft, which are assigned to RAF Strike Command, is to detect vesseles of the PWarsaw Pact to the west of Britain. But one of the Nimrods, codenamed Watchdog Zero Four, has an extra job.

The crew carry a list prepared by the EEC Commission of foreign trawlers licensed to fish in British waters. When a fishing boat is sighted inside British limts, the arcraft slows to about 250 miles an hour and descends to little more than 200 feet.

There is a sudden loud hissing inside the aircraft as a starboard window is opened for a Flight Sergeant to point a camera outside. The voice of the first pilot comes clearly over the intercom. "Quarter mile . . . your contact . . . now, now, now . . . clear to shut the window."

The Flight Sergeant gives a thumbs up sign to indicate that he has secured a further two negatives to add to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Food's computerized gallery of evidence about foreign trawlers which fish near Britain.

The skippers of any unlicensed vessels are liable to be charged and tried in a Cornish court.

The RAF can call in naval vessels to board trawlers which aircrew suspect of fishing illegally. Last year there were 1,500 such boardings which have led to 11 convictions in cases involving foreign boats and five concerning British vessels. A further 10 cases are awaiting trial.

The Nimrod reconnaissance gives Britain the most comprehensive data available about fishing activity in Europe. Barganing in the EC about a common fisheries policy has foundered on the issue of who can claim to fish in a particular area because he has been allowed to fish there in the past.

The Nimrod evidence combined with the ministry's data bank enables the British Government to check such claims. Critics say that the Nimrod may be efective, but that it is far too costly a machine with which to guard the nation's haddock and whiting against illegal catches.

# Men work overtime in troubled docks

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

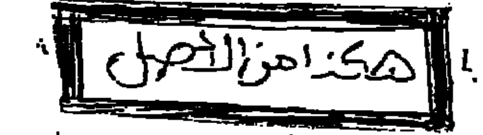
Overtime was worked yesterday in the port of Liverpool, including the specialized terminals in the Royal Seaforth Dock, while the employers and the transport workers' union remain deadlocked in their two-month dispute over the annual pay award for the 3,500 men. It has resulted in three 24-hour strikes and a ban on overtime last weekend.

Efforts will be made today to get the two sides, the Liverpool Port Employers' Association and the Mersey docks shop stewards, together this week in a fresh effort to find a compromise. The employers have issued a broadsheet to dockers which says the port is in a life-or-death struggle for financial survival and any increases in wages must be matched by changes in working practices.

Meanwhile, the shop stewards' negotiating team has reiterated its demand that the pay issue be settled before negotiations begin on working practices. They say that reducing the number of men working down holds to a maximum of six as required by the employers, could pose safety problems.

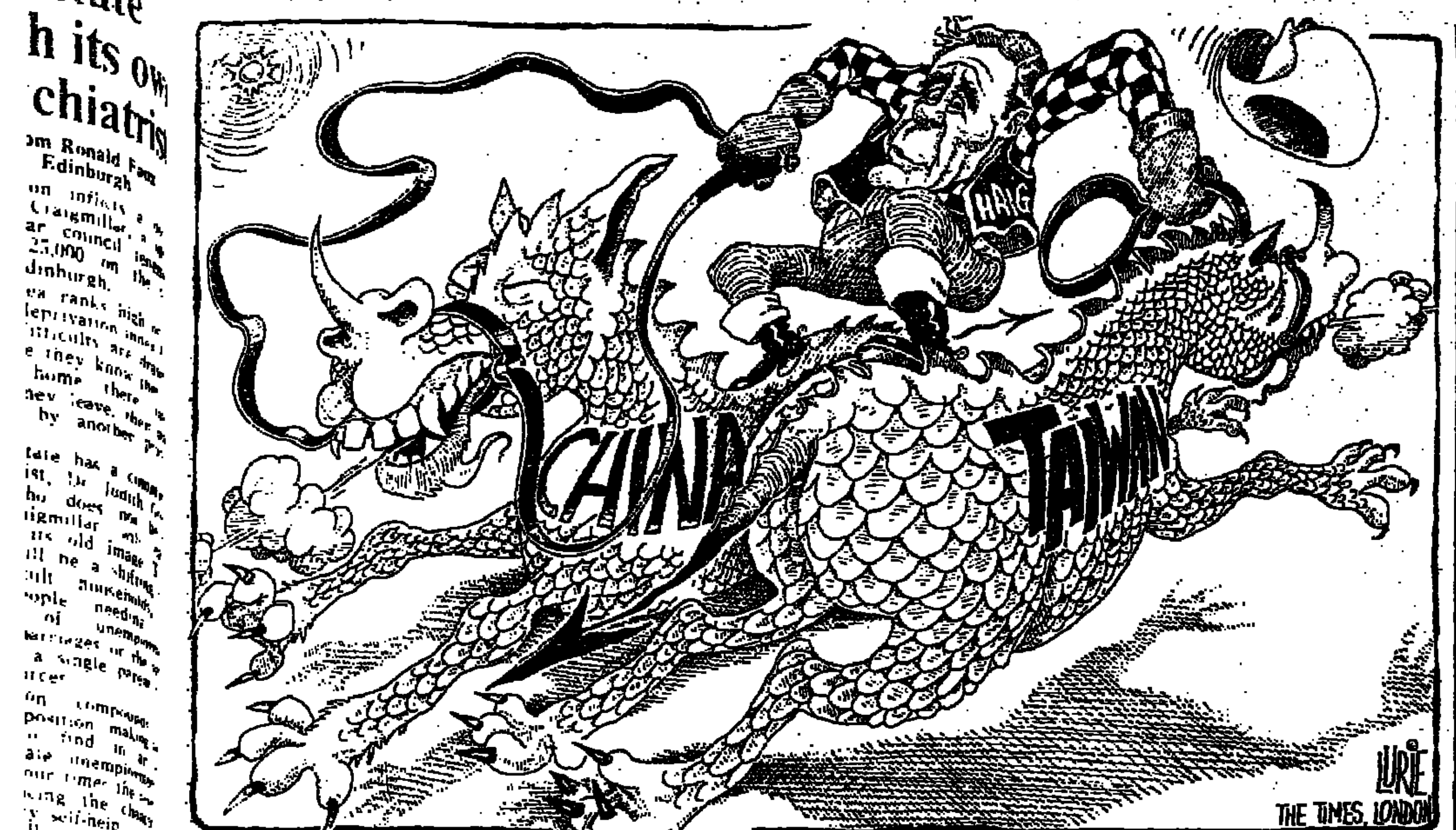
The employers have confirmed that in addition to the original £8-a-week increase in basic pay and the 15 per cent increase in bonus rates, they are prepared to offer another £11.42 a week to men working the twilight evening shift and £22.14 to men on the night shift.

The employers also want dockers at Royal Seaforth to be moved to other jobs around the port. At present they are allowed to go home on pay.



هكذا من الأصل






# Taiwan may put Haig out of tune with Peking

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 14

Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, and Mr Huang Hua, the *Chinese Foreign Minister*, fenced with each other delicately at tonight's banquet reception here.

Mr Haig, who arrived today, is well aware that he is in for a rough passage from the Chinese leaders over the issue of American arms sales to Taiwan. However, perhaps mindful that he would be tired after his journey, the Chinese hosts put off this confrontation until tomorrow.

Both Mr Haig and Mr Huang expressed strong opposition to Soviet expansion in the Third *World, and the American visi*tor explained that United States foreign policy was founded on opposition to Soviet "hegemonism", on rallying America's allies, and building up American military strength.

These sentiments are impeccably acceptable to Mr Haig's hosts, but the fundamental conflict over arms for Taiwan is yet to be gone over. Peking has a very strong case in challenging Washington's right to sell advanced arms to what both sides recognize as a province of China.

*On the other hand*, China has no wish to quarrel severely with the Reagan Administra- which in most other important matters pursues a tough policy towards the Soviet Union, much welcomed here after the vacillations of the Carter period.

What Mr Reagan and his aides still do not seem to take into account is the absolute necessity for any leader in the Chinese Communist Party to take a hard line over Taiwan.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the main force behind Chinese policy formation is pushing through *so many liberalizing measures*, in the economy and in social affairs, that to be accused of "selling out" on Taiwan could be disastrously harmful for him.

Mr Huang reiterated China's well-known positions on opposition to Soviet expansion, with demands that the Rusians pull their forces out of Afghanistan, and that the Vietnamese remove their occupation force from Cambodia.

# Khomeini tells army to stay out of politics

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 14

Ayatollah Khomeini *today* ordered his military commanders to stamp out political unrest in the armed forces as the crisis over President Bani-Sadr grew.

"I emphatically order the commanders that political issues must not be raised in the military," he told the acting commander-in-chief and the heads of the three forces during a meeting this morning. "Political affairs in the Army are worse than taking heroin."

It was the Ayatollah's second meeting with his commanders since he dismissed the President as Commander-in-Chief last Wednesday. He left them in no doubt that he had received reports of disturbances among the ranks.

In what was perhaps a personal attempt to stifle the growing crisis the Ayatollah seemed to indicate that he was not in favour of present moves to remove Mr Bani-Sadr from the presidency.

Hojatoleslam Hashemi Raf*sanjani, the Speaker, today* braved vehement protests by deputies to resist a debate on the President's competency.

Yesterday, Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani discussed the pressure for the President's dismissal with Ayatollah Khomeini. Afterwards, the Speaker said he was not in favour of the move because it would look bad to dismiss the first President of the Islamic republic.

The parliamentary opposition also managed to get a word in today. One deputy read the entire text of the statement the President issued on Friday, ignoring the vehement protests of most deputies. In the statement the President had spoken of a plot to overthrow and kill him.

In addition, 14 deputies are demanding an end to harassment in Parliament and are threatening to reveal all the secret talks in Parliament on the release of the 52 American hostages.

☐ **Earthquake toll**: The Death toll from Thursday's earthquake in south-east Iran rose to 2,000 as more bodies were dug out of the rubble of the flattened town of Gol Bagh, Tehran Radio reported.

# Wandering envoy makes his way back to Jiddah

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 14

Mr Philip Habib's wanderings around the Middle East took him back to Saudi Arabia at the weekend as Syria, exercising its now much-practised defiance of Israel, carried out more military manoeuvres and shot down another Israeli pilotless aircraft near Damascus.

Syrian television showed a 15-minute film of the exercises last night and the Government newspaper *Tishrin*, referring to last week's Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, said that the United States could not be regarded by Arabs as a fair referee in the Arab world.

Mr Habib spent five days in Beirut last week, apparently hoping to travel on to Damascus for an audience with President Assad. But the Syrian leader, it seems, was in no mood to receive the American envoy again, and Mr Habib subsequently repaired to Jiddah.

The Beirut ceasefire, the first and so far the only tangible result of Mr Habib's peregrinations, is still holding. But it is clear that the Middle East spotlight is moving back from Baghdad to the American peace efforts. This time, however, there is the shadow of the ruined Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Mr Habib spent an hour and a half talking to Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister, before travelling back to the American Embassy compound in Jiddah.

As usual, the habitually smiling Mr Habib declined to give the slightest hint about the contents of his discussions.

In fact, Arab diplomats in Beirut believe his talks were almost entirely taken up with an assessment of Arab anger at last Sunday's Israeli air strike.

Prince Saud had flown to Jiddah from Baghdad where he had met President Saddam Husain, the Iraqi leader. The Prince's appearance at the Arab League summit there, together with the mutual enmities of many of the states taking part, undoubtedly contributed to the mild nature of the conference's resolutions.

The successful truce in Lebanon, a cornerstone of Mr Habib's overall plan to defuse the Syrian-Israeli confrontation, was also largely the work of Prince Saud.

The next stage of Mr Habib's efforts is, therefore, likely to be directed once more towards Syria, whose Sam 6 missiles are still positioned in the Bekaa Valley. If Syria can be induced to remove even one of the three batteries there, in return for the continuation of the ceasefire, then Mr Habib can point out to the Israelis that some concession should now be made by them.

# Saudi fears quieted by Paris

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 14

President Mitterrand appears to have been successful, at least for the time being, in quieting Saudi Arabian fears about the policies of the new Socialist Government, both with regard to arms sales and nationalization, and with respect to Israel and the Middle East.

In talks yesterday at the Elysée Palace, he gave King Khalid assurances that France would remain loyal to its alliances and contracts. M Claude Cheysson, the Minister for External Relations, who was at the talks, emphasized the "very wide convergence on the main principles which inspire the policy of Saudi Arabia and France".

This is no small achievement for the new regime, whose nationalization plans, not to mention the possibility of Communist participation in the reshuffled Mauroy government, added to M Mitterrand's undisguised sympathies for Israel, had caused disquiet and dismay in Riyadh. No French government can afford to be on bad terms with a country which accounts for 53 per cent of French oil supplies and is a leading purchaser of French arms.

Prince Sultan, the Saudi Arabian Defence Minister, expressed complete satisfaction with the explanations given by M Mitterrand about the Government's policy in all fields. "Both as concerns Franco-European relations and Franco-Arab relations, the standpoints were identical."

He praised the clarity of French policy towards the *Palestine Liberation Organization*.

M Cheysson said the President had repeated to the King the condemnation by France of the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and had described the right of the Palestine people to live in peace as a sacred one, without which there was no possibility of peace

M Cheysson said the two statesmen shared the same views on the status of Jerusalem and on the Lebanese conflict.

The meeting should help, *according to* Saudi Arabian sources in Paris, to ensure the implementation of the deal concluded last autumn for the supply of naval equipment.

# Osirak scientists describe Israeli bombing of reactor

*Paris*, June 14.—A group of 107 French technicians and engineers employed on the construction of Iraq's nuclear reactor at Tammuz arrived home by air today—a week to the day after the reactor was bombed by Israeli jets.

The technicians left behind a caretaker team of more than 20 of their colleagues. The homecomers looked exhausted and tense. Some spoke bitterly of the killing of M Damien Chaussepied, a technician who died in the bombing while working underground on the reactor.

The Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday that another technician was found drowned near the plant yesterday. One technician described the bombing. He had seen "massive fragments of the reactor dome hurtling overhead, as in a slow-motion film.

"When the dust cleared, I saw everything was in flames. All that was left of the reactor dome, 70 ft in height, was a shattered stump."

After the raid the French were forbidden access to the ruins. The main Osirak reactor appeared to have been completely destroyed, although it was impossible to judge the full *extent of the damage.*

The smaller reactor, Isis, with its 22 lb of enriched uranium, was also demolished. —Agence France-Presse.

# Wind beats sun-power aircraft

Cormeilles-en-Vexin, June 14.—An attempt to cross the Channel in a solar-powered aircraft failed yesterday because of poor weather and additional turbulence caused by other aircraft.

Mr Steven Ptacek, a Californian, was forced to land the Solar Challenger in a field just a few miles after taking off from the airstrip here, 30 miles north-west of Paris. The aircraft will be dismantled and taken back to the airfield, but no date has been fixed for a second attempt as the weather forecast for the next two days is not good.

The Solar Challenger ran into turbulence set up by a helicopter and a small aircraft which had ignored control-tower instructions to steer well clear. Mr Ptacek also faced strong down draughts created by cloud, which prevented him climbing to clear skies where the sun would charge the solar batteries. — Agence France-Presse.

## Boy in the well presumed dead

# Mother blames bad organization

Frascati, June 14.—The mother of Alfredo Rampi, the Italian boy who died in a well, has blamed bad public organization for failing to save him.

Although rescuers gave up hope yesterday of bringing up the six-year-old boy alive, firemen and engineers were still trying to recover his body.

Looking tired and red-eyed as she waited at the top of the 260ft well, Signora Rampi said today: "Errors have certainly been made . . . but I don't want to blame any one person.

"The responsibility lies with public structures and the lack of rational organization. No one should ever again run the risk of reliving my Alfredo's tragedy.

"In an age when technology can take us to the moon, it is impossible that another tragedy like this should happen", she added.

Signora Rampi and her husband Ferdinando *held* hands as they watched the technicians at work, but have stopped giving advice or asking questions.

"There's no more to say", Signora Rampi said, "but the people must not forget."

When a team of doctors officially declared Alfredo presumed dead, a crowd watching rescue efforts shouted abuse at the organizers, calling them incompetent idiots.

Alfredo, born with a heart *defect but otherwise* a bright and normal child, fell 118ft down the shaft last Wednesday, and slipped a further 100ft when rescuers drew near to him yesterday.

Television cameras lowered into the disused well with powerful lights today showed Alfredo immersed in mud, his face hardly distinguishable. Firemen said they were removing rocks and obstacles and digging a deeper tunnel.

Magistrates have indicated that *the farmer* who *dug the* well and left it unguarded *might be charged with culpable* homicide. The Interior Ministry said it would call a meeting to discuss the tragedy.

☐ Rome: As practically the whole country spent Friday night watching the drama on television or listening to the radio the impression grew that the operation was failing through lack of a precise plan (Peter Nichols writes).

With this impression went an atmosphere of growing emotion and frustration as the country followed one failure after another. And there by the wellside for all of Friday night until dawn on Saturday stood 84-year-old President Pertini, never relaxing, not agreeing even to sit down as the fruitless hours went by.

The Socialists have now called for the resignation of Signor Ivano Pastorelli, the head of the Rome fire brigade who took over responsibility *for the rescue and ordered* the drilling of the parallel shaft.

# Mugabe refuses to budge on Namibia

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, June 14

The commitment of Zimbabwe and the frontline states to Security Council Resolution 435 as the basis of a Namibia settlement was repeated by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, to Mr William Clark, the American Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr Clark left here last night after talks with Mr Mugabe at the end of a visit which also included South Africa and Namibia. In Windhoek Mr Clark met leaders of the Namibian internal parties.

In a statement issued after yesterday's talks, Mr Mugabe expressed concern at any suggestion to deviate from the resolution, which calls for elections supervised by the United Nations leading to independence.

Mr Clark was accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who visited South Africa and nine black states in April to review the Administration's policy in the region.

Dr Crocker tried at the time without success to gain the support of the frontline states for a constitutional conference on the disputed territory.

Before leaving, Mr Clark said he had come to Zimbabwe to hear Mr Mugabe's views. The American party had gathered numerous facts, but many decisions would have to be made before the objective—internationally acceptable independence for Namibia—could be reached.

☐ Nairobi: An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 foreign mercenaries are fighting alongside South Africans in Namibia, according to the *Daily Nation* newspaper.

The newspaper quoted Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, the chief observer at the United Nations of the South-West Africa People's Organization, as saying the mercenaries, from the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Australia, have established an international mercenary battalion calling itself Battalion 32.

# OAU to discuss formation of joint defence body

From Michael Knipe, Nairobi, June 14

The establisment of a non-permanent military force which could be mobilized to intervene in situations such as the war in Chad is to be discussed by foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) when they meet here tomorrow. They will be preparing the agenda for the organization's eighteenth summit, which is scheduled to begin a week later.

Mr Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General, said today that specific proposals for such a force had been prepared by the OAU. Defence Commissioner, Mr Peter Onu, the Assistant Secretary-General, said there was confidence that the military force would get off the ground.

The case of Chad had shown the urgency for such a force, he said, and great pains had been taken by the Defence Commission to put forward concrete proposals. It was possible that substantial progress would be made on the project during the council of ministers meeting.

The most divisive issue is expected to be the dispute over the Western Sahara between Morocco, which administers the territory and the Polisario Front, which is fighting to establish the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

At last year's summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, 26 of the 50 member states expressed support for the admission of the SADR as the organization's fifyfirst member. Morocco and some of its supporters argued that the issue was a substantive one which would require a two-thirds majority to be effective. They threatened to resign if the matter was proceeded with.

As a compromise an ad hoc committee was formed to draw up plans for a ceasefire and a referendum, but no progress has been made on either.

This year King Hassan of Morocco has indicated his intention of attending the summit to defend the status quo. If he does, it will be the first time he has personally participated for several years. He can be expected to base his arguments firmly on the inviolability of member states' borders, which is laid down in the OAU charter.

As delegations arrived for the foreign-ministers' meeting this weekend, there were reports from Mogadishu that Ethiopian aircraft had bombed two provincial capitals in central Somalia yesterday, and on Friday.

At least seven air raids are said to have been carried out in the disputed Ogaden region in the past few weeks. They are said to have been mounted in retaliation for Somali incursions into Ethiopia. The flare-up in the fighting may well have been designed to make an impact on the OAU proceedings.

☐ Somali condemnation: President Siad Barre of Somalia has condemned the raids and accused Addis Ababa of undermining his attempts to find a peaceful political solution to tension in the Horn (Agence-Presse reports from Mogadishu).

"While Somalia was endeavouring to find a political, just and peaceful solution to the Horn of Africa problem, the Ethiopian regime opted for arms and hostility instead of joining us in our quest for peace," he told journalists in Mogadishu yesterday.

Mr Siad Barre, who had earlier said he was willing to open talks with Addis Ababa on the long dispute over the Ogaden, was speaking after cutting short a nine-nation African tour after the raids. The tour was aimed at briefing African leaders on his country's views on the problems of the Horn before the OAU summit.

Official sources here have put Somaili losses in the raids at at least 47 dead and 129 injured. All the dead were civilians, they say.

Today Mr Siad Barre was to have visited Egypt.

# Early win for Gandhi party in elections

Delhi, June 14.—The Congress (1) Party of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, scored an imperssive victory over a *joint* candidate of the split opposition in the first result announced today in by-elections in five Indian states.

Earlier today barely half of the 6.6 million eligible voters cost their ballots for candidates in six parliamentary and 23 state legislature special elections.

A light turnout was reported in the two most populous states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, shimmering under a heat wave, while in the southern Karnataka and Marxist-ruled West Bengal states there was moderate balloting.

Among the 62 candidates for parliamentary seats and 199 for state assembly seats were Mrs Gandhi's surviving son, Rajiv, aged 36; Begum Abida Ahmed, widow of the late President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; Mr V. P. Singh, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, and Mr H. N. Bahuguna, a pro-Moscow former Finance Minister once allied with the Prime Minister.

In the Amethi parliamentary constituency in Utar Pradesh contested by Mr Rajiv Gandhi two opposition groups demanded fresh voting in more than 150 polling booths, alleging that the stations were "captured" by Congress (1) Party activists and thousands of false ballots cast in favour of the Prime Minister's son.

Mr Gandhi, who resigned his job as an airline pilot last month to enter politics, was overwhelmingly favoured to win the election at Amethi, 310 miles south-east of Delhi.

The by-election was to fill the vacancy left by the death of his brother, Sanjay, in an aircraft crash in Delhi.

The first results of the voting are expected tomorrow.

In the northern state of Bihar, notorious for election violence, at least one person was killed and dozens injured in clashes between supporters of rival candidates, the United News of India reported.



President Mitterrand casting his vote

# Bright skies fail to stop voters doing their duty

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 14

French voters are traditionally conscientious. The rate of abstention is one of the lowest of any industrialized country. Even though they often profess to be fed up with politics and all its works, they do their duty as citizens when it comes to the point.

It was so again today, despite the first real bout of fine weather in an otherwise dismal summer, and the fact they had been called again to the polls a month after giving France a Socialist President for the first time since 1947.

They could have been forgiven if they had shown signs of election fatigue. Public indifference to the three weeks election campaign seemed to confirm this. It was heightened by the serenity of the Socialists, basking in what M Mitterrand has called the "state of grace" that any newly elected President enjoys, and confident that once again, as under General de Gaulle, President Pompidou, and President Giscard d'Estaing, the country would return a parliamentary majority in harmony with the presidential one.

Only 25 out of 491 members of the outgoing Parliament were not standing again for reelection. Twenty-six ministers of the previous Barre Government, and 23 of the new Socialist Government, five of whom have never been in Parliament, were seeking election, including M Pierre Mauroy himself.

The Gaullists and Giscardians were bound to have a larger number of candidates elected today than the left, because 50 per cent of the vote is required for election in the first ballot and in two thirds of the constituencies, they were putting up a single candidate.

The Socialists were fighting "primaries" against the Communists in all save 13 constituencies, where the left-wing Radicals were given preference. For the outgoing majority, fighting with its back to the wall, it was the only way to attempt to save its margin of 42 seats without which it will lose control of the Assembly.

For the Socialists, the objective was to obtain an overall total of votes cast of more than 52 per cent, which given the present unfavourable boundary constituencies, and its predominance in the urban areas, is what the left needs to swing the polls in its favour.

The Socialists had also to pull ahead of the Communists, in as many of their own and of the marginal constituencies as possible where a Socialist will inevitably stand a far better chance in the second ballot, in a week's time.

# Vicious circle of bloodshed

# El Salvador violence wrecks reform pledges

From Warren Hoge, San Salvador, June 14

Seated on sacks of rice and powered milk at a refugee camp, *the farmer* from the embattled northern state of Cabanas said he had been an Army sympathizer until troops came to his town, burned a man alive on a pyre of sticks in the main square and killed a pregnant woman with a machete.

In a middle-class neighbourhood of San Salvador, a woman told how National Guard troops had forcibly occupied her farm in Cuscatlan state, exacted a bribe from her to free neighbouring cattlemen from jail and then shot her husband and threatened to kill her. As she spoke, she was interrupted more than a dozen times by menacing telephone calls.

The violence that has earned the Salvadoran military its reputation for repression is not diminishing despite recognition by senior officials that it is counter-productive, according to diplomatic sources.

Colonel José Guillermo García and Señor Antonio Morales Ehrlich, members of the four-man civilian-military junta ruling El Salvador, argued that, while abuses exist the military's reputation is the result of Marxist propaganda.

The kind of incidents described continue to erode the Junta's promises of reform even as steps are being taken to change the primitive habits of many of El Salvador's men in uniform.

Those who have been urging commanders to curb excesses cite as a key development the arrest this month of six members of the security forces allegedly involved in the killing of three nuns and an American lay worker in December.

They also point out that the Army has started to take prisoners and to realize that there is an intelligence benefit to be gained from abandoning the old practice of killing anyone who falls into its hands. Part of the problem is the lack of an effective command structure in the Army.

El Salvador has long been a violent society. Before the war, 2,000 people died each year in political or blood feuds. Today, with the intensification of these conflicts and people dying in combat, the rate has climbed to almost 2,000 a month.

The United States Embassy sends out a weekly account of the various incidents that has come to be known as the violencegram. Each morning's newspapers are filled with pictures of individuals starkly captioned *eliminado*, *asesinado* or, in the most chilling reference, *ultimado*. They have become so commonplace that it strikes only newcomers as odd that they appear side by side with photographs of people attending teas, baby shows or bachelor parties.

Describing a vicious circle of bloodshed, Señor Manuel Enrique Hinds, a Salvadoran businessman who represents the country's Productive Alliance, said: "Many people are killed in the countryside by soldiers afraid of being killed themselves after they are discharged. To prevent this, they kill first. At the same time, terrorists kill the relatives of soldiers, policemen and guards. Many people are also killed for quite different reasons, under the cover of political violence, in a country where no murder is being investigated."

Speaking from a pulpit that has more commonly been used to denounce terrorism by the Government, Fr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the acting Archbishop of San Salvador, said recently: "I have the impression that the repression from the extreme right has decreased a little but has increased a little from the left". This was only increasing the number of orphans and taking the country away from the road of peace.

There is no arm of government capable of investigating the killings, and no centralized authority for the recognition of bodies. Those who try to pursue cases are often murdered.

The radio broadcasts frequent reminders that the Army exists to protect citizens and lists telephone numbers around the country where information can be submitted.—New York Times News Service.

# Unesco tries again for accord on information

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 14

Sharp differences of opinion are expected between industrialized and Third World countries this week when Unesco makes a renewed attempt to remove disparities in the field of information and communication.

The main items on the agenda of a conference of the organization's Intergovernmental Council for the Development of Communication, from June 15 to 22, will be a review of information in Third World countries and the development of criteria to assess the situation.

The conference is technical in character, but the issues before it are highly charged politically and could give rise to sharp disagreements between the three groups of countries represented on the committee: the Western countries, the socialist countries, and the developing ones.

This has always been the case when problems of the press and communication have been discussed. The attempts of Unesco to set up a world information order, which involves the regulation of news content and the formulation of rules for press conduct, are regarded in Western countries as a serious threat to freedom of the press.

This week's meeting will be the first attended by representatives of the 35-nation Intergovernmental Programme for the Development of Communication, including seven industrialized countries and Japan. The setting up of the council was approved by the last general conference of Unesco in Belgrade in October.

Member countries of Unesco had justified the establishment of the programme on the ground that it was necessary to reduce the very substantial inequalities between the developed and developing countries, in the technological, professional, material and financial aspects of information.

One of the main problems is the financing of the programme. The executive board of the organization decided to earmark more than \$3m (£1.5m) to cover initial costs. But the ambitious objectives of the programme can only be paid for out of grants of industrialized member countries. The first country to have given support to the programme is The Netherlands with £300,000.

The aim of the majority of member countries in setting up a new world information order is to undermine Western supremacy in the collection and distribution of news.

Poles queueing for food at Traiskirchen, Austria's main reception centre for refugees.

# Trickle of Polish defectors becomes torrent

From Patricia Clough, Traiskirchen, Austria, June 14

Roman, a young student from Posnan, grips the edge of the wooden bench and leans forward intensely. "It is senseless to stay and fight when you know the Russians will win. They will come, they will come. No power on earth will stop them," he says.

Grzegorz, a blond mechanic from Wroclaw, gestured laconically. "I had to get out while it was still possible. The Russians could come any day now."

With only a few possessions stuffed into shabby suitcases and rucksacks, Poles are flocking into Austria with only one thought in their minds—to get out to the West before it is too late. No one appears to believe that the period of liberalization in Poland can last.

Neutral Austria, which has the most liberal asylum laws in the West, is the country most East Europeans instinctively head for if they have a chance to defect. The trickle of Poles asking for political asylum suddenly swelled last summer with the first strikes and food shortages, and has now turned into a torrent.

While 60 Polies applied for political asylum in March, 1980, the number was 10 times as high in March this year; by April it was almost 1,000 higher and is still rising.

The Austrian Government's main reception camp at Traiskirchen outside Vienna, a soulless former military college which has since seen hundreds of thousands of Eastern Europeans fleeing after abortive uprisings, is now coping with the Polish wave. This week they have been arriving at the rate of more than 100 a day.

Some 1,800 Poles are billetted in and around the village, many more than the legal limit. The camp officials are working flat out from morning to night, filling in forms, answering questions, giving advice.

New arrivals sit in the shade at the front gate, waiting for the first formalities listlessly. Most are young, aged between 18 and 25, though there are many slightly older couples with young children.

Almost all want to go on as soon as possible to Australia, the United States or Canada, and the Austrian authorities are pleading with the governments of those countries to increase their intake of refugees in order to relieve the pressure.

As it is, most of them spend between three and seven months living at the Austrian Government's expense in digs and boarding houses. Some help in the camp, some moonlight in local vineyards and on building sites, others relax, drink and learn English.

Many have left their wives or other members of the families at home and hope to be able to get them out later. In the meanwhile, they are afraid to reveal their real names to journalists because, as one said, the people at home would really be hurt.

They are the lucky ones, by fair means or foul, they have managed to get a passport. Officially travel from Poland to Austria is unrestricted to everyone with passports, but the authorities decdie whether you can have a passport or not.

A few Poles travel to neighbouring countries such as Yugoslavia, and cross the border illegally.

"Many more people would leave Poland if only they could", Grzegorz says. Meanwhile, word has reached the camp that the Czechs have starter turning back Poles.

Piotr, a forestry officer who had been forced to work in a flour mill, had been trying to get out for 10 years but he was always refused a passport. He finally changed his name and in the confusion of the recent months the authorities failed to check on his past and the request went through.

Piotr was in trouble. A member of Solidarity, he had illegally printed pamphlets about the Soviet massacre of Polish officers at Katyn during the Second World War.

Others were not concerned about politics. Grzegorz said he left because "there is no future, there is no chance of having anything like a human life".

Several spoke of food shortages. All were convinced that there was food in Poland and that it was simply being kept from the people by the authorities in order to bring them to their knees.

Roman, aged 22, had plotted for four years to escape to the West. "I always knew I had to get out", he said. "I hate communism so much I would never have had a chance there. Some people may return if the Russians do not come, but I am sure I will never go back."

# Fall in shares makes the Bourse's choice clear

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 14

The Paris Bourse plainly expressed its preference in the elections whn, on Firday, the last day of business before the first round of voting, French share prices fell by an average of 2.2 per cent, or about 4 per cent over 48 hours.

The start of dealing had to be delayed because of the flood of orders to sell, from mainly small shareholders. Foreign securities were in strong demand.

The Bourse has been suffering from a wasting disease since President Mitterrand was elected a month ago. n average, French shares have lost 30 per cent of their value, and bonds an average of 12 per cent. The setback suffered by private banks and the industrial groups due for nationalization has been between 50 and 65 per cent in some cases. The efforts of institutional investors and big insurance companies have averted a generael crash. According to brokers and jobbers, it is a cataclysm, and the Paris market will take years to recover.

The situation in the Bourse not only affects shareholders, and 1,7 million bond-holders, but also 2.5 million wage-earners, whose share in the capital of their firms is invested in securities, and another 13 million life assurance holders, whose contracts are indexed to insurance company results, two-thirds of whose capital is invested in shares or bonds.

What is more serious from the Government's point of view, is that companies whose shares are quoted on the Bourse can no longer finance development by new capital issues. Their only recourse is to turn to the credit market, where interest rates now exceed 20 per cent.

Foreign shares, on the otherf hand, benefited from a strong surge of demand. Since the institution of a two-tier market by the Government on May 21, French residents can only purchase foreign shares if there are corresponding overseas sales. This automatically creates a premium on finance for such investments. Dollars for these transactions were trading at more than 6.60 francs on Friday, against 6.18 on the previous day, while the dollar rate on the exchanges was stabilized at around 5.707 francs.

The franc has withstood the loss of confidence better than the stock exchange. Brokers and jobbers explain the rush of selling by fears of a victory of the left on the part of small investors, who are rushing into foreign stock in spite of a 15 per cent premium.

# PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

## Ethiopia: Kassa Wolde Marian

There continues to be concern over the whereabouts of Kassa Wolde Marian, the former Minister of Agriculture in the overthrown Ethiopian Imperial Government. Arrested in July, 1974, when all members of the Government were ordered by the army to surrender for arrest, he "disappeared" in July, 1979. Officials claim he has been transferred to another prison. They refuse to say where.

Kassa Wolde Marian was President of Haile Selassie 1 University from 1963 to 1966, when he became governor of his home province of Wollega. In 1972, he was made Minister of Agriculture.

In 1974 when he was arrested there was also a widespread commission of inquiry into the responsibility of government officials for the effects of the 1973-74 famine, in which 100,000 people died. No findings were ever published, but the commission is believed to have exonerated the former minister from all personal blame. He was not charged or brought to trial.

His five children have all taken refuge outside Ethiopia. His wife, Princess Seble Desta, granddaughter of the late Emperor, is being held in Akaki Prison, Addis Ababa.

Kassa Wolde Marian was held in the cellars of Menelik Palace—now the military governor's headquarters—in what are known to be extremely harsh conditions, before beginning the indefinite prison detention during which he has vanished.

# IN BRIEF

## Swiss women win equal rights

Berne, June 14.—Swiss voted today to amend the constitution to give equal rights to both sexes. The measure was approved by a 3-2 margin.

It took six years of drafting and debate before reaching the people: Women acquired the vote 10 years ago.—AP and UPI.

## Premier elected

Katmandu, June 14.—Nepal's new legislature has chosen Surya Bahadur Thapa, aged 53, the only candidate, as the country's first elected Prime Minister. He has been Prime Minister for two years but was chosen by King Birendra.

## Gold miner sentenced

Moscow, June 14.—A gold miner in Magadan, eastern Siberia, has been sentenced to nine years in a labour camp for stealing nuggets worth 30,000 roubles (about £20,000), *Izvestia* reported.

## Test-tube baby ill

Melbourne, June 14.—The world's first test-tube twin, Stephen Mays, is fighting for his life again after another big operation. His mother and twin sister Amanda are said to be well.

## Cubans on the move

Cairo, June 14. An Egyptian daily *al-Akhbar* reported that 1,260 Cuban soldiers were travelling to Ethiopia on a Soviet vessel that has just passed through the Suez Canal.

## Woman survives

Hamamatsu, June 14.—A 64-year-old Japanese woman was rescued late last night two days after she fell about 15ft into an unused well. She broke a bone in her shoulder.

# Editor named in P2 affair leaves newspaper

From Peter Nichols, Rome, June 14

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican Party leader, plans to see trade union officials and industrialists as well as the Governor of the Bank of Italy early this week as a prelude to accepting President Pertini's invitation to form a government.

His most urgent problem is the P2 masonic scandal which involves three members of the outgoing administration as well as many other public figures, and brought down the last government.

The list of members of the P2 group, drawn together by Signor Licio Gelli, is said to include Signor Franco di Bella, the editor of the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* whose resignation was accepted yesterday by the management.

Journalists working for the newspaper were today studying the proposal made by the proprietors that their next editor should be Signor Alberto Cavallari, one of their editorial writers who works in Paris.

At the same time Signor Giuseppe Branca, former president of the Constitutional Court, has agreed to act as guarantor of the newspaper's editorial policies.

The government commission inquiring into the P2 scandal yesterday concluded that the organization was illegal. The new government "will now be able to legisate against P2 and confiscate its property.

Senator Spadolini said that he was seeking an administration "equal to the gravity of the emergency facing us: a moral, economic and social emergency".

He is aiming at a degree of outside help from the Communists.

# Reagan letters hit the big time

From Michael Leapman, New York, June 14

All over the country, but especially in Hollywood, people are scouring their attics for letters from Mr Ronald Reagan. He was a prolific correspondent during his days in the film business. Now that he is President his letters fetch three or four figure sums.

Next week 16 Reagan letters will be offered at auction by Mr Charles Hamilton, a New York dealer in autographs. In his April sale he had eight Reagan items, one of which fetched \$4,000 (about £2,000).

"There are several hundred on the market now that I know of," Mr Hamilton said. "There are probably about 10,000 of his letters in existence. I am offered about one a day, on average.

"People are holding on to them in the hope that they will increase in value. But I think the value will drop because of the huge number of handwritten letters available."

The highest price paid for a Reagan letter was \$12,500. That was for one praising the charitable qualities of Frank Sinatra, the singer. The value of each letter depends very much on the content, Mr Hamilton said.

In the April sale, the \$4,000 letter was enthusiastically sought because it contained some thoughts on values in public office: "The best advice I can give is never compromise moral principles for political expediency . . . An office holder should make every decision as if he were never going to run for office again. In other words, make decisions without any thought as to how it might affect votes in the next election."

Another handwritten letter about his acting plans raised only \$675. "I've been off the movie screen for almost eight or 10 years and I'm convinced that if and when I go again I must have someone else carrying the load."

In a letter which Mr Hamilton has in his file, the future President explains how he found the time to write so many letters: He would take a batch of mail to the film set and write the replies between takes. He writes in a rounded, legible but not very tidy hand, which has changed little in the past 30 years.

"They all have that warmth and kindness that's characteristic of him", Mr Hamilton said. "He's nice to everybody." The letters bear this out—even the routine ones written as part of his political campaign are unusually friendly and intimate.

Mr Hamilton goes so far as to compare the President with Lincoln as a letter writer, and certainly finds him superior to his predecessor in office.

"I would describe President Carter's style as soporific", he said. "If I hear of anyone suffering from insomnia I would recommend the collected letters of President Carter."

# WEST TO PROTEST AT BERLIN POLL

Berlin, June 14.—East Germans voted today to confirm single-clate candidates for the national parliament and the country's 15 district assemblies.

More than 12 million people over 18 were eligible to vote and East Berliners were directly electing the city's 66 deputies to the 500-seat Volkskammer (Parliament for the first time.

The United States, Britain and France intend to protest officially to the Soviet Government tomorrow over the direct elections in East Berlin which they say violate the city's special status.

In past elections, East Berlin deputies were nominated by the city council in the same way the West Berlin Parliament appoints the city's representatives to the Bonn federal assembly.—Reuter.

هكذا من الأصل



THE ARTS

## Opera

# Metcalf's incredible destination

### The Journey

**Sherman Theatre, Cardiff**

A projected slide of a claustrophobic section of shelving in an institutional library faces the auditorium. Both synopsis and libretto specify a huge book, its spine (title, *A Book of Changes*) facing the audience; but perhaps that was too difficult to build, or seemed too unsubtle. A "storyteller", holding what appears to be a book-club special edition, appears to the accompaniment of an ominous burst of sound from the orchestra and paces about ponderously, a cross between an Act II Hamlet and an itinerant preacher.

The library disappears, the storyteller steps aside and four figures appear. They seem to be limbering up for a jogging session. They are, in fact, in the middle of a Journey. It will last about two hours including interval, and, if at the end neither they nor we appear to have travelled anywhere, no matter. As we know, the Journey is more important than the Destination.

Friday night brought the première of John Metcalf's first opera, *The Journey*, commissioned by Welsh National Opera in association with the Welsh Arts Council. The company's policy of mounting productions especially designed for small theatres (like the University's Sherman Theatre where this one was performed) is as praiseworthy as Metcalf's own desire to see opera keeping up with the developments of the last two decades in small-scale, flexible alternative theatre. And in writing, in close collaboration with his librettist, John Hope Mason, a work for eight singing principals, one mime artist, no chorus and an orchestra of fewer than 30 players, Metcalf and his producer have aimed to "involve" both audience and performers closely in the very journey towards self-determination of the work's four characters and in their encounters with five more, including the storyteller, from whom three of them eventually become liberated.

The sad fact that, when the storyteller announces that the four "have travelled far and may have far to travel", we believe not a word, continue to disbelieve, and, in the end, could not care less, is due to a libretto of appalling banality and vacuity, an equally derivative and characterless score, and an almost entirely misconstrued sense of musical and dramatic structure.

That each one of the opera's seven scenes is headed by a hexagram from the *I Ching* is supposed to serve "to relate inner states to external surroundings": in fact it adds no more than a spurious esoteric patina, only emphasizing, in its recollection of the Tarot headings of Eliot's *The Waste land*, the embarrassingly adolescent pastiche of themes and images from that poet's *Four Quartets* and from Tippett's *The Knot Garden*. The slackly written, cliché-paralysed libretto impedes any sense of conflict and progression, without which drama and development of character is inevitably stillborn.

Similarly, the music of each scene so we are told, uses a different pan-chromatic scale, rather like a raga, This, and the recurrence of three main ideas, "walking music" (characters walking, the movement of life) tremolando minor thirds (the sinister narrator) and a cluster of notes in a strident discord (the hard light of scrutiny), help to shape the work for composer and listener alike. Yet anodyne in its heavy dilution of Tippett and in its function, rather like a soundtrack, of commentating rather than activating, it too often only undermines any points of potential climax or conflict, themselves frequently reducible to the level of petulant bickering.

At its most convincing in the expansive lyricism of the reflective "aria" (a form it claims to dispossess), the music is everywhere well-enough written for the voice; yet it cannot free itself from the conventional operatic closed forms, like the ensemble, which are incompatible with the drama's own open-ended, episodic progression.

The facile delineation of each embryonic character, the intrusion of the narrator (he tells too often what could be and often already is being shown) made futile the singers' attempts at dramatic projection. That all the performers, but particularly Lesley Garrett as Nicola, Menai Davies as Gwen, Timothy German as Scott and Henry Newman as Craig, sang with such conviction and musicality only made more glaring and depressing the discrepancy between the levels of their artistry and that of the work, John Eaton's production matched in movement and design, cliché of idea with cliché of execution, while Anthony Hose, conducting, drew from stage and pit performances of admirable strength and unity.

That the performance was sold out, that it had such a bizarrely ecstatic response show perhaps, how badly more "Alternative" opera is needed, how an audience cannot bear to be let down, and how companies and sponsors alike could even do worse than take note of a characteristic quotation from the programme's introduction, "The individual who is conscious of responsibility is on a par with the cosmic forces of heaven and earth".

**Hilary Finch**



The travellers who still "may have far to travel"

## Theatre

# Leicester lamented

### The Ghost of Daniel Lambert

**Haymarket, Leicester**

Sue Townsend is closely involved in an unfortunately named satirical television programme called *Revolting Women*. Recently she has a play at the Soho Poly with the punning title of *Womberang*. As the resident writer at Leicester's Phoenix Theatre under a Thames Television Writer's Bursary, she has produced a new musical play with the name *The Ghost of Daniel Lambert*. Her talent does not seen to be for titles and the new play has virtually nothing to do with Daniel Lambert, which is a disappointment.

Where Nottingham has Robin Hood, Leicester has Lambert and he was heroic only in his proportions. As the fattest citizen ever produced in Leicester and the heaviest human on record, weighing out of life at 52 stone 4 pounds, his claim to fame was his bulk, his pleasant disposition and his intelligence. So while Leicester honours his memory, Miss Townsend lures spectators into a play which is about zoning ordinances in the 1960s. At least it is more about that than about Lambert.

It promises something more to begin with, when Rick Lloyd's music for Lambert's funeral in 1809 threatens to evoke a mood like that of *Sweeney Todd*. Instead of developing any character for Lambert, however, Miss Townsend authorizes him to watch the changes in Leicester over the centuries, and, since the first things that seem to catch his interest are the closing of the Palace Theatre in 1959 and the appearance of some teddy boys at the Bell Hotel, he skips the intervening years and the music becomes distinctly pop.

What Miss Townsend clearly has in mind is a lament for Leicester, probably as it was in her youngest days. Her specific target for complaint, in a nicely ironic detail, is the unpleasant, modern Haymarket Centre which houses the more likable Haymarket Theatre, where her play is being presented for the Leicester Festival. In nearby Coventry it took German bombs to knock down the ancient buildings; an urge to be modern cost Leicester its centre, and Miss Townsend demonstrably touches a chord with some of the places she recollects. The audience calls out its recognition.

Some good performers, including Victoria Hardcastle and David Brett, do nothing to hide the show's structure as a revue. In cleverly set up jokes and some of her lyrics, Miss Townsend shows talent, but she wastes the figure of Lambert and catalogues petty complaints without giving them the significance she assumes.

**Ned Chaillet**

## Dance

### Stuttgart Ballet

**Coliseum**

The première on Friday of the final programme in the Stuttgart Ballet's London season ended with an exciting surprise when Richard Cragun, who had danced the lead in Glen Tetley's *Rite of Spring*, insisted on repeating the whole final section because the flying effects, which should hurtle him into space as the curtain falls, refused to work first time round.

Tetley's *Rite* was previously shown in London a few years back by American Ballet Theatre, but they were then not at their best, except for some principals, and the Stuttgart company give a much stronger account of the work as a whole. Cragun's explosively muscular performance has immense personality behind it, too, and Melinda Witham shows both feeling and flexibility in this male-dominated choreography.

The centrepiece of the programme is Jiři Kylian's *Return to the Strange Land*. In scale, this looks like a chamber work rather than a ballet for opera houses: the music is piano solos by Janaček (beautifully played by Glenn Prince) and there are only ever three or two dancers on stage at any moment.

Appearances are deceptive. The scope of the imagination behind the ballet is large, and that affects both the quality of the movement and the intensity of feeling that comes through the dancing. The ballet needs, and fills, a stage and auditorium as big as the Coliseum.

The point of the title is that of death being a return to a land that we came from but do not remember. There could hardly be any specific illustration of that in the choreography, but the dances do convey a sense of exploration and contemplation, filled with solemnity and exhilaration at the same time.

There are four separate sections, two duets framed by two trios. Birgit Keil, Vladimir Klos and Reid Anderson, in the final trio, have the most thrilling examples of the amazingly complex partnering that recurs all through the work, but Lucia Isenring and Christian Fallanga come close to that in their duet.

The programme opened with John Cranco's *Presence*, a strange and fascinating dance-theatre work which I wrote about a few weeks ago after seeing it in Stuttgart. To play the curiously assorted batch of great romantics at its London première, two of the original cast were there: Marcia Haydée as the frowsty Molly Bloom, full of thoughtless kindness, and Cragun as the ox-like Ubu Roi, joined by Christopher Boatwright as a hopelessly optimistic Don Quixote. The ballet's imagination and fun are unique: indescribable but unforgettable.

In an attempt to show as much as possible of their recent work, the company has not brought quite such a balanced repertory this time as on previous visits. But the Kylian ballets, both new here, would alone have justified the adventurous choice. The dancing has been as good as ever, with many new faces coming forward: make a note of Hilde Koch, Annie Mayet and Tamas Detrich among others as dancers you will hear more of.

**John Percival**

### The Two Pigeons

**Covent Garden**

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet has a better record than its sister company for bringing on young dancers. At the last performance of its season at the Royal Opera House on Saturday it put out a cast of principals for *The Two Pigeons* all in their teens or early twenties. The roar of enthusiasm from the audience will, I hope, be reported to the top brass of the Covent Garden Royal Ballet, in New York for their opening at the Met, and should help overcome their timorousness in this respect.

Nicola Katrak first danced the heroine at her graduation performance, and it was obvious at once that she had a very special quality. Latterly she has taken the part occasionally on the company's travels, but this was her first time in it at Covent Garden. The good news is that she proved her intial success to have been the result of lasting values not just youthful charm and luck.

The bubbling good humour that she brings to the comic scenes is matched by the toughness with which she fights back when losing her man, and the gentle sweetness of true love fulfilled at the end. She never needs to exaggerate: every movement is full of meaning, every phrase smoothly composed, and every dance glows with personal conviction.

Roland Price was playing the young man for the first time and, although he has been given display solos to dance almost from the time he joined the company two years ago, it was also the first time he had any character to play. To expect much depth of interpretation would be wrong at this stage, but his eager enthusiasm and good looks carried him through, and he brings a breadth and brightness to the solos which are exhilarating to watch.

The other leading part, as the gypsy temptress, was taken by Karen Donovan, who had played it just once before, at the Royal Ballet School's performance last year. She not only is young, but looks even younger, so that her shoulder-shaking, eye-flashing seduction of the young man put me in mind of those precocious under-age girls for whom gullible gentlemen find themselves facing prison.

Yet she does it all with enormous gusto, and the speed, strength and sharpness of her solos are remarkable. With Stephen Wicks a powerfully resilient gypsy chief, Kim Reeder an insidiously slippery pickpocket and the whole company at its blithe best, it was a *pretty remarkable* performance altogether.

**John Percival**

## Books

# A mysterious charm graphically displayed

### Henley Royal Regatta

**By Christopher Dodd**

*(Stanley Paul, £9.95)*

Rudie Lehmann, who with a fine disregard for conventional loyalties coached Oxford *and* Cambridge boat race crews in the last century, believed that "given a healthy frame and sound organs immured to fatigue by the sports of English boyhood, given also an alert intelligence, there is no reason in the nature of things why oarsmanship should not eventually become both an exercise and a pleasure". There are still those who subscribe to this view of the nature of things. Indeed the author of this entertainingly breezy book tells us that Lord Cottesloe believes that "rowing in an eight-oared boat when it really goes perfectly together and goes well is probably about as near heaven as one can get on earth".

This astonishing idea is supported, in theory at least, by many of the characters who crop up in the pages of this history. One can't help feeling, however, that many of them are more *interested in the après*-row than the "single thrust of forward-flashing wrists" and "the grim yet heartening sound of splendid and unbroken strength when all eight blades crashed in together".

The one undeniable fact that emerges from Mr Dodd's researches is that rowing hearties love a party. He quotes a Brasenose celebration "on the usual lines" of oysters, dressed crab, grilled bones, poached eggs and wine followed by a choice of four punches made from whisky, rum, gin, or brandy. In 1839 96 men of the First Trinity Boat Club consumed 70 bottles of champagne, 38 of Moselle, 12 of claret, 17 of sherry, 57 quarts of ale and £6 7s 6d worth of punch. And it still goes on. Even the 1980 Henley had the Lady Victoria Boat Club of Belfast singing The Road to Mandalay at their annual reunion, a victorious American eight celebrating with "a ton of champagne" and two oarsmen leaping naked from the town bridge.

Balanced against these excesses are some gruesome privations. Victorian crews used to train on one glass of water with breakfast, two with lunch, one with supper, and positively no baths. They invariably developed boils. A modern British oarsman is quoted as saying "I enjoy rowing in a macabre, masochistic sort of way, but we are not here for any ethereal good British sporting feeling. We are here to win".

But such sentiments are rare in this book which is, on the whole, more concerned with Henley's elegance and amusements than its professional achievements, even though there are complete lists of winners and records as appendices. Mr Dodd's greatest strength is his eye for anecdote. I enjoyed the Swiss cox who found the spectacle of a spotty youth in a boater calling out "Well rowed, Grasshoppers", so funny that he began to laugh out loud and blew the race. The description of last year's Henley is especially graphic and particularly effective in its portrait of the present Chairman of the Henley Stewards, a Sobranie-smoking QC who drives a 1938 Bentley and collects Hockney prints and postage stamps. His favourite expression is, apparently, "I like it, I like it a lot", and although, after reading this, the charm of Henley remains as essentially *mysterious* as ever, one is inclined to agree.

**Tim Heald**

## Rock

### Defunkt

**The Venue**

In times of aesthetic doubt and *distress*, young white rock musicians traditionally turn for inspiration to black popular music. So it was with the Beatles, who ransacked Motown; so it is today with projects as various as Adam and the Ants and the David Byrne/Brian Eno collaboration. Having no passion of their own, their solution is simple: borrow it.

Just now the syndrome is also manifesting itself in a craze for funk: harsh, tough, worldly music, its anti-European internal organization appealing to the chic atavistic urges of the new bohemians. It was to satisfy this craving that Joseph Bowie assembled his present sextet, Defunkt.

Bowie, a trombonist, comes from a St Louis family with deep roots in all kinds of black popular music; his brother Byron plays tenor saxophone in the band, and concocts its arrangements. Joseph has been involved if free improvisation, so he is presumably accustomed *to predominantly* white audiences; what must he make, though, of the rock world's sudden passion? Does he ask himself why, among a crowd of several hundred at the Venue, there were *no* more than a dozen black faces?

He certainly plays up to *his* new following. The visual style is an accumulation of idioms, centered on the black hipster mode of the 1940s—loud ties, peg-top pants, snap-brim hats: an image ripe for development by young fops growing out of their Spandau Ballet costumes.

The rock élite loves irony: it would rather hear Defunkt's parodies of Chic ("In the Good Times") and James Brown ("Thermo-Nuclear Sweat") than *their* sources. Like Frank Zappa, however, Joseph Bowie is incapable of writing his own "Good Times" or "Cold Sweat", he can only respond.

After a while, the constant stream of references grew boring. Byron's squeals, Joseph's blasts, Kim Clark's churning bass guitar, a slinky samba and a touch of cocktail-lounge swing were all coded references to black music history, all fatally distanced.

**Richard Williams**

## Aldeburgh Festival

### The Prodigal Son

**Snape Maltings**

I cannot be alone in reckoning the three church parables — *Curlew River*, *The Burning Fiery Furnace* and *The Prodigal Son* — as the richest memories from the Aldeburgh Festivals of the 1960s.

These works drew on so many vital sources: on the genius not only of Britten himself, but also of his fellow musicians (Pears, Shirley-Quirk, Tear, Luxon, Drake, to name just a few, and the extraordinarily gifted leading instrumentalists of the English Opera Group), on musical and spiritual traditions of the East, and of much nearer at hand, and on the particular character of the English parish church, close by Britten's home, where they were first performed.

The church was an important part of it. These works are in a sense ritual, like medieval dramas acted ceremonially by monks, who enter and afterwards depart singing the plainchant on which each piece is based, leaving it resonating in the church and — for weeks and months ahead — in our ears.

So the decision to revive one of them to open this year's Aldeburgh Festival on Friday, in Snape Maltings rather than at Orford, was at the same time *welcome and questionable*.

Indeed it seems slighly ironic that, while some musicians anxiousy strive after authentic performance practice, Aldeburgh Festival should wantonly jettison its own. Doubtless there are good economic reasons, but it does change the work. Its liturgical aspect becomes, as it were, an act rather than a semi-reality; we are now an audience, not a semi-congregation. Then it affects the work acoustically. It is composed — especially those passages of heterophony, with a line constantly overlapping itself — with an ecclesiastical blurr at part of its orchestration, and is not assisted by the Snape clarity.

*The Prodigal Son* is arguably the least individual, and least successful, of the church parables, and has most to gain from this transposition, in particular in sheer dramatic impact. Colin Graham's original round wooden platform is retained, and so are Annena Stubbs's costumes, but now Christopher Renshaw, the alert new producer, uses them more forcefully. Acolytes draw a curtain (increasingly besmirched in blood as the Prodigal Son's sins multiply) around the main action, light creates striking revelations and concealments, and the main body of the monks play a much more active role.

The master corrupter and the Abbot are now sung by Kenneth Bowen. No point in saying that he lacks the suggestiveness and irony of a Pears; at any rate, he articulates the words with model clarity, sings strongly and precisely, and finds a nice harmony of insinuation with the jazzy rattles of his partner, the muted trumpet. Bernard Dickerson is the Prodigal, better in the moving repentent appeal at the end than as a rake, in which capacity he seemed rather bland and monochrome. His elder brother is tellingly played and sung by William Shimell, and his father is done with great warmth and minimum pompousness by Thomas Hemsley. The admirable musical director is Steuart Bedford.

**Stanley Sadie**

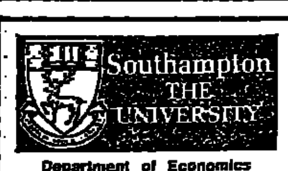
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University of Wales

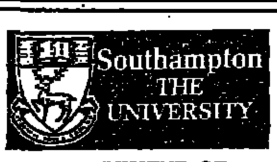
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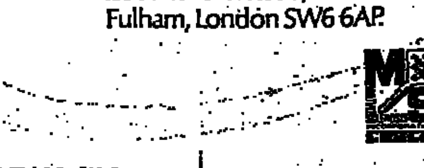
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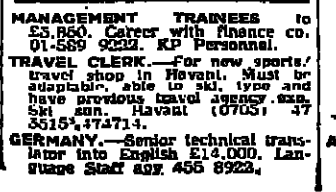
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### SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PH.D. DEGREE COURSES

Persons who hold, or expect to hold, a bachelor degree with at least upper second-class honours or equivalent from a recognised University and who have a capacity for *research, are invited to apply* for Australian National University Ph.D. Scholarships, tenable over a wide range of subjects in the Humanities and the Physical, Medical, Chemical, Biological, Earth and Social Sciences. Scholarships are available in any of the departments or units of the Institute of Advanced Studies which consists of Research Schools of Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Pacific Studies, Chemistry, Earth Sciences and the John Curtin School of Medical Research; or the Faculties (Faculties of Arts, Asian Studies, Economics, Law and Science); or in one of the University Centres, but are not transferable between the Institute and the Faculties.

Scholarship Benefits. The basic stipend payable is $A5,900 per annum (tax free) with additional allowances for dependants and housing assistance for *married scholars.* In addition, return economy-standard air fares and a grant towards removal expenses are normally provided. (The latter will not be provided for Australian citizens overseas who are eligible for Commonwealth Government Research Awards.)

Tenure. Scholarships are normally tenable for three years and may be taken up at any time of the year.

There is no set closing date, but applicants from outside Australia are advised to apply at least six months before they expect to be available to take up a scholarship, if offered.

Full particulars and application forms are available.

Monash University, Melbourne

### DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Council of Monash University will shortly proceed to fill the position of Deputy Vice-Chancellor, which will become vacant at the end of the year upon the retirement of Professor W. A. G. Scott.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor R. L. Martin, would be pleased to hear from any persons interested in the appointment and would be happy to answer confidential enquiries.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor will carry out certain of the Vice-Chancellor's duties by delegation and will participate in the development of policies to be recommended to the University's governing bodies.

He will be appointed a Professor of the University for the duration of his tenure of the Deputy Vice-Chancellorship, which will be five years in the first instance. Provision is made in the terms of appointment for a Deputy Vice-Chancellor who has served five years or more to continue as a Professor after relinquishing the Deputy Vice-Chancellorship.

Salary: $A48,443 per annum. Superannuation, travel and removal allowances. Temporary housing assistance.

The Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.
24th July, 1981.

### CHAIR OF VISUAL ARTS

The Department currently offers undergraduate courses and postgraduate supervision in Western art and architecture and film studies with special interest in Medieval, Italian Renaissance, Baroque, Modern and Australian Art. The Department teaches the history and criticism of art; no practical instruction in art or *film-making is given.* The Professor, on appointment, will be Chairman of the Department.

Superannuation, travelling and removal allowance. Temporary housing assistance.

The Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.
24th July, 1981.

University of Oxford in association with St Anne's College

### UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP IN MEDIEVAL GERMAN

Applications are invited for the above post, which is open to men and women. Stipend according to age on the scale £6,070 per annum at age 24 and under to £13,735 per annum at age 42 and over. The successful candidate may be offered a tutorial fellowship (for which no separate application is required) at St Anne's College. Details may be obtained from the Secretary, Taylor Institution, St Giles', Oxford, OX1 3NA, to whom completed applications (six typed copies, except in the case of overseas candidates, who need only send one) should be sent by 31 July, 1981.

City of London Polytechnic

### TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a temporary lectureship in physical geography for six months from 1 September, 1981. Candidates should have a range of interests appropriate to teaching at undergraduate level.

Salary: £7,281 to £11,190 including London Weighting.

For further details and application form, please apply as soon as possible to: Head of Geography, City of London Polytechnic, Old Castle Street, London E1 7NT. Telephone: 01-283 1030 ext 464. Please quote reference no. 81/36.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

### UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATOR (TEMPORARY) IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for the above post tenable for one year from 1st October 1981. The successful candidate should normally have a Ph.D. degree and will be expected to undertake teaching duties, including tutorial and practical supervision of first year classes, and to carry out original research in the area of high field NMR spectroscopy applied to biochemical and chemical transformations in collaboration with a research team directed by Professor A. I. Scott, FRS. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in both NMR spectroscopy and *synthetic organic chemistry.* Salary scale within the range £5,285-£7,700 with placement depending on age and experience.

Applications, quoting reference 1012, with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary to the University of Edinburgh, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL.

**AFRIKAANS TUTOR** required part-time. Experienced to teach adults. Contact 493 7804 a.s.a.p.

### PROFESSOR AND DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE
Brunel University
INSTITUTE OF ORGANISATION AND SOCIAL STUDIES
BIOSS

With the retirement of Professor Elliott Jaques in September 1982 the position of the Director of the Institute falls vacant.

The Institute is part of the School of Social Sciences and is made up of seven Units engaged in client-centred research for a variety of organisations and one Unit which runs a management short course programme. All Units are self-financing.

The Director will be expected to give leadership to the Institute and to develop his or her own self-financing research. The University provides a substantial proportion of the Director's salary.

The Director will be appointed at professorial level.

For further particulars contact Personnel Secretary, Brunel University Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49, to whom applications may be sent.

The closing date for applications is July 7, 1981.

*The University of* Sheffield

### TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of English Literature, the duties of which will comprise tutoring in post-mediaeval English literature and conducting seminars in 19th and 20th century American literature (with special emphasis on the novel). Tenure one year from 1 October 1981. Salary on scale £6,070-£6,880 a year. Expected age of candidates up to 26 years old but older candidates not precluded. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications should be sent by 6 July, 1981. Quote Ref: R599/A.

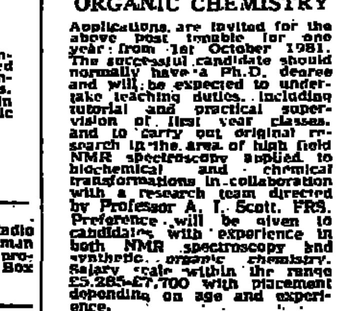
The University of Hull

### DEPUTY FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Finance Officer in the University of Hull. Applicants must hold a recognised accountancy qualification and should be experienced in developing management information systems.

Salary scale: Grade III for Administrative Staff £12,305-£15,418 + USS benefits.

Applications (six copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be sent by 10th July 1981 to the Personnel Officer, University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.



**Classified Advertising Ring 01-837 3311**

## ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

### ASSISTANT GENERAL SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the above post from a wide age range. The work includes the conducting of negotiations, the servicing of committees, assistance with professional and organisational activities and maintaining contact with local groups of the Association's members in UK universities.

Salary £9,750-£15,410 plus London allowance of £967 p.a. The appointment will be made at a point on the scale according to age and experience.

Further details from the General Secretary (AGS), AUT, United House, 1 Pembridge Rd., London W11 3HJ. Tel: 01-221 4370.

The University of Lancaster

### POST DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATE IN MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified chemists and physicists interested in joining a small interdisciplinary group studying very thin organic films deposited on semiconductor single crystals. The person appointed could contribute to this programme in a variety of different ways depending on his or her previous experience and skills. However, we are in particular need of someone with a knowledge of synthetic organic chemistry. The appointment is funded by the SERC and is for a three year period starting from the 1st October 1981. Salary on the scale £6,070-£7,700.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L212) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, to whom applications (3 copies) naming three referees, should be sent not later than 30 June 1981.

The Queen's University of Belfast

### LECTURESHIP IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

This post, tenable from September 1981 or such other date as may be arranged, is in the broad fields of Industrial Organisation and Manufacturing Technology and involves teaching at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Applicants must be able to contribute to both research and teaching in these fields. It is desirable that they should have had industrial experience in addition to a sound academic background. Initial placing, which will depend on experience and qualifications, will be made on the scale for lecturers: £6,070-£12,861 with contributory pension rights under FSSU or USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 10 July 1981 (Please quote Ref. 81/T).

The University of Manchester

### CHAIR IN ACCOUNTING

The University invites applications for a Chair in Accounting, which has become vacant on the resignation of Professor Carsberg. The other Chair in the Department is occupied by Professor John Arnold. Salary will be within the normal professorial range, with superannuation benefits. Applications (one copy suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent, not later than July 29th, 1981, to the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. 109/81/T.

University of Oxford

The electors invite applications for the

### BAMPTON LECTURESHIP FOR 1984

The Bampton Lecturer, who must be a member of the clergy of the Anglican Communion and an MA of Oxford or Cambridge, or a graduate of another university, shall deliver eight Divinity Lecture Sermons in Hilary and Trinity Terms 1984. The stipend of the lecturer will be not less than £1,400.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD, by whom applications (two copies) should be received not later than 17 December 1981.

The Australian National University

### VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Vice-Chancellorship of The Australian National University will become vacant on 12 May 1982 following completion of Professor D. A. Low's seven year term of appointment.

The Chancellor, Emeritus Professor Sir John Crawford, invites men or women with appropriate experience and qualifications to write to him, indicating interest, at Post Office Box 1844, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia. He would also welcome suggestions as to names which might be considered. All enquiries and suggestions will be treated in confidence. G. E. Dicker, Registrar.

University of California Los Angeles
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a

### FACULTY POSITION

tenable from 1.7.82. Post is suitable for candidates with interest bridging physical and human geography (such as resource management, regional development, land use, energy). Phd required; remote sensing expertise desirable. Salary and rank negotiable. Write, with C.V., naming three referees, by October 15 to T. McKnight, Geography, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

University of Oxford

### GRINFIELD LECTURESHIP ON THE SEPTUAGINT

Applications are invited for the above lectureship for the two years beginning 1 October 1982. The lecturer is required to give three lectures each year on the LXX version of the Hebrew Scriptures. The stipend is not less than £600, and a grant may be made towards expenses. Eight copies of applications including an outline of the proposed lectures and the names of two referees should be sent to the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by 1 SEPTEMBER 1981.

## WATERSIDE SCHOOL,
HAZEL END, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE, CM23 1HE.

(Independent Co-educational Day School for children from 3 to 16+ years).

Applications are invited for the position of Head which will fall vacant on January 1st, 1982.

Details of the post may be obtained from the School Secretary.

Applications, addressed to The Chairman of Governors at the school, should be sent by the 20th June, giving full curriculum vitae and addresses of three referees.

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The University of Lancaster

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship (for one year) in the Department of Linguistics and Modern *English Language. The Department* is looking for a candidate who is able to contribute to its general teaching in Linguistics and Modern English Language but who also has a specialist interest in one of the following areas: psycholinguistics (especially second language learning); sociolinguistics and applied linguistics. Applications from candidates able to contribute to an established graduate programme will be welcomed.

Applicants should have a postgraduate qualification or research experience in a relevant field. The appointment will be for one year from September 1st 1981 to September 30th 1982, at a salary to the point of £7,290 on the Lecturer's scale, depending on age and previous experience.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L215) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW, to whom applications (five copies) (in the case of overseas applicants one copy by airmail), naming three referees, should be sent to arrive not later than June 30th 1981.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF PALAEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMATIC

Applications are invited for the post of

### TEMPORARY ASSISTANT KEEPER

in the above department for two years from 1 October 1981 or such other date as may be arranged. The duties will be to assist in the administration of the archive collections in the care of the department. Salary will be on the scale 1A for Library Staff, but the initial starting salary will not be above £7,290 per annum. Applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by Tuesday, 30 June 1981 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Canberra College of Advanced Education Australia
SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

### PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN LANDSCAPE DESIGN
(Ref. No. 81/2085)

Applications are invited for appointment as Principal Lecturer in Landscape Design within the School of Environmental Design. The position will become vacant following the retirement at the end of 1982 of Mr J. A. Fairbrother, *foundation Fellow in Landscape* Design.

The School of Environmental Design was established in 1974 and offers full time professionally recognised undergraduates degree courses in architecture, industrial design, landscape design, building and quantity surveying, together with a post-graduate course in urban and regional planning. The School has 300 students and about a quarter of these are enrolled in the four year landscape design course. The Head of School has overall responsibility for teaching and research in the School but the appointee will be in charge of the development and promotion of courses in landscape design. Candidates for this senior appointment must combine academic qualifications and a wide experience in professional practice and in teaching at tertiary level. A sensitivity to regional landscape characteristics and a willingness to *contribute to the development* of Australian landscape design theory and practice is desirable. Membership of an appropriate professional institute would also be advantageous to an applicant who will be required to work in close co-operation with the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.

An opportunity will arise shortly for the creation of a personal Fellowship at professorial level in the School of Environmental Design and a Principal Lecturer in this post would be eligible to be considered along with other Principal Lecturers in the School of Environmental Design for advancement to the Fellowship as and when such a position is created.

Appointment with tenure or a secondment or on contract for a fixed term may be negotiated. Salary $A33,019 per annum. Assistance with housing will be provided for a person moving to Canberra to take up appointment. Fares for the appointee and family and reasonable removal costs will be paid.

Applicants should give personal details, particulars of qualifications, experience, previous appointments, present position, telephone number during business hours and the names and addresses of three referees. Applications quoting reference number are required by 15 JULY 1981 and should be addressed to The Registrar, Canberra College of Advanced Education, PO Box 1, Belconnen, ACT 2616, Australia. A copy should be forwarded to The Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

**ROYAL SCHOOL, BATH.**—Applications are invited for the post of Headmistress/Headmaster which will be vacant in September 1982 on the retirement of Miss Campbell. The school is an independent boarding school with some 300 boarders and 100 day girls. Applicants must be University graduates, communicant members of the Church of England, and preferably under 45 years of age. Application forms and further information may be obtained from the Bursar, 3 Northfields, Lansdown, Bath.

### A REWARDING LONG-TERM APPOINTMENT AWAITS THE NEW GENERAL SECRETARY OF ESTABLISHED CHARITY . . .

This registered charity has been built up over 25 years by the present General Secretary and her predecessor.

It enjoys a high reputation for integrity, and a principal task of the new General Secretary will be to maintain and foster this.

His or her other tasks, assisted by able and qualified staff, will *comprise the development of policy, fund-raising and* administration.

Salary will be in the region of £9,000 depending on experience.

Please send personal details.

**Box 0451 G, The Times**

THE BRITISH ACADEMY
CORPUS VITREARUM MEDII AEVI
GREAT BRITAIN COMMITTEE

National CVMA Archive at the National Monuments Record of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England)

## RESEARCH WORKER

to work on the compilation of an index of the holdings of material on medieval window glass of the NMR and CVMA archives. Knowledge of medieval window glass essential; and some qualifications in medieval iconography, medieval epigraphy, and heraldry desirable. Typing skills very much an advantage.

Salary: related to Civil Service Clerical Officer (at present £3,688-£4,740 plus London Allowance).

Appointment initially for two years subject to a six month probationary period.

Curriculum Vitae (4 copies) with the names and addresses of two referees to Miss J. Kerr, Secretary, Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi Great Britain, The British Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0NS, from whom further particulars are also available. Closing date for applications 15 July, 1981.

University of Reading

### LECTURESHIP IN THE *HISTORY OF ART*

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the History of Art. A specialist in nineteenth century studies is required, with particular reference to both French and English painting in the latter half of the century. An additional interest in the art of the twentieth century would be an advantage.

Salary within first five points of Lecturer scale (£6,070-£7,700 per annum).

The person appointed should take up duties on 1 September, 1981.

Further particulars from the Registrar (Room 214 Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Closing date 11 July, 1981.

University of Glasgow

### LECTURESHIP IN VETERINARY SURGERY

Applications are invited from qualified veterinary surgeons for the above post. Salary will be within the range £6,070-£8,925 on the Lecturers' scale of £6,070-£12,860, with placement according to qualifications and experience.

The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching and service commitments of the department and should have active research interests. Experience in the teaching of veterinary orthopaedics, equine surgery and/or veterinary anaesthesia would be considered an advantage.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (8 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 4th July, 1981. In reply please quote Ref No: 4798.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of

### DEMONSTRATOR

in the above Department available from 1 October 1981 for a fixed period of up to 19 months. Qualifications and special interests in Agricultural Zoology, Zoology or Biology are required. Preference may be given to applicants with special interests in parasite immunology or in the physiological aspects of pesticides but other research interests will be welcomed.

Salary on the IB Grade for Other Related staff: £5,285-£8,925, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. L. Lee (Tel. 0532-31751 ext 370).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 56/7/A. Closing date for applications 9 July 1981.

Contemporary China Institute
SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

The Contemporary China Institute invites applications for a

### POST-GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

in the social sciences with special reference to China. Candidates in all fields of the social sciences are encouraged to apply. This Fellowship will be for two years in the first instance, with the possibility of renewal for a third year. Starting salary in the range £4,000 to £6,200 p.a. according to *qualifications and* experience.

For details contact Dr J. L. Watson, Head of the C.C.I., School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet St., London WC1E 7HP (Tel: 01-637 2388). Applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should reach Dr Watson by 15 July 1981.

# Bauchi State Agricultural Development Programme

## TENDER NOTIFICATION GARAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Supply and Delivery of Road Construction Plant to Bauchi State Agricultural Development Project (BSADP) in Bauchi Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria has received a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) towards the cost of the BSADP and it is intended that proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contracts for which this invitation is issued. Payments will be made only upon approval by IBRD in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Loan Agreement.

### GARAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

| Category | Item | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | (75 mm.) Water Pump | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | (2.5 KW) Portable Generator Set | 5 |
| 3 | 1 | Stationary Compressor | 4 |
| 4 | 1 | Arc Welding Set and Accessories | 4 |
| 5 | 1 | Pedestal Drill | 4 |
| | 2 | Bench Drill | 4 |
| 6 | 1 | Power Hacksaw | 3 |
| 7 | 1 | Steam Cleaner, Oil Fired | 4 |
| 8 | 1 | Master Mechanic Tool Set | 8 |
| | 2 | General Purpose Tool Set | 8 |
| 9 | 1 | Acetylene and Oxygen Cutting Torch with Accessories | 9 |
| 10 | 1 | Blacksmith's Tool Set | 5 |
| 11 | 1 | Miscellaneous Workshop Equipment | As specified |
| 12 | 1 | *50,000 Kg. Hydraulic Press (Floor Mounting)* | 3 |

The following important conditions will apply :—

1. Bidders may quote for the supply of one or more complete categories.
2. Bidders may only quote for the supply of plant and equipment manufactured in member countries of the IBRD, Switzerland and Taiwan.
3. A 15% Margin of preference in Bid Evaluation will be allowed for Plant and Equipment manufactured in Nigeria.
4. The Bidder must have an established Agent in Nigeria with fully equipped Workshop Facilities, Comprehensive Spares, Warehouse and must carry out the Manufacturers Warranty Maintenance.

Bidding documents containing all instructions and specifications may be obtained from :—

**The Chief Engineer
B.S.A.D.P.
P.M.B. 0050
Bauchi State, Bauchi
Nigeria**

Or, the Authorised office for distribution of bidding documents :—

**B.A.S.R.A. Ltd
110/111 Strand
London, WC2 ROAA
Telephone : 01-836 8918 Telex : 24973**

All applications for Bidding Documents must be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of £100.00 payable to :—

**B.A.S.R.A. Ltd**

Completed Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the office of the Chief Engineer, B.S.A.D.P. Bauchi by 1700 Hrs. TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1981.

Bids will be opened in Public at the above office at 1100 Hrs. WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1981.

**Programme Manager, B.S.A.D.P.**

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Cricket

# Woolmer recalled to pad the No 3 spot

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Bob Woolmer, now 33, has been recalled to the England side for the first Test match against Australia, sponsored by Cornhill, starting at Trent Bridge on Thursday. He will bat at No 3, the position which has presented such a problem in recent years. Of the 12 players named, Hendrick is the only other one not to have been in West Indies, though Willis was not there for long.

If Woolmer's record of the past few seasons were to be fed into a computer, to find out how many he is likely to make, it would probably come up with a well-made 21 in the first innings, before being caught at the wicket, and a promising 19 in the second, before being caught at slip. Time and time again, he gets a start and then gets out. In seven of his 11 first-class innings this season, he has reached double figures but been out for less than 30.

For Kent in the past three years Tavaré, now averaging over 60, has had a consistently better record than Woolmer—and Tavaré bats at No 3. What must have swung the vote in Woolmer's favour is his greater experience and the fact that he has actually made three hundreds against Australia, one in 1975 and two when going in third, in 1977. He has achieved, in fact, what the selectors are asking for. Last summer, against West Indies, he played in the first two Tests, batting at No 4 before being dropped, somewhat unluckily.

With the exception of Brian Rose, now trying to adjust to wearing glasses, the record of England's No 3 since the start of their last series against Australia, in December, 1979, has been spectacularly awful. There have been six of them—Willey, Randall, Larkins, Tavaré, Gatting and Athey. Between them their highest score in 19 innings was Tavaré's 42 against West Indies at Lord's last year. Their collective average batting at No 3 for England is 8.1. In the four winter Test matches in West Indies the scores made for England from this key position were: 10, five, two, nought, two, one, three and one.

Of all the cases in the order none puts more of a premium on skill and experience than No 3. Either a good start has to be consolidated without too much waste of time or the loss of an early wicket has to be withstood. Why, otherwise, did Bradman bat there, or, when in his prime, Hammond, or Headley, or Ranjitsinhji, or Clem Hill, or Charlie Macartney, or R. H. Spooner or Arthur Shrewsbury? To expect Athey to be up to it (this Test scores there are: nine, one, two, one, three and one), especially against West Indies, was always likely to be asking too much of him. Now, at least, Woolmer will bring an old head to the job and the confidence of past successes.

If the ball is expected to swing at Trent Bridge, as it did against West Indies last year, the chances are that Emburey will be left out, although off-breaks, at any rate in England, have often brought Australia's downfall. Without Emburey Willey would have to provide the spin.

The fact that Dilley gets in, in spite of having taken only five first-class wickets this season, and Willis in spite of doubts about his lasting a five-day Test match, shows how bare the resources are. Of the fourteen bowlers in the first-class averages on Saturday morning the only Englishmen of even medium pace were Arnold (and who better, even at 36 to play for England on a swinging day?), Sidebottom and Allott. There were five West Indians, two South Africans and one Australian—plus Hemmings, Willey, and our old friend Hobbs.

Small wonder that Alec Bedser looks back wistfully to his own playing days when the chairman of selectors, choosing the side to meet Australia, had Statham, Trueman, Tyson, Loader, Shackleton, Bailey and Jackson, besides Bedser himself to pick from. The bowlers today of corresponding prominence are Daniel and Holding, Clarke and Roberts, Le Roux and Marshall, Thomson and Hadlee, Roberts and Imran Khan, and Moseley, Moseley, Moseley and Moseley—"as thy days, so thy strength shall be".

The England 12 are:

| | Tests | Age |
|---|---|---|
| J T Botham (Somerset, capt) | 35 | 25 |
| G Boycott (Yorkshire) | 88 | 40 |
| G A Gooch (Essex) | 30 | 27 |
| R W Woolmer (Kent) | 17 | 33 |
| D I Gower (Leicestershire) | 26 | 24 |
| M W Gatting (Middlesex) | 8 | 24 |
| P Willey (Northamptonshire) | 16 | 31 |
| P R Downton (Middlesex) | 3 | 24 |
| J E Emburey (Middlesex) | 14 | 28 |
| G R Dilley (Kent) | 9 | 22 |
| R G D Willis (Warwickshire) | 57 | 32 |
| M Hendrick (Derbyshire) | 28 | 32 |



Woolmer : experience swings the vote in his favour.

Golf

# Gallacher books Ryder Cup place with a workmanlike victory

By Michaell Platts

Bernard Gallacher won the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open, sponsored by Cold Shield, when he put together a 67, three under par, in typically workmanlike fashion on the Wilmslow course yesterday. It gave him an aggregate of 264, a tournament record, and a five shot win from Nick Faldo, who was round in 66. Manuel Piñero, of Spain, reinforced his challenge for a place in this year's Ryder Cup team, (in which Gallacher is now virtually certain to appear, with a fine round of 65), to take third place on 272 with Neil Coles (66) two strokes furth eradrift.

Gallacher began the final day with a six-stroke lead but for the second successive week it was Faldo who brought a tournament to life. On the outward half Gallacher had only a two stroke advantage, and was apprehensive over what might happen on the remaining nine holes.

Out in 36, level par, Gallacher's only moment of joy came at the short ninth, where, after he bunkered his tee shot, he splashed out and holed from five feet for his par. In the light of what Faldo was doing, it was an important save. Faldo had holed from four feet and from 25ft for birdies at the third, and fifth respectively. Then, at the seventh (485 yards) he reached the green with a driver and a four iron and he successfully holed from 25ft for an eagle three.

A couple of birdies was the medicine which Gallacher required to relieve the tension. The 10th and 11th are drive and pitch holes for the professionals, and they offered a clear opportunity for Gallacher to give himself some inspiration. He took that opportunity on both occasions with a four foot putt living nicely into the hole at the 10th and a putt of 30ft disappearing at the next. Faldo followed Gallacher in from 25ft at the 11th, but the turning point came at the next.

Gallacher's approach was missing the green, and heading towards thick rough. However, it struck an umbrella held by a lady spectator and the ball ricochetted to within two feet of the hole. Gallacher contrived to miss this short putt, perhaps in a state of shock, but Faldo, who was bunkered in two, took five and his challenge had been suppressed.

Even so, Gallacher struck a tee shot at the 14th of which he was far from proud. He stood back and told himselfg to start swinging slowly, and in the last four holes he collected two birdies to pull away for a comfortable win. It was a tribute to his determination that he was able to adhere to the new swing on which he has worked with John Jacobs, the Ryder Cup captain, throughout the winter. The irony, of course, is that the £7,000 he collected yesterday will almost certainly make sure that he plays under Jacobs against the United States at Walton Heath in September.

Faldo earned his card in America earlier this year, and his flawless golf on the front nine once again illustrated the increased maturity of his game. Gallacher remarked afterwards that Faldo now has the look of a truly world-class player. "It is something that you cannot be taught," said Gallacher. "You've either got it, or you haven't. Faldo very definitely has".

It is to Gallacher's credit, perhaps because of his enormous experience, that he was able to exclude thoughts of Faldo's fancy scoring, and remember the prime requirement of playing one's own game. He stuck to his task throughout the afternoon, and he thoroughly deserved this win, whereas Faldo will return to America in a week's time confident in view of the fact that in four appearances in Europe, he has won once and finished runner-up twice, and he is now second to the Australian Greg Norman in the official money list.

Piñero, who will defend his English classic title in three weeks' time, won the Madrid Open at the start of this season, and he has maintained his consistency to produce a number of good performances. His inward nine of 31 yesterday represented marvellous scoring, and he had no less than seven threes and one two on his card of 65.

Coles has been there, or thereabouts for the last five weeks, without actually winning a tournament. He started the final dayy 11 shots behind Gallacher, and with no chance of winning, but two halves of 33 enabled him to climb into fourth place and he is gradually getting closer towards regainin g his own Ryder Cup position.

Sandy Lyle compiled a round of 64 to take fifth place, one shot behind Coles and he will leave for the United States Open aboard Concorde this morning in a confident frame of mind. He has won twice during the last five weeks and he is ready to tackle Merion.

Nick Job took six at the last hole to lose his chance of finishing fourth. His closing score of 71 gave him sixth place on 276—one shot ahead of Manuel Calero (71) and Hugh Baiocchi (71).

LEADING SCORES: 264, B Gallacher 65, 69, 63, 67: 269, N Faldo 67, 69, 67, 66: 272, M Piñera (Spain) 70, 69, 68, 65: 274, N Coles 71, 70, 67, 66: 275, S Lyle 68, 72, 71, 64: 276, N Job, 68, 66, 71, 71: 277, H Baiocchi 67, 71, 68, 71, M Calero (Spain) 72, 67, 67, 71: 278, K Brown 68, 73, 68, 69: 279, M Steadman 71, 68, 73, 67, E Darcy 70, 68, 76, 65, T Minshall 73, 69, 67, 70: 280, S Martin 71, 71, 72, 66, C Mason 70, 71, 71, 68, M Thomas 71, 68, 73, 68: 281, I Woosnam 68, 67, 74, 72, G Birch 68, 71, 74, 68, G Brand 70, 70, 71, 70, B Charles 68, 69, 74, 70; B Waites 73, 68, 71, 69; A Garrido (Spain) 69, 69, 73, 71: 282, D Smyth 68, 74, 70, 70: 283, D Regan 70, 70, 71, 72, C Moody 71, 69, 73, 69, S Owen (NZ) 74, 69, 72, 68, M King 68, 70, 73, 72, W Longmuir 70, 68, 73, 72: 284, B Lincoln (SA) 73, 70, 68, 73, S Ginn (Australia) 71, 73, 69, 71, J Hoggarty 70, 70, 75, 69, J Morgan 69, 71, 71, 73: 285, R Stephens (Australia) 69, 74, 69, 73, B McColl 70, 72, 73, 70, P Barber 73, 70, 72, 70, J Farmer 72, 72, 71, 70, H Clark 67, 72, 75, 71, J Hall 73, 72, 69, 71, P Elson 73, 71, 75, 66, J Higgins 76, 69, 72, 68, D Durnian 75, 68, 70, 73.

The turning point : Bernard Gallacher tees offat the ninth.

# Two experienced campaigners prosper

By Marcus Williams

*LORD'S: Middlesex, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead the Australians by 94 runs.*

Middlesex have never beaten an Australian touring team and they are unlikely to have a better opportunity than in the present match. After gaining an unexpected first innings lead, albeit of only four runs, they had established a strong position by the close of yesterday's play, when the bat dominated the ball for the first time.

Downton, opening the second innings in place of the injured Barlow, was dismissed by Lawson in the fourth over, but two experienced campaigners Brearley and Radley prospered for most of the last two hours until Radley was given out, in disbelief, caught down the leg side off the slow left armer Bright 20 minutes before the close. Sloppy fielding by an apparently uninterested Lillee assisted Middlesex's cause.

Apart from Butchers holding five good slip catches the bowlers had held sway on a pitch which began the game slightly dampe but has dried out to favour the batsmen. If the Australians were seeking encouragement in their last fixture before the first Test match, their batting gave them none.

They were all out for the addition of only 78 runs in 42.4 overs and none of their main batsmen, who are so short of practice, played the type of long, confidence-building innings needed. Their consolation is that, even in the Test series, they will not encounter a stronger attack than Middlesex's, which has an Australian, West Indian and three England caps.

For the second day running, the crowd was large, and tolerant of a slow tempo by both sides with the bat and in the field; the sun and two days of uninterrupted cricket must have steeled them against an average rate of 35 runs and 15 overs an hour. Acceleration will be needed to encourage a positive result today.

The Australians had resumed at 68 for two but within three-quarters of an hour they were 90 for six. Thomson, with a chance to vent his feelings at not being selected for the tour, started the demise when Yallop flashed at the last ball of his second over and was well caught by Butcher at second slip. Border announced his arrival with a cover-driven four off Selvey, but fell to the last ball of Thomson's next over, another victim of Butcher's safe hands.

After four hostile overs, Thomson was replaced at the Pavilion end by Daniel and almost at once Marsh glanced him into the gloves of Downton. Hughes, who played twice on Saturday, had played some typically pleasant strokes but succumbed in the next over when, tempted to bisect the unusual combination of two short extra covers, he edged Selvey, inevitably, to Butcher.

There followed the only stand of substance between Lawson and Bright, who stayed together for an hour. The tall Lawson again showed himself to be a capable batsman, not afraid to use the long handle against Thomson, who had returned for a second spell after a break for drinks—a rarity this season.

The joining of the two spinners, Emburey and Edmonds, in harness, broke the partnership at 134. Bright drove at Emburey and Butcher, now at first slip, made another low catch look easy. Without addition to the total, Lawson's innings ended disappointingly, leg before trying to pull Edmonds.

With Wood, who was struck a fearful blw n the right temple facing Thomson on Saturday, unable to resume his innings—he is, however, expected to bat today—the last pair took their responsibilities with excessive seriousness. They survived until 10 minutes after tea in no apparent difficulty but adding only 12 runs in 17 overs before Hogg gave Emburey a gentle return catch. Despite their painstaking efforts the Australians were all out for the lowest score of the tour, one run fewer than they had managed against Glamorgan.

Middlesex: First innings, 150 (Lillee 5 for 41).
Second innings
J M Brearley, not out .. 47
P R Downton, [illegible] b Lawson .. [illegible]
C T Radley, c Marsh, b Bright .. 33
[illegible], not out .. [illegible]
Extras [illegible]
Total (2 wkts) .. 90
G D Barlow, M W Gatting, R O Butcher, P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, J R Thomson and W W Daniel to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—77.

AUSTRALIANS: First innings
J Dyson, c Butcher, b Selvey .. [illegible]
G M Wood, retired hurt .. [illegible]
T M Chappell, l-b-w, b Daniel .. [illegible]
K J Hughes, c Butcher, b Selvey .. [illegible]
G N Yallop, c Butcher, b Thomson .. [illegible]
A R Border, c Butcher, b Thomson .. [illegible]
R W Marsh, c Downton, b Daniel .. [illegible]
R J Bright, c Butcher, b Emburey .. [illegible]
G S Lawson, l-b-w, b Edmonds .. 26
D K Lillee, not out .. 5
R M Hogg, c and b Emburey .. 6
Extras (l-b 10, w 2, n-b 1) .. 13
Total .. 146
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—44, 3—72, 4—82, 5—88, 6—90, 7—134, 8—134, 9—146.
BOWLING: Thomson, 15—4—35—2; Selvey, 18—5—42—2; Daniel, 16—5—23—2; Edmonds, 13—7—14—1; Gatting, 3—1—7—0; Emburey, 11.4—5—12—2.
Umpires: B J Meyer and D O Oslear.

# Zaheer leads frolic in the sunshine

Zaheer Abbas, the Pakistani Test batsman, scored a magnificent unbeaten 215 for Gloucestershire against Somerset in the county championship at Bath on Saturday.

The England captain Ian Botham had a torrid time conceding 99 runs from 25 overs and picked up just two wickets. Zaheer hit him for 20 runs in one over.

Zaheer, in full flow, went superbly to his double century in 272 minutes hitting five sixes and 26 fours as Gloucestershire reached 361 for four declared.

The New Zealander Richard Hadlee, was also in brilliant form with the bat and hit a career best 142 not out as Nottinghamshire recovered from a poor start at Bradford to score 322 for eight against Yorkshire. Hadlee struck seven sixes and 16 fours and bowled the Yorkshire opener Lumb for three.

With sunshine around the country, runs flowed freely and Derbyshire's South African batsman Kirsten, ended a lean spell by making 95 against Essex at Derby. Kirsten was a model of concentration and guided his team to 289 all out in 100 overs.

Chris Balderstone scored a defiant 91 to frustrate Glamorgan's spinners at Leicester. Balderstone grafted for 84 overs for his runs and provided the backbone of Leicestershire's 251.

An enterprising fifth-wicket stand of 121 off 32 overs between the Kent captain Asif Iqbal (76) and Knott (52) helped to rescue Kent against Sussex. After slipping to 104 for four Kent recovered to reach 250 for eight declared.

Trevor Jesty produced his best bowling performance for three years and then hit 44 runs to give Hampshire a 28-run lead over Worcestershire.

Jesty took four for 26 in 21 overs as Worcestershire tumbled to 115 all out. The West Indian fast bowler Marshall, picked up four for 46. In reply, Hampshire were 143 for three.

Peter Mills, Cambridge University's opening batsman, hit a career best 111 against Sri Lanka as the Combined Universities batted all day at Oxford for a total of 260 for five.

# Brown fined and warned

By Mitchell Platts

Ken Brown, a Ryder Cup player, has been fined £100 and warned that he could be suspended from competing in tournaments following a breach of etiquette during the third round of the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open on Saturday.

Tony Gray, the tournament director commented: "I have investigated complaints made by Brian Waites and Carl Mason, his playing partners, and Ken has admitted to the most serious offence which was hitting a ball through the air with his putter. I have told him that he is liable to suspension for further breaches of etiquette."

Brown, who won the Irish Open in 1978, has been fined a total of £1,570—including £1,000 for misdemeanours in the Ryder Cup in 1979—for nine offences on the European Golf Tour in the past two years and two months and he also received a two-stroke penalty for slow play in the Australian PGA championship last December.

# Gloucestershire lose last eight wickets for 10 runs

By David Green

*BATH: Somerset (4pts) beat Gloucestershire by 20 runs.*

Joel Garner crushed Gloucestershire's Sunday League challenge and put Somerset joint top of the table. Garner, inches away from a hat-trick, ran through Gloucestershire tail. Garner caused the havoc by taking four for one in seven balls including Hignell and Bainbridge in successive balls. Graveney just about kept out the hat-trick but was one of two run out victims in a mad chase for runs.

Somerset's total was curiously compiled. They lost their first wicket at three when Rose thought there were two runs to Zaheer on the cover point boundary and Denning didn't and Rose advanced too far down the wicket to beat Zaheer's and flat accurate return.

Richards looked in imperious form from the start and having straight and on driven Procter for fours, he struck Wilkins for three successive boundaries and then nicked the next ball to the wicket-keeper. Denning and Roebuck put on 50 in comfort and when Botham and Roebuck were batting together after Denning's departure to a gentle catch at mid-on a large score appeared possible.

Botham interspersed some authentic blows through the covers with some more bucolic efforts but departed wastefully to a catch by Stovold, the wicketkeeper who ran to short third man to catch a skyer off Bainbridge's medium pace. Meanwhile Roebuck, who had looked in form from the start was playing a most cultured and effective innings; particularly fluent in the arc from the bowler to square leg.

He also played many good looking strokes through the off side. Marks, less elegant but equally effective, added 73 with him for the fifth wicket and ensured that Somerset reached a respectable total.

This score began to appear formidable when Gloucestershire made a poor start in reply. Zaheer, possibly sated by his efforts the previous day, was bowled off stump by Botham and Broad and Stovold found runs hard to come by against the Somerset seamres. They accelerated only gradually and when Broad was stumped off Marks they were 65 off 17 overs.

Procter—after reconnaisance launched a tremendous assault alternating bludgeon and rapier with the emphasis on the former. He was particularly severe on Richards and Botham. Stovold supported him sensibly and at hte end of the thirty-third over Gloucestershire needed 45 off seven overs.

Then Stovold slogging at Dredge was bowled with the fifth ball of the thirty-sixth over but Garner was alays going to be the problem. He hit the stumps of Hignell, Bainbridge, Windaybank and Brain and ith Graveney and Wilkins run out Proctor perished attempting the impossible task of scoring 22 off the last over. Gloucestershire had lost their last eight wickets for 10 runs, and the partisan crowd, which had been very quiet at 6.15, left the ground in jubilation.

SOMERSET
*B C Rose, run out .. .. 1
P W Denning, c Brain, b Bainbridge .. 26
I V A Richards, c Stovold, b Wilkins .. 21
P M Roebuck, not out .. 73
I T Botham, c Stovold, b Bainbridge .. 29
J W Lloyds, run out .. 1
V J Marks, b Brain .. 44
J Garner, c Stovold, b Brain .. 0
†D J S Taylor, not out .. 1
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 3) .. 16
Total (7 wkts) .. 212
C H Dredge and H R Moseley did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—35, 3—85, 4—126, 5—128, 6—211, 7—211.
BOWLING: Procter, 8—1—28—0; Wilkins, 8—0—56—1; Surridge, 8—0—38—0; Bainbridge, 8—0—32—2; Brain, 8—0—42—2.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
B C Broad, st Taylor, b Marks .. 25
Zaheer Abbas, b Botham .. 6
†A W Stovold, b Dredge .. 54
*M J Procter, st Taylor, b Richards .. 91
A J Hignell, b Garner .. 0
P Bainbridge, b Garner .. 0
D A Graveney, run out .. 0
S J Windaybank, b Garner .. 0
A H Wilkins, run out .. 1
B M Brain, b Garner .. 0
D Surridge, not out .. 0
Extras (l-b 7, w 6) .. 13
Total (39.1 overs) .. 192
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—65, 3—183, 4—184, 5—184, 6—185, 7—191, 8—192, 9—192, 10—192.
BOWLING: Garner, 8—1—31—4; Botham, 8—1—34—1; Moseley, 8—1—35—0; Marks, 5—0—24—1; Richards, 2.1—0—18—1; Dredge, 8—0—49—1.
Umpires: B Leadbeater and P B Wight.

## Schools matches

*Abingdon 208; Radley 209-1 (R Gale 135 no). Alleyn's 153; *Westminster 105-9. *Allhallows 134; Wellington (Somerset) 56. *Ardingly 133-9 dec; Worth 105. *Ashville 93; Giggleswick 38 (M. H. Homer 7-19). Berkhamsted 163; *Bishop's Stortford 148-8. Bishop Vesey's 167; *Bedford Modern 170-1 (A Fordham 115 no). *Bloxham 185; Old Bloxhamists 166. *Blundell's 230-1 dec (P Selley 100 n.o.); Plymouth College 128. Bradfield 178-9 dec; *Winchester 140-7. Brentwood 107; *Framlingham 108-1. *Bristol G S 155-9 dec; Wellsway 82. Bromsgrove 168; *Dean Close 99. Bryanston Butterflies 166; *Bryanston 148-8 (Purver 7-48). Buccaneers 229-9 dec (S White-Thomson 108 no); King's, Canterbury 146-5. 135Caister Ramblers 118; *St James, Grimsby 120-3. Caterham 155; *Trinity, Croydon 156-9. *Chatham House 135; Dover G S 34.

# Stadler breaks a four-way tie at last

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Harrison, NY, June 14

It required a birdie on the last hole by the last player in the field to break a four-way tie on the third day of the Westchester open golf tournament here. Craig Stadler got down in two from the back of the green to finish with a 68 and a total of 205. Stadler's first two rounds were 69 and 68, which means that he has now broken 70 on seven successive occasions. He won the Kemper tournament at Bethesda, Maryland, a fortnight ago with rounds of 67, 69, 66, and 68.

His final birdie yesterday took him a stroke clear of Raymond Floyd (also 68 yesterday), Tom Kite (yet another 68), and J. C. Snead, who holed from the edge of the last green for an eagle three and a round of 67. Ron Streck, a young thruster, shares 207 (66) with C. L. Gilbert (71), a man born, unlike Snead, without any first names to amplify the initials, with the result that he acquired the alliterative one of Gibby. Snead, nephew of the legendary Sam, prefers the initials to the names Jesse Carlyle his parents gave him.

With the departure of Greg Norman and the Ballesteros brothers—all failing to make the two-round cut at 146—there are only three foreign survivors, Isao Aoki, of Japan (217), Gary Player, of South Africa (212), and Bob Spearer of Australia.

Stadler is said to have changed his image and shed 20lb in weight. You would never notice. His shirts and trousers are so generously cut that it is impossible to know what contours lie beneath. But at 5ft 10in and a weight exceeding 14st, he is a distinctive figure, utterly unlike the college clones that are said to be taking all the personality from the American professional golf circuit.

Stadler's particular distinction yesterday was to drive the 10th green. This measures 304yds downhill, but no player in my experience has been able to negotiate, not only the length and usually adverse wind conditions, but also a variety of protective devices. And to miss the green is to invite all sorts of unfortunate repercussions.

But Stadler was specially motivated. He had missed a 5ft putt for a birdie at the difficult ninth, and, whereas he might in earlier days have expressed his anger with an assault on his putter, this time he channelled it into a magnificent tee-shot. Tow putts from 40ft recovered the stroke he had surrendered at the ninth and brought him back to seven under par for the tournament. There he solidly remained until the last, where he chipped to three feet and holed.

LEADING SCORES: 205: C Stadler 69, 68, 68. 206: J C Snead, 74, 65, 67; R Floyd, 70, 68, 68; T Kite, 73, 65, 68. 207: R Streck, 72, 69, 66; C Gilbert, 68, 68, 71. 209: R Campbell, 72, 69, 68; L Thompson, 71, 65, 73. 210: L Elder, 68, 70, 72; T Simpson, 69, 69, 72. 211: J Miller, 73, 72, 66; J Haas, 70, 72, 69; H Green, 71, 71, 69; C Peete, 72, 69, 70; J Pair, 70, 70, 71; B Douglass, 68, 71, 72; F Zoeller, 69, 69, 73. 212: F Conner, 70, 73, 69; J Schroeder, 74, 69, 69; G Player (SA), 70, 71, 71. Other scorers: 217: I Aoki (Japan), 70, 75, 72. 221: R Shearer (Australia), 75, 71, 75.

# Surrey batsmen pay penalty of their recklessness

By Alan Ross

*THE OVAL: Northamptonshire (4 pts) beat Surrey by 92 runs.*

Northamptonshire, hitherto languishing near the foot of the John Player League, made mincemeat of Surrey on an afternoon of tropical heat yesterday. A dazzling innings of 83 by Allan Lamb, together with a more sober one of 65 by his captain, Cook, set them on their way, but a final asking rate, on a beautiful batting wicket, of five runs an over should by no means have been beyond Surrey's reach.

However, they set about their task with suicidal recklessness. Each player in turn, as if off on urgent business elsewhere, threw his wicket away, scarcely bothering to take his sight of the ball. Either through catches on the boundary or behind the stumps, they were soon reduced to 77 for seven. Clarke delayed the inevitable, but they were all dismally out in the 32nd over.

Northamptonshire, in the persons of Larkins and Cook, took 40 off the Surrey opening attack with little trouble. Knight took over from Jackman and in his first over Larkins hit a shade early at a half volley and Knight pocketed a sharp return catch.

Knight bowled five accurate overs on and around the off stump, but Lamb was soon stroking the ball sweetly off his legts and driving with silken power past the bowler. Surrey's fielding grew ragged, as if deckchairs might have been more welcome. cock came on and Lamb lapped him in round to midwicket. The hundred came up in the 23rd over.

Knight had a second bowl from the opposite end, a change of diet much to Lamb's liking. In his first over he walloped a long hop for a six over square leg and in his second twice in succession picked up half volleys on the leg stump and deposited them in the crowd wide of long-one.

Lamb hit Pocock for his fourth six, a swirling drive over extra cover, and then lost Cook to a falling catch by Jackman in the same area. Lamb himself was well caught at deep extra and in the four remaining overs Willey and Yardley added 30, though not before Willey had driven Jackman into the top tier of the pavilion.

The Northamptonshire bowlers kept the ball up, bowled straight, and their fielders caught several terrific catches. There would be few more spectacular ones this season than a falling one-handed effort by Tim Lamb in front of the pavilion. For Surrey, Butcher, Payne and Clarke promised briefly.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
W Larkins, c and b Knight .. 18
*G Cook, c Jackman, b Pocock .. 65
A J Lamb, c Pocock, b Thomas .. 83
P Willey, run out .. 40
T J Yardley, not out .. 7
Extras (b 1, lb 3, w 4) .. 8
Total (4 wkts, 39 overs) .. 221
†G Sharp, R M Carter, T M Lamb, C D Booden, B J Griffiths and R G Williams did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 2—163, 3—193, 4—221.
BOWLING: Clarke, 8—0—38—0; Jackman, 8—0—57—0; Thomas, 8—0—42—1; Knight, 7—1—39—1; Pocock, 8—0—37—1.

SURREY
A R Butcher, c Sharp, b Griffiths 22
G P Howarth, c Sharp, b Griffiths 8
*R D V Knight, c Larkins, b T M Lamb .. 11
M A Lynch, c Carter, T M Lamb 4
D M Smith, c Griffiths, b Willey 13
†G R J Roope, c Sharp, b Carter 5
D J Thomas, c Sharp, b Willey .. 9
I R Payne, c T M Lamb, b Carter 33
S T Clarke, c Booden, b Willey .. 17
R D Jackman, not out .. 3
P I Pocock, c Griffiths, b T M Lamb .. 0
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1) .. 4
Total (31.4 overs) .. 129
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—34, 3—44, 4—47, 5—65, 6—69, 7—77, 8—122, 9—126, 10—129.
BOWLING: Griffiths, 5—1—11—2; Booden, 8—0—33—0; T M Lamb, 4.4—1—14—3; Carter, 7—0—35—2; Willey, 7—1—33—3.
Umpires: H D Bird and P S G Stevens.

## Sussex coup fails

An attempt to unseat the 57-year-old Sussex chairman, Mr Tony Crole-Rees failed at a committee meeting at Hove. Sussex are unbeaten in all competitions this season, but all is not well behind the scenes. Mr Crole-Rees, chairman for the last seven years, is preparing a defence of his position and is likely to make a statement within a day or two.

The Middlesex seam bowler Mike Selvey has been granted a benefit in 1982.

## Leicester v Glamorgan

AT LEICESTER
Glamorgan (4pts) beat Leicestershire by 57 runs.

GLAMORGAN
A Jones, c Steele, b Wenlock .. 6
J A Hopkins, b Steele .. 55
Javed Miandad, not out .. 107
N G Featherstone, b Higgs .. 19
E A Moseley, lbw, b Taylor .. 4
R C Ontong, not out .. 6
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 3) .. 10
Total (4 wkts) .. 207
†E W Jones, *M A Nash, B J Lloyd, S R Barwick and G C Holmes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—117, 3—168, 4—184.
BOWLING: Taylor, 8—1—34—1; Higgs, 8—0—36—1; Wenlock, 8—0—34—1; Parsons, 8—0—36—0; Steele, 8—0—57—1.

LEICESTERSHIRE
N E Briers, c E W Jones, b Barwick .. 12
D I Gower, c Barwick, b Ontong 33
*J C Balderstone, c Jones, b Barwick .. 7
B F Davison, c and b Ontong .. 37
T J Boon, c E W Jones, b Moseley .. 7
†M A Garnham, b Barwick .. 6
J F Steele, b Lloyd .. 31
D A Wenlock, b Moseley .. 22
G J Parsons, b Moseley .. 1
L B Taylor, l-b-w, b Nash .. 2
K Higgs, not out .. 15
Extras (l-b 12, w 4, n-b 2) .. 18
Moseley .. 0
LEICESTER v GLAMORGAN — GIBBS—June 14 —
Total (37.5 overs) .. 150
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—26, 3—53, 4—63, 5—70, 6—100, 7—133, 8—147, 9—148, 10—150.
BOWLING: Nash, 7—1—13—1; Moseley, 6.5—0—22—4; Ontong, 8—0—46—2; Barwick, 8—1—29—2; Lloyd, 8—3—22—1.
Umpires: D J Halfyard and J Van Geloven.

## Derby v Hampshire

AT DERBY
Derbyshire (4pts) beat Hampshire by 5 wickets.

HAMPSHIRE
C G Greenidge, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe .. 36
J M Rice, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe 43
D R Turner, c Newman, b Tunnicliffe .. 10
T E Jesty, c Hill, b Hendrick 27
*N E J Pocock, c Taylor, b Newman .. 11
N G Cowley, b Hendrick .. 21
M C J Nicholas, run out .. 2
M D Marshall, not out .. 7
T M Tremlett, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 6, w 11, n-b 2) 19
Total (7 wkts, 39 overs) .. 179
†R J Parks and K Stevenson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—80, 2—103, 3—103, 4—121, 5—166, 6—167, 7—169.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—0—33—2; Tunnicliffe, 8—1—29—3; Newman, 8—0—30—1; Wood, 8—1—32—0; Oldham, 7—0—36—0.

DERBYSHIRE
J G Wright, c Turner, b Jesty .. 13
*B Wood, c Turner, b Rice .. 31
P N Kirsten, c Parks, b Tremlett 55
D S Steele, c Greenidge, b Tremlett .. 35
K J Barnett, c Parks, b Rice .. 4
A Hill, not out .. 15
C J Tunnicliffe, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 8, w 9) .. 17
Total (5 wkts, 37.1 overs) 180
†R W Taylor, P G Newman and M Hendrick did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—41, 2—60, 3—148, 4—149, 5—166.
BOWLING: Stevenson, 7.1—0—36—0; Marshall, 8—0—28—0; Jesty, 8—0—39—1; Rice, 6—0—38—2; Tremlett, 8—0—32—2.
Umpires: D G L Evans and R Palmer.

## Worcester v Essex

AT WORCESTER
Essex (4pts) beat Worcestershire by 5 wickets.

WORCESTERSHIRE
*G M Turner, c East, b Gooch 24
M S Scott, c East, b Turner .. 40
Younis Ahmed, b Turner .. 4
E J O Hemsley, c Lever, b East 2
J D Inchmore, b Pont .. 1
P A Neale, not out .. 23
D N Patel, hit wkt, b Phillip .. 12
D N Patel, hit wkt, b Phillip .. 12
H L Alleyne, not out .. 6
Extras (b 4, l-b 19, w 2) 25
Total (7 wkts, 38 overs) .. 149
A P Pridgeon and J Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS, 1—43, 2—60, 3—73, 4—79, 5—94, 6—122, 7—143.
BOWLING: Lever, 7—1—30—0; Phillip, 7—0—30—2; Turner, 8—2—12—2; Gooch, 4—0—19—1; East, 8—2—20—1; Pont, 4—0—13—1.

ESSEX
G A Gooch, c Humphries, b Inchmore .. 26
A W Lilley, b Alleyne .. 5
K S McEwan, c Humphries, b Inchmore .. 3
B R Hardie, b Inchmore .. 23
*K W R Fletcher, not out .. 61
K R Pont, c Younis, b Alleyne .. 7
N Phillip, not out .. 7
Extras (b 7, l-b 5, w 3, n-b 4) 19
Total (5 wkts, 36.4 overs) 151
S Turner, R E East, †N Smith and J K Lever did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—38, 3—39, 4—105, 5—124.
BOWLING: Alleyne, 8—1—27—2; Pridgeon, 7—1—26—0; Cumbes, 8—1—26—0; Inchmore, 7.4—0—25—3; Patel, 3—0—12—0; Younis, 3—0—17—0.
Umpires: C Cook and K E Palmer.

## Today's cricket

(11.0 to 6.30 unless stated)
HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY
LORD'S: Middlesex v Australians
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Essex
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Sussex
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Glamorgan
BATH: Somerset v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7.0)
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Hampshire (11.30 to 7.0)
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire
OTHER MATCH
OXFORD: Combined Universities v Sri Lanka (11.30 to 6.30)
MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION
NANTWICH: Cheshire v Staffordshire
CARLISLE: Cumberland v Lincolnshire
LYTHAM: Lancashire XI v Northumberland
SUNDERLAND: Durham v Shropshire

## Saturday's scores

WORCESTER: Worcestershire, 115 (T E Jesty 4 for 26; M D Marshall 4 for 46); Hampshire 143 for 3.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire, 251 (J C Balderstone 91); Glamorgan 20 for no wkt.
BRADFORD: Nottinghamshire 322 for 8 dec (R J Hadlee 142 not out, C E B Rice 67); Yorkshire 8 for 1.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent, 250 for 8 dec (Asif Iqbal 76, A P E Knott 52); Sussex, 12 for no wkt.
DERBY: Derbyshire, 289 (P N Kirsten 95, G Miller 50; J K Lever 4 for 62); Essex, 21 for no wkt.
BATH: Gloucestershire, 361 for 4 dec (Zaheer Abbas 215 not out, A J Hignell 55); Somerset, 18 for no wkt.
OXFORD: Combined Universities, 260 for 5 (J P C Mills 111); v Sri Lanka.

# Maiden century earns first Glamorgan win

Leicester

Glamorgan swept to a 57 run victory, their first in the John Player League this season. It was the Pakistan Test batsman, Javed Miandad who set up the win with his maiden century in the competition.

Miandad, 24 two days ago, finished unbeaten on 107, as Glamorgan made 207 for four off 40 overs after being put in to bat. He was dropped by the Leicestershire captain, Balderstone, when on 92 but raced to his century in 97 minutes, hitting eight boundaries.

Hopkins made 55 and the pair put on 89 for the second wicket. Leicestershire never looked likely to come near the victory target and were all out for 150 after 37.5 overs, with the West Indian Moseley taking four for 22—his best in the John Player League.

Worcester

Essex moved closer to the League leaders beating Worcestershire by five wickets. Tight bowling by Turner, who took two for 12 in eight overs, and East restricted Worcestershire to 149 for seven in 38 overs on a lively pitch.

Scott, the 22-year-old opener, making his first league appearance, was top scorer with 40, but the batsmen's problems were summed up when Humphries (12) was struck by a ball from Phillip and needed two stitches in a cut behind his left ear.

He kept wicket later and clutched two catches in three balls from Inchmore to dismiss McEwan and Gooch. Essex recovered with a stand of 66 by Hardie (23) and Fletcher, unbeaten with 61 including five fours. But they had only eight balls to spare after a good performance by Inchmore (three for 25) and Alleyne (two for 27).

Derby

The South African, Peter Kirsten, maintained his revived form with a brisk half century to carry Derbyshire towards a five wicket victory over Hampshire.

Kirsten was going through one of the leanest spells of his career until he hit 95 against Essex on Saturday.

His half century came off 88 balls and he shared in a stand of 88 for the third wicket with Steele.

They steadied Derbyshire after the openers fell in quick succession. Both were eventually removed in one over by Tremlett, Kirsten for 55 and Steele for 35, but sensible aggression from Hill and Tunnicliffe carried Derbyshire home with 11 balls to spare.

Hampshire were given a fine start of 80 by Greenidge and Rice before Tunnicliffe slowed the rate down with a three wicket burst. Hampshire totalled 179 for seven.

# Trailing behind Blakeman

By Peter Ryde

David Blakeman, just 21, and an England reserve last year, kept ahead of a strong field in the Berkshire Trophy yesterday, and with rounds of 70 and 71 became a front-runner winner with a total of 280, seven under par. Distinguished names trailed in his wake. John Davies, a Walker Cup player two years ago, put in the first challenge.

A 69 in the third round left him still six behind Blakeman in the lead on 209, but with four holes to play Davies was five under par for the final round. Downwind he had a probable birdie in prospect at the 15th but missed the green and at the 17th sent his second into the woods for a six. In between came a one iron such as only he could hit to 10ft at the 16th, but the putt stayed out.

The otther main threat came from Roger Chapman, who, five behind the leader after three rounds, went out in 31. He might have pressed the winner hard to the end, but two wayward shots at the short 10th and 16th cost him four strokes dropped to par and he finished in second place, three behind the winner.

Davies finished third, one ahead of Peter McEvoy. Among a fair crowd of spectators was Gerald Micklem, making a welcome return to the golf scene after serious illness.

Blakeman has taken an appreciable step forward on his way to full national recognition which he has so far attained at youth level. Inspired and steadied perhaps by having as his partner the multiple winner here, Michael Bonallack, he played steadily throughout after holing a tee putt of seven for his par five at the first after lunch.

A tendency to play safe out of trouble and rely on the strength of his short game from 100 yards in, stood him in good stead on this tricky course. Paul Way, with a final 68, won the Scrutton Jug for the best aggregate score in this and the Brabazon Trophy.

SCORES: 280: D Blakeman 71. 283: R Chapman 69. 284: J Davies 69. 285: P McEvoy 69. 286: M Lewis 72. 287: P Way 68. 288: G F Godwin 71. 289: R Mitchell 71. K Miller 73.

# Mr Runner-Up loses the tag as he wins title

Philip Walton became the first Irish winner of the Scottish Open amateur strokeplay championship at Renfrew yesterday when he narrowly foiled Gordon Brand's attempt to retain the title. The 19-year-old Malahide golfer from Dublin squeezed home by a single shot from Brand with a final round of 73 for a total of 287.

With Great Britain's Walker Cup selectors looking on, Walton converted a two-shot halfway deficit into a one-stroke lead over Brand by the end of the third round, assisted by an expertly compiled two-under-par 70.

Despite a gallant comeback by the Bristol-based Brand Walton maintained his advantage finally to lose the unwanted tag of "Mr Runner-Up". He said afterwards: "I had four second-place finishes last season and I felt it was going to happen again when Gordon started the last round with a couple of birdies.

Polo

# Play foreign to these shores

By A Special Correspondent

Thirty-goal polo is seldom seen outside Argentina but appropriately Hurlingham with a 29-goal team aggregate and Buenos Aires with 31 contested the Argentine Ambassador's Cup in an international trial match at Windsor yesterday.

A large crowd were privileged to watch polo at its best, a fast-galloping game with plenty of goals scored by two well-integrated teams. At half time, both sides were level pegging with six goals apiece but Hurlingham pulled away in the fourth chukka.

Although Hurlingham attacked with determination in the final period, during which Hector Crotto had a most spectacular fall, Buenos Aires emerged victorious with 10 goals against Hurlingham's nine.

HURLINGHAM: 1, J Hipwood (9), 2, A Kent (6), 3, R Graham (6), Back: H Hipwood (8).
BUENOS AIRES: 1, J J Alberdi (7), 2, G Pieres (9), 3, J Horswell (6), Back: H Crotto (9).

# Oxford finish stronger

By A Special Correspondent

Cambridge and Oxford Universities met yesterday for the 103rd polo match at Carver Barracks, Saffron Walden.

Oxford scored the opening goal in the first chukka but Cambridge quickly came back with a fine forehand from 60 yards by John Grossart. Just before half time Oxford's No 3, Andrew Sutcliffe, struck the ball through the middle and despite the Cambridge back's attempts at riding off, managed to put his side into the lead again.

The game came to a head in the final chukka when the Oxford No 1, Brooks Newmark, surged upfield to score, and that was quickly followed by another goal by Richard Rowley to make the final score 4—2 to Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE: No 1, J Grossart (Magdalene); No 2, J Gorat (capt, Magdalene); No 3, C Reynolds (Magdalene); Back, W Newton-Fall (St Catherines).
OXFORD: No 1, B Newmark (Worcester); No 2, R Rowley (Exeter); No 3 A Sutcliffe (Worcester). Back: J Hopkins (Mansfield).

Table tennis

# Guo's vicious spin wins day

Hongkong, June 14.—The world champion, Guo Yuehua, of China, won the world masters championship when he beat the eighth-seeded Istvan Jonyer, of Hungary, 21—13, 24—22, 21—12, tonight. Guo was in command from the start, his vicious top-spin play causing Jonyer repeatedly to mis-hit returns.

Only in the second game did Jonyer provide any resistance, holding game point at 21—20.

RESULTS: Guo Yuehua (China) beat I Jonyer (Hungary), 21—13, 24—22, 21—12; M Orlowski (Czechoslovakia) beat A Grubba (Poland), 21—18, 18—21, 21—9; D Surbek (Yugoslavia) beat U Carlsson (Sweden), 21—13, 21—10; Z Kosanovic (Yugoslavia) beat T Inoue (Japan) 21—19, 21—14; Lu Yao Hua (China) beat Chiu Man Kuen (Hongkong), 21—12, 23—21; G Gergely (Hungary) beat J Hilton (GB), 21—19, 21—16.

LEADING FINAL STANDINGS: 1, Guo Yuehua; 2, I Jonyer; 3, M Orlowski; 4, A Grubba; 5, D Surbek; 6, U Carlsson; 7, Z Kosanovic; 8, T Inoue; 9, Lu Yauhua (China); 10, Chiu Mankuen (Hongkong); 11, G Gergely (Hungary); 12, J Hilton (GB); 13, E Lindh (Sweden); 14, L Kucharski (Poland); 15, Huang Liang (China); 16, R Potton (GB).—Agencies.

Tennis

# McEnroe wins a close final in overheated atmosphere

By Jerome Caminada

John McEnroe, the 22-year-old American, won the grass court tournament played at Queen's Club and sponsored by Stella Artois yesterday, but as his play improved so his dignity on court diminished. It was a photo finish in two sets 7—6, 7—5, between him and Brian Gottfried, a fellow American who is seven years older: the one clear advantage McEnroe had was in crude remarks, for Gottfried remained absolutely silent.

One exchange by McEnroe directed at the umpire, who was a woman, Mrs Georgina Clark, a professional coach from Banbury, was in especially bad taste. Leading 6—5 in the second set, he was serving for the match. The score was 15 all, and McEnroe sent over a first service which he thought was in, but which another woman marking the centre line declared out.

McEnroe then double-faulted. "That was a good ball, as one lady to another" he shouted, and slammed a ball towards the centre lineswoman. The umpire then gave him a warning for unsportsmanlike behaviour. "Unsportsmanlike?" he shouted. "Is it because I used the word 'lady' in your presence?" he was then understood to add. The umpire then told him to play on. This made him 15—30, but he won the next three points for the match.

In the locker room afterwards Gottfried remonstrated with him for his remarks, and when McEnroe appeared before the press he sounded, for him, contrite. He did not see, he said, any reason why there should be a woman in the chair for men's events. He was not saying that women umpires were worse than men, but it was hard to get upset with a lady umpire. He did not regard this remark as feministic; he liked women.

In sunshine so hot spectators were admonished over the loudspeaker "Not to take their shirts off—it's a club rule". The match began with eight games going with service, four to each man. Rallies were few, as both men made error after error with service returns. At 4—4 McEnroe lost his first serving point. He was caught low down by his feet on his backhand near the net, a weak point.

McEnroe, however, held that service to become 5—4, and in the next game took points at last off his opponent's service, and had a set point. Gottfried saved that with a volley put away into a corner, and drew level 5—5; and after McEnroe had shouted at the umpire over a service which he thought was a let, a tie-break was called at 6—6. In this McEnroe led 2—0, but then fell behind 3—6, to be three set points down.

A service ball from Gottfried was called out, but the umpire declared it in. She did not, however, give Gottfried the point, and with it the game, but called a let. McEnroe then won the point, and after demanding to know from the umpire why one service linesman was not in place, went on to take the next four points to grab the tie-break 8—6, and set 7—6.

McEnroe was at last beginning to find his range on his returns, and he took Gottfried's service to lead 1—0 in the second set. But at 3—1 in McEnroe's favour another change came over the tussle. Gottfried took three games in a row, including a break of McEnroe's service, and led 4—3. With Gottfried leading 5—4, McEnroe saved two set points, one with an ace and another with a scrambled retrieve which sent the ball high up and down on the baseline, Gottfried then netting his drive with McEnroe all out of position. This made it 5—5, and McEnroe broke his man's service just when required, to lead 6—5. Then came the final game, and dispute, before the match was over in 1 hour 50 minutes.

By winning in two sets McEnroe, including last year's results, had come through 12 best of three set matches without yielding a set. The closest he came to losing one was against the man he met today, in the third round when he won 7—6, 7—6.

McEnroe goes next to Wimbledon; after practising this week. Will there his manners improve, or will he again become a man eating—and woman eating—tiger whenever the dice roll against him? We shall see.

His faults notwithstanding, one cannot help wondering sometimes whether British tennis, from the standpoint of results, could also do with a player who could translate himself, metaphorically, into an aggressive uncompromising bastard.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: B Gottfried (US) beat J Sadri (US), 7—5, 6—3; J McEnroe (US) beat B Teacher (US), 6—3, 6—4. Final: McEnroe beat Gottfried 7—6, 7—5. Doubles final: P Dupre and B Teacher (US) beat K Curren (SA) and S Denton (US) 3—6, 7—6, 11—9.



McEnroe: emotionally stressed in a struggle to gain advantage.

# Miss Nagelsen unflattered by her results

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Sylvia Hanika, who was runner-up for the French championship nine days ago, has withdrawn from this week's Eastbourne tournament because of a twisted ankle. The seedings suggest that the pairings in the semi-final round will be Tracy Austin v Hana Mandlikova and Andrea Jaeger v Martina Navratilova. This week's tournaments—the men play at Bristol—offer Wimbledon competitors a last chance to adapt their games to grass within a competitive format.

Miss Austin, still wondering if she has shaken off sciatic problems, today plays Betsy Nagelsen, who beat Miss Navratilova 6—7, 7—6, 6—4 on Saturday in the semi-final round of the Surrey grasscourt championships which celebrated the centenary of the Surbiton club. Miss Nagelsen won £3,500 by beating Barbara Hallquist 6—4, 5—7, 6—3 in yesterday's final and is playing as well as these Surbiton results suggest. Miss Austin must therefore expect trouble.

Aged 24, Miss Nagelson comes from Florida. She has taken a correspondence course in journalism, plays drums whenever they are handy, and went to church before going to work yesterday. In short, she is one of those bright and lively and wholesome young women who occasional pop into the news and polish the game's image. She ranks thirtyseventh in the world.

Twice Wimbledon champion, Miss Navratilova had a match point at 6—5 in the second set but, having created a clear opening to put the ball away, whacked a forehand volley into the net. She said later that she still had confidence in her Wimbledon chance and it is true that results in these warm-up tournaments should not be taken too seriously.

The fact remains that Miss Navratilova, having reached the last four at Wimbledon a year ago, could not get beyond the last 16 in the United States championships, or the last eight in Paris, and was always in difficulties when playing Susan Barker and Miss Nagelsen in consecutive matches at Surbiton. The odd thing about Surbiton was that none of the 14 singles seeds reached the final. With respect, "Boots" Nagelsen and Miss Hallquist belong to the chorus line unless they can assert somewhat tardy claims to starring roles.

The doubles final was more conventional in that the third seeds, Miss Barker and Ann Kiyomura, beat the fourth seeds, Billie Jean King and Ilana Kloss, by 6—1, 6—7, 6—1. The unlikely partnership of a blonde Devonian, who enjoys riding horses, and a Californian classical pianist of Japanese descent has turned out remarkably well.

This year Miss Barker and Miss Kiyomura have won tournaments at Houston, Los Angeles, Tokyo and Surbiton and were runners-up at Seattle. Miss Barker is not renowned for her net game, but in doubles she tends to forget about that because everything happens so fast. Mrs King and Miss Kloss are good chums and have impressive double records, but with other partners. This was their first 1981 final.

Rugby Union

# Haden left out by N Zealand selectors

From Iain Mackenzie
Dunedin, June 14

New Zealand 11 Scotland 4

It took the New Zealand selectors exactly two hours to choose their side to meet Scotland in the second and final international of this tour in Auckland on Saturday. They did so at an after-match function in Dunedin and the vote was unanimous.

"Same again?" was the query. "Same again", was the answer. That was a vote which disappointed Andy Haden, possibly New Zealand's No 1 forward and certainly their best lock and which surprised rugby football supporters in this country where they think they know in advance what the All Blacks team is going to be. It was not, particularly a vote against Haden. Rather it was one of confidence in a side which recorded their ninth win in 10 full international games against the Scots last Saturday.

It may yet prove to be confidence misplaced: At Carisbrook, in conditions of swirling wind and driving rain, not all that far removed from the "water polo" match between the same two teams in Auckland in 1975, the All Blacks won by two tries and a penalty goal to a single try. Such details, however, have a habit of misleading the unwary:

In this case the fact is that New Zealand won the game, but not really the match, against a brave Scottish side who did everything but score, that late try by the Hawick hooker Colin Deans excepted. For long periods Scotland took the ball straight at the All Blacks and with Roy Laidlaw spinning it out for John Rutherford to take high at the suspect replacement full back, Alan Hewson, there was trouble for the New Zealand defence.

At other times Rutherford swung the wet ball out to Alistair Cranston to use the crash move through the middle and again at times to Jim Renwick who had many a twisting run through the defence. If there is a dry field in Auckland it may be a different story.

Since the introduction in New Zealand of neutral referees—Saturday's one was Dick Byers, one of the best in Australia—there has been little complaint of biased refereeing. One would not suggest that there was any bias in Dunedin but it did seem from the stand that Steve Munro and David Leslie both crossed the All Black line legitimately.

Had the "scores" been allowed the final total would have been 12—11 to the Scots. It may seem like sour grapes perhaps, but even the New Zealanders agreed that the bounce of the ball had gone their way. Their opening penalty goal was a good kick by Hewson, their second try the result of a delightful left to right move which split the Scottish defence and let Stuart Wilson in.

The first try, however, was a tragedy for the Scots. Roy Laidlaw put in, Deans hooked cleanly, and then David Loveridge, the New Zealand scrum half, dived into the middle of the Scottish feet over their own line to touch down. It should never have happened.

On Tuesday Scotland play Marlborough at Blenheim, their last provincial fixture before going on to Auckland for the final game. That should, according to the locals, be an easy one.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, D Robertson, A Jefford, D Fraser, E Dunn, D Loveridge; R Ketels, A Dalton, G Knight, H Rickit, G Higginson, G Mourie (captain), M Shaw, M Mexted.

SCOTLAND: A Irvine (captain); S Munro, J Renwick, A Cranston, B Hay; J Rutherford, R Laidlaw; I Milne, C Deans, J Aitken, A Tomes, W Cuthbertson, D Leslie, J Calder, I Paxton.

Referee: R Byers (Australia).

SCOTLAND'S TEAM: Bruce Hay, the wing, will captain Scotland for the first time against South Island province, Marlborough, on Tuesday, it was announced at Blenheim yesterday. The team is:

P Dods, B Hay (captain), A Cranston, R Breakey, R Baird, R Wilson, A Lawson; P Lillington, G Dickson, T Smith, W Cuthbertson, J Calder, N Rowan, K Lawrie, G McGuinness. Reserves: R Laidlaw, J Rutherford, J Renwick, C Deans, J Aitken, A Tomes.

Boxing

# Holmes's $5m offer to box Cooney

Detroit, June 14.—The world heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, fresh from a devastating three-round win over Leon Spinks at the Joe Louis Arena here said today he badly wanted a showdown with "white hope", Gerry Cooney. "I don't like Cooney", Holmes said. "The only reason he's number one contender is because he's white."

Cooney, who was at the ringside, said he didn't care much for Holmes either and claimed the champion was ducking him.

Don King, the promoter, offered Cooney £5m to take on the title holder. But Cooney said he had already signed a contract last week to meet the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion Mike Weaver in October. However, his manager, Dennis Rappaport offered Holmes $5.5m if he signed a contract to meet Cooney 120 days after the Weaver bout.

Holmes, now undefeated in 38 bouts, floored Spinks with a right to the jaw midway through the third round, then had him in trouble again when the challenger's corner threw in the towel. Spinks tried to work his way in close but Holmes safely kept him at bay with his long, stinging left jab and then picked him off with his right hand.

Holmes, who knocked Spinks down with a barrage of punches in the third, was upset that the referee let the bout go on too long. "He was out on his feet, but they let it go on. I don't know what boxing's coming to. I said [to the referee, Richard Steele]: 'What's going on?' I didn't want to do it, but I had to because that's my job", Holmes said. Spinks's brother, Michael, said: "I wanted to stop the fight. My brother was hurt." "I thought the kid was in good shape", Mr Steele said. "I doubt if Holmes was in his shoes he would have wanted it stopped."

The promising number three heavyweight contender Michael Dokes showed the European boxing champion, Britain's John L Gardner why he has been nicknamed "dynamite." The 22-year-old American exploded with a powerful barrage in the fourth of a 10-round contest and sent the Briton to the canvas. Gardner lay stretched out on the floor with his mouth guard knocked out by the force of the punch. His seconds waved their arms to signal it was all over. Gardner collected £75,000 for his night's work.

Gardner desperately wanted to win because he felt it would earn him a world title bout. He has been European champion since April last year and it was only his third defeat in 35 contests.

Gardner said he used poor strategy from the start, working on Doke's face and not his body. "I shouldn't have kept hitting his head," Gardner said. "It went all wrong." Dokes said: "I'm surprised he is European champion. That proves that when I retire I can still go over to Europe and fight".

Another European Alfredo Evangelista was destroyed in two rounds by Greg Page, another world ranked heavyweight. Some experts compare him with the young Muhammad Ali.

Page, only 22 and already the number four contender, extended his unbeaten record to 16 wins and 15 knockouts. Page, showing fast hands and powerful punches, established his supremacy from the opening bell against the 26-year-old Spaniard. The American softened him up with a barrage of vicious lefts in the first round, then sent him to the canvas early in the second round with a jolting right. Evangelista got up looking bewildered and Page quickly floored him again with a left-right combination before the referee stepped in to stop the fight.

Saoul Mamby, of United States, just turned 34 and looking better with every bout, retained his light-welterweight title for the third time by easily outpointing Jo Kimpuani, of France.

Mamby has grown in confidence since he first took the title from South Korea's Kim Sang-Hyon 16 months ago. He learned the fight game the hard way, growing up in the tough streets of New York's Bronx. He also spent a year in Vietnam with the United States Army. He had such a hard time making money when he first turned professional that he had to drive taxis and wash windows to survive. The defeat was only the third in 59 pro fights for Kimpuani, a former African amateur champion who got his first boxing lesson as a boy from a priest in Zaire.—Reuter.

# Angry scenes after Hagler wins in four

Boston, June 14.—Police dragged the angry father of the former world middleweight champion, Vito Antuofermo out of the ring after his son was beaten in a bloody defeat by the reigning champion Marvin Hagler, here yesterday.

The Italian-American, blood streaming down his face and trunks, failed to answer the bell for the start of the fifth round. After his trainer waved Hagler and the referee Dave Pearl away and called "We've had enough", Antuofermo's father stormed into the ring and rushed the referee. Fury had been mounting in the Antuofermo camp from the first round when the challenger suffered a deep cut in his forehead in a clash of heads.

As blood poured down the challenger's face already bearing the scars of two battles with Britain's former world middleweight champion, Alan Minter, Antuofermo's manager, Tony Carione, argued with the referee claiming his man had been butted. Mr Pearl ordered the contest to go on after the second round was delayed for more than a minute while Antuofermo's trainer, manager and cuts man all clambered into the ring to complain. Hagler retained his title with a thundering left hook in the fourth round that opened up a big gash on the challenger's cheekbone.

At the end of the fourth round Antuofermo's cuts man, Freddie Brown, climbed through the ropes and again protested vehemently to Mr Pearl. After the round Mr Carione signalled that his man had had enough. Several policemen and an Antuofermo second dragged the challenger's father out of the ring.

Mr Pearl said: "I couldn't understand what he wanted (Antuofermo's father does not speak English) and I pinned his arms. As soon as I understood he meant no harm I led him off." Mr Pearl said that he was surprised when Antuofermo's corner ended the bout. "I felt that he could have continued."

He said the clash of heads 30 seconds into the first round was accidental but added: "If there was a butt, it was caused by Vito. I mentioned to him that he initiated it and Vito nodded his agreement."

Hagler, after scoring his fifty-second victory, said of the first round incident: "I bent forward to hit him in the belly when Vito charged into me. I looked up and saw blood running down his face.—Reuter.

Motor cycling

# Taylor adds to winnings

Scotland's world motorcycling champion, Jock Taylor, won another £1,000 to add to his £8,000 TT winnings this week when he won the Mallory Park sidecar race of the year. Taylor, aged 26, partnered by Swede Benga Johansson took the lead at lap eight of the 15 lap event riding the same Isle of Man winning 700 Yamaha and which took him to the 1980 World championship.

The early race leader was Derek Bayley, aged 33, a crash repair specialist from Folkestone, Kent, who managed to lead for two laps until Trevor Ireson slipped by. Ireson, from Swindon, Wiltshire, one of Britain's regular world championship riders had a dice on lap eight at Esses Corner with Taylor and Bayley.

After the race Taylor said: "Derek is definitely the newcomer of the year." Baley has been racing for 15 years and is currently lying second, four points behind Taylor in the British championship.

Results:

MALLORY LEAGUE CHALLENGE 1000 CC: First leg: 1, M Taylor (500 Yamaha), 8:48.5, 91.95 mph; 2, D East (500 Suzuki), 8:48.8; 3, D Griffiths (750 Yamaha).

MALLORY LEAGUE Challenge (250 team race): First legs: 1, P Wild (Yamaha) Chesterfield, 8:51.1, 91.50 mph; 2, S Wright (Yamaha) Darton, nr Barnsley, 8:53.7; 3, P Harris (Spondon) Maidenhead. 350 team race: 1, Wright (Yamaha) 8:41.8—93.13 mph; 2, Wild (Yamaha) 8:44.1; 3, S Buckmaster (Yamaha) Kent.

STREET BIKE RACE (20 laps): 1, R Haslam (1000 Honda), Langley Mill, Derbyshire, 18:3.7—89.69 mph; 2, M Cole (Honda) Melbourne, Australia, 18:6.1; 3, J Dunlop (1000 Honda) Armoy, NI.

250cc (10 laps): 1, S Wright (Yamaha) 8:46.8—92.25 mph; 2, P Wild (Yamaha); 3, P Harris (Spondon).

350cc (10 laps): 1, S Wright (Yamaha) 8:42.9—92.94 mph; 2, S Buckmaster (Yamaha); 3, A Belsey (Yamaha).

SIDECAR RACE OF THE YEAR (15 laps): 1, J Taylor, B Johansson (Yamaha) 12:46.0—95.16 mph; 2, R Bayley, J Bryson (Yamaha); 3, T Ireson, E Pollington (Yamaha).

## Motor racing

THRUXTON: Pace British 2,000 championship: 15 laps: 1, T Byrne (Van Diemen RF81 Nelson), 20min 22.2sec, 104.09mph; 2, M Taylor (Royale RP27 Nelson), 20: 33.3; 3, S Kirkby (Reynard SF81 Neil Brown), 20:34.4. BARC MG championship RAC: 10 laps: Dr Milligan (MGA), 17:20.7, 81.50mph. Wendy Wools Special Saloons: C P Mannion (Sunbeam Silletto), 14:56.8, 94.58mph. BRSCC Pre '74 Ford 1600 championship: 10 laps: S Bradley (Van Diemen RF73 Scholar), 15:38.9, 90.3mph. Wilcomatick 3000 Production Saloons: 10 laps: G Marshall (Ford Capri), 16:57.9, 83.32mph.

Rowing

# World standings question left unanswered

From Jim Railton
Ratzeburg, June 14

While Britain's men's and women's rowing teams figured prominently in the Ratzeburg international regatta over the weekend, uneven standards and lack of top competition left the British and others with scant knowledge of their world standings. That question will not be answered until Lucerne in a month's time.

The best results came from Kingston in the men's coxed four; the single sculler, Beryl Mitchell; and the men's lightweight eight. Kingston looked full of promise as they took apart two Dutch fours and romped home with much to spare. Beryl Mitchell's only real opponent over the weekend was a New Zealander, Stephanie Foster, who in Lucerne last year beat the British sculler and then evaporated from competition with the Olympic boycott. Today Beryl Mitchell eased out to almost a two lengths win, better than ever.

The British lightweight eight were pushed, perhaps, a little more than expected by the Danish eight yesterday and today and crossed the line each time with about threequarters of a length to spare. But their times were good. The London University lightweight coxless four did well to finish second on both days but were two lengths behind the polished Danish world silver medal winners.

While the London-Thames Tradesmen's coxless four also had a double win over the weekend, they do not yet seem to have that sparkle which brought them two world medals and an Olympic bronze medal. They did enough to stave off a West German four yesterday and had just over half a length today over the top Netherlands crew, Orca. But the top West German and Czech fours opted for the eights, scuttling their fours entries. The British four have had one change since Moscow, with the experienced international, Jim Clark, now on board, but somehow they will have to find, I think, a lot more pace for medals in this year's world championships.

The biggest disappointment was Chris Baillieu's first overseas international appearance over 2,000 metres as a single sculler, in which he was placed third on both days.

RESULTS: Yesterday: Men's senior A: Coxed fours: 1, Kingston, 6min 25.72sec; 6, Thames Tradesmen, no time taken. Coxless pairs: 1, Czechoslovakia, 6:51.08; 7, Kingston, 7:10.60. Double sculls: 1, Czechoslovakia, 7:41.10; no British entry. Single sculls: 1, G Agrikola (WG), 7:04.88; 3, C Baillieu (GB), 7:12.62. Coxed pairs: 1, Czechoslovakia, 7:15.99; 3, Kingston, 7:28.58; 5, Thames Tradesmen 7:38.96. Coxless fours: 1, London-Thames Tradesmen, 6:22.07. Quadruple sculls: 1, WG, 5:59.63; 2, ARA, 6:09.07. Women's senior A: Coxed fours: 1, WG, 3:25.68; no British entry. Double sculls: 1, WG, 3:29.90; 2, Ayling-McNuff 3:32.51. Coxless pairs: 1, Neerus (Netherlands), 3:41.28; no British entry. Single sculls: 1, B Mitchell, 3:45.75. Coxed quadruple sculls: 1, Norway, 3:50.11; no British entry. Men's lightweight single sculls: 1, C Kruse (Denmark), 7:31.08; 4, C Smith 7:44.30. Coxless four: 1, Denmark, 6:24.48; 2, London University, 6:29.28; 7, Thames Tradesmen, 6:41.61. Lightweight eights: 1, London, 5:57.80; 2, Denmark, 5:58.15.

| JUNE | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
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| DOWNING | | | | |
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# Lady Margaret hold headship

Lady Margaret held on to the Headship of the Cambridge Mays with ease for the third year. Second placed Downing were untroubled by Emmanuel, who after their oars on the last day, never closed to within a length of them.

Caius climbed to sixth position, their best for 61 years. A thrilling race lower down ended when Clare bumped 1st and 3rd Trinity at the Glasshouses even though Trinity, in turn, were overlapping Selwyn by six feet. A claim by Fitzwilliam that they had bumped Clare on First Post Corner was overruled. At the bottom of the second division King's overlapped Trinity Hall II by three feet at the finish but never made contact for the overbump.

HEAD CREWS: Men: Lady Margaret: cox M Duckworth, stroke N Jenkins, 7 N Smith, 6 M Panter, 5 P Brine, 4 A Crawford, 3 T Cambridge, 2 J Allen, bow D Clegg, coach J Glover. Women: Newnham, cox H Fleming, stroke J Tracey, 7 T Jackson, 2 T Wilson, bow A Cooper, coach A Twiss.

Football

# Counting the cost of a meaningless event

Wales believe the fate of the British championship lies in the hands of the Football League. Next year's games are spread over four months, instead of being grouped together at the end of the season. But the Welsh secretary Trevor Morris insisted: "We would like to go even further into the season, but the clubs are too heavily committed. One solution would be for the League to reduce the number of clubs in a division—then there would be dates available."

Morris knows the chances of that happening are slim and he admitted: "I think the British championship has a limited span of life left. I just hope I am proved wrong."

Wales rely on the domestic internationals to cover their running costs—and they, more than England, felt Northern Ireland's compensation claims at Saturday's four associations meeting in North Wales.

The Irish expect to collect around £100,000 after the Belfast boycott—and that will leave a large hole in the Welsh FA's accounts.

"The £80,000 we normally receive as our share of the TV fees, coupled with advertising, pays the cost of our administration for a year" Morris said. "From the financial point of view it is essential these games go on."

Apart from meeting the Irish claims, Wales and England will also lose some of their television cash as only four out of six games were played. Scotland were the only side to play three matches and the Irish feel they are also entitled to a full share.

Last month's series was declared "null and void", an expression that just about summed up the weekend's work.

The Welsh attempt to make obstruction a penal offence was blocked by FIFA at the international board meeting, also on Saturday. "Britain wanted a direct free kick for obstruction but the world didn't, a disappointed Morris, said.

The meeting accepted "in principle" a proposal by England aimed at cutting out time wasting by goalkeepers. But because the 20 delegates could not agree on a suitable wording of the rule, keepers can continue rolling the ball around their area until after next summer's World Cup finals.

Then—if the international board still agree—a goalkeeper, once he has caught the ball, will have to release it after taking four steps. Rolling will not be permitted.

One man not sorry that the new system will not be introduced next season is Ernie Walker, the Scottish FA secretary. Walker said: "As far as the World Cup is concerned we are halfway through a qualifying tournament under existing rules. It is better to carry on in this competition under the present system."

# Walkout by three United players

Ron Atkinson, the new Manchester United manager, has walked straight into a row as the United players return from a close-season tour of the Far East. It has been revealed that three internationals, McIlroy, Nicholl and Thomas, walked out of the tour. Nicholl and Thomas got as far as London before pulling out; McIlroy left the plane before it took off for London from Manchester.

Nicholl said: "I spoke to the chairman and explained my reasons. I have nothing further to say at the moment. I suppose I will be talking to the new manager about it."

Mr Atkinson was optimistic yesterday that everything would be resolved. "I will probably take a look at it tomorrow, but I envisage no problems."

# Mullery leaves 'on principle'

Alan Mullery has resigned as Brighton's manager on what he describes as a "matter of principle". He said he had reluctantly decided to leave but would not comment on his reasons.

"I have had four happy years with the club and was delighted to take the Albion from the third to the first division for the first time in their history," he said. "My contract does not end until September, but after a lot of thought I am leaving."

A former England half back, Mr Mullery joined Brighton in 1978 after a successful playing career with Tottenham Hotspur and Fulham and in three seasons took them from the third to the first division. They finished 16th in 1980 but last season proved to be a long battle against relegation which they finally won, finishing fifth from bottom.

# There is always Hope for the senior side

By David Powell

England Under-15 1 W Germany Under-15 2

If history is allowed to repeat itself then at least one member of the England Schoolboy team, which on Saturday seemed more inhibited by the reputation of West German football than the product itself, will graduate to the senior national side. However with the possible exception of Allan Hope, the goalkeeper, it was hard to imagine any of the 13 England players who performed in front of 75,000 supporters at Wembley following in the tracks of predecessors such as Brooking and Sansom.

Although West scored a goal of exceptional individual quality, it was mostly due to Hope's anticipation of West German forward play that England held the upper hand until 20 minutes from the finish. But there was little that Hope could do to prevent late goals from Lorch and Ehreiser, which left England beaten for the second successive match—a sharp contrast to their handsome victories in six previous games this season.

One small consolation was that gate receipts were a record £137,850. That money will, according to Joe Shaw, the English Schools Football Association chairman, be set aside for the grassroots of schools football in this country and it is to be hoped that more exciting young players than the ones we saw on Saturday will emerge as a result of the investment.

While it cannot be ignored that England contrived a competent team game, the absence of individual flair gave cause for concern. West Germany were not much better served except in their finishing and in the effective goalkeeping of Mock.

Having scored 19 goals in their opening six matches but managed just one from their last two, England have an opportunity tomorrow to complete the season in the fashion it was started. They meet West Germany again, this time at Poole Town, and one can only hope that the southern league ground offers a more sumptuous product than the bare bones served up at Wembley.

ENGLAND: A Hope; S Parkin, N Aldridge, A Robinson, I Macowat, D Kerslake (captain), M Lambert, N McDonald, M West, (sub G Lovatt), K Jones, G Cooper (sub A Sinton).

WEST GERMANY: C Mock; M Griebling, C Pfortner, T Haselbeck, K Seidel, H Moser, R Lorch, S Herrfelder, A Peukert (sub S Kohn), M Ehreiser (captain), H Brendel (sub T Roll).

Referee: A J Parsons (Bedfordshire).

Athletics

# East Germany comfortably beat Britain

Dresden, June 14.—East Germany comfortably beat Britain for the 10th successive time in the two-day athletics international match which ended here today. The hosts won the women's match 111-46, triumphing in every event, and the men's by 131-89.

After the victories of David Moorcroft, Roger Hackney, Roy Mitchell and Geoff Smith in yesterday's 1,500 metres, 3,000 metres steeplechase, long jump and 10,000 metres, Aston Moor recorded the most impressive British performance today in winning the triple jump with 17.02 metres.

MEN: 200m: F Emmelmann (EG), 20.23sec; 3, M McFarlane (GB), 21.01. 800m: G Cook (GB), 1min 49.47sec; 3, R Harrison (GB), 1:49.91. 400m hurdles: 1, V Beck (EG), 49.91sec; 2, G Oakes (GB), 51.15; 3, W Hartley (GB), 52.17. Triple jump: 1, A Moore (GB), 17.02m; 2, M Makin (GB), 16.45. Hammer: R Steuk (EG), 76.94m; 3, R Weir (GB), 71.32. Javelin: D Michel (EG), 86.88m; 3, D Ottley (GB), 77.90. Pole vault: K Stock (GB), 5.15m. 20 km walk: R Wieser (EG), 1hr 26min 12.6sec; 3, S Barry (GB), 1:30:20.8. 5,000m: 1, H Kunze (EG), 13min 51.40sec; 2, D Clarke (GB), 13:55.86; 3, S Binns (GB), 14:00.08. Shot: M Schmidt (EG), 20.86m; 3, S Rodhouse (GB), 17.97. 4 x 400m: 1, EG, 3:08.42; 2, GB (Tulloch, Dickens, Hartley, Scott), disqualified.

WOMEN: 200m: G Walther (EG), 22.55sec; 3, B Goddard (GB), 22.72. 1,500m: U Bruns (EG), 4min 07.05sec; 3, C Hanson (GB), 4:16.13. 400m hurdles: E Neumann (EG), 56.80sec; 3, C Warden (GB), 58.16. High jump: K Dedner (EG), 1.95m; 3, A Cording (GB), 1.80. Long jump: R Neubert (EG), 7.00m; 3, A Manley (GB), 6.41. Discus: E Jahl (EG), 67.26m; 3, L Bryant (GB), 50.48. 3,000m: 1, A Zauber (EG), 9min 8.08sec; 2, R Smeeth (GB), 9:14.14; 3, E Hollick (GB), 9:32.65. 4 x 400m: 1, EG, 3:30.23; 2, GB (Scutt, Elder, Hoyte-Smith, Forsyth), 3:31.11.

Saturday

MEN: 100m: F Emmelmann (EG), 10.15sec; 3, M McFarlane (GB), 10.43. 1,500m: D Moorcroft (GB), 3min 46.89sec. 110m hurdles: T Dittrich (EG), 13.70; 3, B Price (GB), 13.87. 400m: A Knebel (EG), 46.60sec; 3, S Scott (GB), 47.11. 3,000m steeplechase: R Hackney (GB), 8:31.13; 3, K Capper (GB), 8:44.25. Discus: W Schmidt (EG), 69.60m; 3, R Slaney (GB), 58.02. High jump: H Lauterbach (EG), 2.21m; 2, B Burness (GB), 2.10; 3, Abrahams (GB), 2.10. Long jump: R Mitchell (GB), 8.07m. 4 x 100m relay: EG; 2, GB (Green, Sharp, McFarlane, McMaster), 40.20. 10,000m: G Smith (GB), 27:45.78.

WOMEN: 100m: M Goehr (EG), 11.17sec; K Smallwood (GB), 11.35. 100m hurdles: K Knebe (EG), 12.90sec; S Strong (GB), 13.18. 800m: H Ullrich (EG), 2min 20sec; 3, C Boxer (GB), 3:02.25. 400m: D Rueber (EG), 51.06sec; 2, M Scutt (GB), 52.54. Javelin: H Hammola (EG), 67.24m; 3, F Whitbread (GB), 63.84. 4 x 100m relay: EG, 42.95sec; 2, GB (Clarke, Smallwood, Goddard, Barnett), 43.75. Shot: I Slupianek (EG), 21.02m; 3, V Head (GB), 17.76.—Reuter.

Wells fastest.—Allen Wells recorded the fastest sprint times in Britain this season at a Guardian Royal Exchange Cup second round contest at Meadowbank yesterday: 10.23sec for the 100 metres and 20.66sec for the 200 metres.

Yachting

# Third Admiral's Cup place looks difficult to fill

By John Nicholls

With half the trial races for a place in Britain's Admiral's Cup team now completed, selection of the three boats has narrowed to about five of the 17 contenders. Two seem reasonably sure of their places, for Victory (Peter de Savary) and Yeoman XXIII (Robin Aisher) are clearly fast boats being well sailed, but the third place looks like being more difficult to fill.

Three races in the Solent during the weekend confirmed what was already known about Yeoman XXIII (two firsts and a second) and Victory (two seconds), but no other boat was able to match these two. Victory's third result ought to have been better than the eighth she recorded, but she lost several minutes when aground. Caiman (L Varney) had the next best record, with two third places and an eighth, but no other boat showed any consistency except to finish around the middle of the fleet.

Some, like Blizzard (E. Juer), would win one race and be way down the list in another. Others, like Marionette (C. Dunning) and Mayhem (D. May), simply do not seem to be fast boats; yet Marionette won the Seine Bay race the previous weekend. Perhaps the scheduled offshore race next weekend and more trials in the Solent the following weekend will help to clarify the situation.

Both of yesterday's races were held in moderate to fresh breezes and Blizzard finished first each time. She held on to first place on corrected time in one, but dropped to seventh in the other. The highlight of the second race was a fine tussle between Yeoman XXIII, Marionette, Victory, Caiman and Yeoman XXI (Sir Owen Aisher). The five boats were never far apart around the course and places changed frequently.

RESULTS: First race: 1, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher); 2, Victory (P de Savary); 3, Yeoman XXI (Sir O Aisher). Second race: 1, Yeoman XXIII; 2, Victory; 3, Caiman (L Varney). Third race: 1, Blizzard (E Juer); 2, Yeoman XXIII; 3, Caiman.

SATURDAY: Solent points race, Royal Lymington Yacht Club: Class 1: 1, Yeoman XXIII (R Aisher); 2, Victory (P de Savary); 3, Yeoman XXI (Sir O Aisher). Class 2: 1, Rakau (G Lowson, B Ferris); 2, Creamcracker (D Hopkins); 3, Blue Point (J Burton). Class 3: 1, Savage (G Kaye); 2, Chartreuse (E Ducker); 3, White Gold (A Miller). Class 4: 1, Smiffy (A and J Smith); 2, Smokey Bear (B and T Taylor); 3, Popincoota (C and W Brogden). Class 5: 1, Absolution (R Reynolds); 2, Bold as Love (J Fairchild); 3, Star Born (P Dickson). Class 6: 1, Red Time (T Poontain); 2, Top Dog (J McIntosh); 3, Bionic Cherry (M and A Dixon).

# Multihulls set the pace

By John Nicholls

Stormy weather during the past few days has helped to establish a predictable pattern on the doublehanded Transatlantic race. The multihulls that are staying in one piece are setting the pace, and the leading monohulls, which early in the race were not even in the first 10 places, are now looking better for every multihull that is forced to retire.

Chay Blyth and Robert James continue to lead in their 65ft trimaran Brittany Ferries GB, with the much smaller (50ft Trimaran) Tele-7-Jours of Mike Birch and Walter Greene secure in second place. Another Trimaran, the 53ft Starpoint (Palo Martinoni and Enrico Sala) is third, but then there are three monohulls, led by the 66ft Faram Serenissima of Bruno Bacilieri and Marc Vallin.

The longest boat left in the race, the 75ft Kriter (Michel Malinovsky and Joel Charpentier), is fifth, followed closely by Charles Heidsieck III (Alain Gabbay and Andre Beranger). It is unlikely that these monohulls will finish any higher selves be in trouble.

# Tolhurst wins a tactical race

By a Special Correspondent

Ideal sailing conditions greeted competitors in the Edinburgh Cup for International Dragon class keelboats, which started at Lowestoft yesterday. The warm force three to four westerly breeze and smooth sea were quite a surprise.

A strong ebb tide and large windshifts near the windward mark made it a highly tactical race. The winner was the Burnham-on-Crouch helmsman, Philip Tolhurst, who sailed a marvellously intelligent race after an indifferent start. On the second beat his dark green Dragon, Warlord II, found the windshift with uncanny precision.

The current holder of the trophy, Conor Doyle, from Ireland, also made a brilliant recovery from a bad start and looked set for second position until he got trapped on the run-in to the finish, allowing both John Thornton, in Flapjack, and Nick Truman, in Terrius, to slip past.

RESULTS: 1, Warlord II (P Tolhurst); 2, Flapjack (J Thornton); 3, Terrius (N Truman).

Motor racing


Riding high : Ickx and Bell with the Porsche team after their Le Mans victory.

# Ickx clocks up historic milestone

By John Blunsden

Motor racing history was made at Le Mans yesterday afternoon when, a few minutes after 3.0, in gruelling heat, Derek Bell and his works-entered Porsche 936-81 disappeared into a jubilant and boisterous crowd who traditionally burst on to the track to greet the winner of the famous 24-hour race.

For Bell, from Pagham in West Sussex, it was his second success in the French endurance classic, but for his Belgian co-driver, Jacky Ickx, at 36, three years his junior, it was a Le Mans victory for the fifth time—an all-time record.

So keen had Ickx been to record this historic milestone that twice he has come out of retirement with the express purpose of putting his name on the winners' list for the fifth time. Last year he would almost certainly have succeeded but for a gearbox failure.

This time, with a more robust transmission in his car, there was no such trouble and after dominating the race almost throughout Ickx and Bell emerged the victors by a clear 14 laps over the second-placed Rondeau-Cosworth of Jacky Haran, Jean-Louis Schlesser and Philippe Streiff.

The two victors had last shared the Le Mans winners' rostrum in 1975, when they won with a British-built Mirage-Cosworth, before which Ickx had scored a memorable victory in 1969, when his Ford GT40 finished just a few yards in front of the challenging Porsche after a nail-biting final lap.

The Belgian driver—arguably the finest exponent of endurance racing in the history of the sport—went on to complete a treble of Le Mans successes in 1976 and 1977 using a Porsche 936 both years, to equal the record established by his fellow countryman, Olivier Gendebien, of four victories. Now that he has succeeded in his ultimate driving objective, he will hang up his helmet for good and, as chief administrator of the Spa-Francorchamps circuit, concentrate his energies on that region's hosting of the Belgian Grand Prix there from 1983 onwards.

Apart from Bell's share in the outright victory British drivers fared well at Le Mans this year, with Gordon Spice and his co-driver Francois Migault taking third place in another Rondeau, and the Midlanders John Cooper and Dudley Wood taking fourth place overall and first in their class with the Porsche 935K3 they shared with another Belgian long-distance expert, Claude Bourgoignie.

One of Britain's most consistent Le Mans competitors, Alain de Cadenet, failed to finish this time, after being slowed by a loss of gears, while for the Prime Minister's son, Mark Thatcher, sharing a Porsche 935 with Claude Haldi, the race ended on Sunday morning when his co-driver spun off the track when lying fourteenth, with four hours to go.

After being outright victors last year, to finish second and third this time should have been a happy result for the little Paris-based team of Jean Rondeau, managed by an Englishman, Keith Greene, but their success was overshadowed by the fatal accident on Saturday afternoon to Jean-Louis Lafosse, aged 40, whose team car crashed and was burnt out shortly after entering the 3½-mile long Mulsanne straight, where the fastest cars reach some 240 mph.

Earlier Thierry Boutsen had had a remarkable escape when he had crashed his French WM-Peugeot at close to maximum speed, but unfortunately several race marshals were hit by pieces of flying debris, one being killed instantly and another being critically injured. Competitors were forced to circulate slowly behind a course car while the track was cleared of wreckage after the tragedies.

LE MANS 24-HOUR RACE: 1, J Ickx/D Bell (Porsche 936-81), 354 laps; [illegible] wood (Porsche 936-81), 312 laps: 14, D Morin/X Mathiot/C Mendez (WM-Peugeot), 307 laps; 15, M Finotto/G Pianta/G Schon (Lancia Beta Montecarlo), 292 laps; 16, E de Villota/G Edwards/J Fernandez (Lola-Cosworth T600), 287 laps; 17, P Alliot/B Darniche/J Cecotto (BMW M1), 277 laps; 18, T Perrier/V Bertapelle/B Salam (Porsche 934), 274 laps; J-P Grand/Y Courage (Lola-BMW T298), 272 laps; 20, M Yver/P Dubois/J Heuclin (Lola-BMW T298), 305 laps; 21, L Descartes/H Bayard (RD-Roc D31), 187 laps.

Racing

# Piggott and Madam Gay devastate French and break course record

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Chantilly, June 14

Lester Piggott won the Prix de Diane de Revlon (French Oaks) for the second year in succession on the English-trained maiden Madam Gay at Chantilly this afternoon to return the generous odds of 8 to 1. Four lengths behind Madam Gay came the Italian filly Val d'Erica, then April Run, Ukraine Girl, Tootens and Bernica.

Last year, Piggott had to hold off the late challenge of Aryenne on Mrs Penny but today his mount showed amazing acceleration to sweep past Val d'Erica with a furlong to run. Shortly before his winning burst Madam Gay was virtually last, next to Tootens who pushed Piggott towards the middle of the track. Madam Gay not only devastated the French, but also broke Allez France's record by a full second.

Paul Kelleway, the former jump jockey, trained Madam Gay and will next race the filly in the Coral Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park on July 11.

Piggott, who won the 1,000 Guineas on Fairy Footsteps and the Epsom Oaks on Blue Wind, commented after the race: "I would have won by at least six lengths if Tootens had not pushed me wide." He commented: "These French fillies are no good at all." The 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and the Prix de Diane were last won by Yves Saint-Martin in 1976 on Flying Morn.

Peo Perlanti gave Val d'Erica every chance. They were never far from the pace and took the lead just after entering the straight, but had no answer to the finishing strength of Madam Gay. The diminutive Perlanti said: "My filly is a bit one-paced, so I had to be near the front. Perhaps if I had known the track better I would not have gone so soon".

Greville Starkey's mount, April Run, would be better over a mile and a half and the filly will next contest the Irish Guineas on July 18. The first four places in the Prix de Diane were all taken by foreign jockeys. Ukraine Girl (fourth), ridden by Pat Eddery, presumably failed to stay. She will now be rested until the autumn.

Max Fine is a part owner of Madam Gay who was also associated with Swiss Maid, the winner of the Champion Stakes in 1978. Madam Gay cost 8,500 guineas at the Houghton Sales in 1979. She is by the 1975 Arc de Triomphe winner, Star Appeal. Bellman won the Prix du Lys and now heads for the Prix Eugene Adam at Saint-Cloud next month. He beat Ecube and Singing Boy. His trainer, Criquette Head, later heard that Lydian had cruised to a four-length victory in the Premio di Milano. Lydian was the colt who refused to go into the stalls before the Epsom Derby.

Standaan could only finish ninth to Sonoma and Ancient Regime in the five-furlong Prix du Gros Chene. Sonoma won by three lengths and now goes for the July Cup at Newmarket with Ancient Regime. Finally, Lancastrian heads for the Hardwicke Stakes at Royal Ascot, but I can only suggest each way chances to the other French runners, Red Flash (Jersey Stakes) and Great Substance, who runs in the St James's Palace Stakes.

The unhappiest man at Chantilly on a gloriously sunny afternoon was Gary Moore, who should have been in Italy to ride Lydian in the Gran Premio di Milano. A strike at the airport in Milan prevented him from travelling and the news of Lydian's victory in the hands of Marcel Depalmas, reduced him to tears.

PRIX DE DIANE REVLON (Group 1: 3-y-o fillies: £74,074: 1¼m 110yd)
MADAM GAY (GB) b f by Star Appeal—Saucy Flirt (G Kaye) L Piggott (9-2) 1
Val d'Erica .. P S Perlanti (9-2) 2
April Run ...... G Starkey (9-2) 3
PARI MUTUEL: Win, 10.00 FR; places, 3.50, 3.10, 2.60. Dual F: 51.30. P Kelleway, at Newmarket. 4l, sh nk. Ukraine Girl (4th). 14 ran. 2min 06.5sec.

# Two who will endorse formbook at Royal Ascot

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent
Dublin, June 14

In recent years the Irish record at Royal Ascot has fallen behind that quota of success achieved by our national hunt horses at the jumping equivalent, Cheltenham. But one particular race, the Coronation Stakes, has been virtually "farmed" by Irish trainers with three winners recorded by Orchestration, Sutton Place and Cairn Rouge in the past four seasons.

All the formbook evidence this season suggests that collectively the Irish three-year-old filly classification is the best in Europe. Not only was a strong *outside challenge easily repelled* in the Goff's Irish 1,000 Guineas, won by Arctique Royale, but the runner up, Blue Wind, was a convincing seven lengths winner of The Oaks at Epsom.

Neither Arctique Royale nor Blue Wind will be seen out this week but Martinova and Overplay, who finished third and fourth in the Goff's Irish 1,000 Guineas, look set to provide further endorsement of that classic form. Martinova was favourite at the Curragh but in incredibly testing conditions just failed to last the stiff mile. She should find Ascot conditions much more to her liking in the Coronation Stakes.

Overplay, like Blue Wind, owned by Diana Firestone and trained by Dermot Weld, wase taken to Naas for a gallop on Saturday. Blinkers were tried on her for the first time and after she had worked well with another Ascot runner, Good Thyne, Weld said that she would wear them in the Ribblesdale Stakes on Tuesday.

If there is to be only one Irish winner through the week it will surely come in the Ribblesdale Stakes as we field a particularly strong team. By all accounts Countess Tully put up a good performance in a gallop at the Curragh last week with Light Here and she comfortably won in a previous race at Phoenix Park.

The Ribblesdale is also the target for Condessa who already this year brought off a big surprise by beating Madam Gay and Fairy Footsteps in the Musidora Stakes at York. I liked the way that Overplay stayed on at the end of the Irish Guineas and give her my vote.

Vincent O'Brien will have a smaller number of runners than usual but he will be particularly keen to see his controversial Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, Kings Lake, beat an old rival, To-Agori-Mou, in the St James's Palace Stakes.

I still stick to my original opinion that Kings Lake should have been disqualified at the Curragh and that he was fortunate to be reinstated on appeal. That said though he should still have a sound chance for he has been lightly raced and one would hope for as great a measure of improvement on his part since that jostling match at the Curragh

The Irish two-year-olds in general do not appear to be top calibre but one exception is the Weld-trained Day is Done who misses the Coventry Stakes to wait for Thursday's Norfolk Stakes. Day is Done smoothly beat several previous winners in the Marble Hill Stakes at the Curragh Guineas meeting

There will be nine Irish runners in Wednesday's Jersey Stakes and here the best each way bet among the grouping could be Cooliney Prince, successful at this meeting last year in the Windsor Castle Stakes.

Mention of last year's winners reminds one that Cairn Rouge will have her first outing this year in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. At her best last year's Champion Stakes winner would have to be a good favourite and I pass on the advice of her trainer Michael Cunningham that she will not fail for lack of fitness.

He is also adamant that she has improved over the winter and reckons her ready to take on the best in the world. Not only does this rich Ascot prize figure on her programme but she is also in line to represent Ireland in the world's richest race, The Arlington Million, in Chicago later in the summer.

Weld: confirms that Overplay will wear blinkers.

# The Doves that could roar home

By John Karter

Never mind your Henry Cecils, Vincent O'Briens and their six-figure equine bluebloods, at least part of the cream of Royal Ascot this week could belong to a Herefordshire dairy farmer named Gordon Price and his two home-bred mares, Nimble Dove and Shadey Dove. Nimble Dove runs in tomorrow's Ascot Stakes and Shadey Dove in Friday's Queen Alexandra Stakes and if either or both win it will complete the most amazing chapter yet in a remarkable story.

Thirty years ago Price's father bought Cottage Lass, a broken-down point-to-point mare, for the princely sum of £20. Cottage Lass produced a filly foal named Red Dove. Against the advice of all the "experts" Price decided to race Red Dove, who repaid his faith by winning 17 hurdle races. When retired to stud Red Dove produced Grey Dove, who won 10 hurdles and who, just under a month ago, produced twin filly foals.

Red Dove's next produce were Another Dove—who a week ago gave birth to the first colt in the family for 30 years—and Saucy Dove (due to foal any day now), who both won six hurdles. Then came Shadey Dove and Nimble Dove, who gave Price his first successes on the flat since he took out a licence last year. Nimble Dove won at Wolverhampton and Warwick earlier this season and Shadey Dove at Haydock Park.

Price is not a betting man but before Shadey Dove beat Russian George and a useful field of stayers at the Lancashire course he felt compelled to risk a fiver at 33 to 1. He is pretty confident about her chance in the Queen Alexandra, too. "The ground might be too fast for Nimble tomorrow", Price says, "but I fancy Shadey could show them all the way home on Friday."

If either of the "Doves" succeeds do not expect to see Price throw his top-hat in the air with elation. Although looking forward enormously to the heady sybaritism of the occasion, Price is refusing to bow totally to convention. He *will* be wearing tails but as for the top-hat, that is staying firmly on the Moss Bros shelf.

While Ascot is a totally new experience for Price, Lester Piggott has seen it all many times before. Even this seemingly impassive character, however, seems to get a special charge of adrenalin when it comes to this unique sporting and social extravaganza.

Six times in the past seven years Piggott has stolen away with the Ascot jockey's crown; and although last year he brought his supporters to their knees with just one success from a cluster of apparent "good things", the money has been pouring on him again for this year's title and he is now odds on.

Piggott looked as masterly as ever when riding three winners on Sandown's sponsored card on Saturday. He led all the way on State Trooper and then rode exactly the opposite race on Aperitivo, whom he brought from the rear of the field two furlongs from home to win going away. Aperitivo looks a much improved horse and could easily graduate from handicaps to group races.

One of Piggott's Ascot bankers, Fairy Footsteps, the 1,000 Guineas winner, has already dropped out of her intended engagement, the Coronation Stakes. Henry Cecil, her trainer, considers that she is simply not at her best. Piggott still has such outstanding talent as Ardross (Gold Cup), Celestial City (Queen Mary Stakes), Light Cavalry (Hardwicke Stakes) and Moorestyle (Kings Stand Stakes), now fully recovered from his freak collision with Beldale Flutter on Newmarket heath, to draw upon. So, although Walter Swinburn and Pat Eddery, in particular, will also be armed with powerful ammunition throughout the four days, the king of Ascot should reclaim his throne.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: Good to firm. Windsor: Good to firm. Edinburgh: Good. Tomorrow: Stockton: firm. Royal Ascot: Good.

## Nottingham programme



2.30 PLUMTREE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £897: 5f)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0040 | Blue Sapphire, R Hollinshead, 9-0 | C Dwyer 3 |
| 6 | | Havenwood, P Felgate, 9-0 | M Miller 16 |
| 8 | | Legal Beau, P Allingham, 9-0 | M L Thomas 12 |
| 9 | 00 | Little Steel, B Gubby, 9-0 | G Sterle 7 15 |
| 10 | 4033 | Mardi Gras (B), B Hobbs, 9-0 | G Baxter 14 |
| 12 | | Noumayr, R Houghton, 9-0 | J Reid 9 |
| 14 | | Pinxton, R Armstrong, 9-0 | P Tulk 4 |
| 15 | | Progressive, J Sutcliffe, 9-0 | P Waldron 13 |
| 17 | | Shandy, M Stoute, 9-0 | W Swinburn 18 |
| 21 | 00 | Town Special, P Ashworth, 9-0 | B Rouse 17 |

3.0 YOUNGSTERS STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £759: 6f)

3.30 FESTIVAL HANDICAP (£2,026: 1¼m)

26 000-000 Sonito, G Thorner, 4-7-7 ... — 4
5-2 I. C. Dollar, 7-2 Oriental Prince, 9-2 Smackover, 5-1 Hymnos, Old Knocker, 8-1 Sarah Bernhardt, 14-1 others.

4.0 GUNTHORPE HANDICAP (£1,547: 6f)

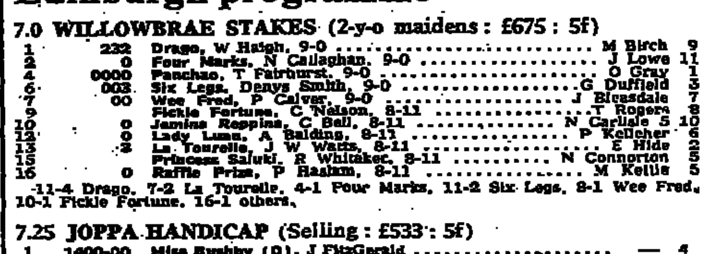
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 0010-00 | Meritous (C,D), R Stubbs, 6-9-8 | C Dwyer 3 |
| 4 | 0400-04 | General Wade, P Makin, 6-9-8 | S Cauthen 8 |
| 7 | 0-00131 | Crofthall (C,D), A Balding, 4-9-5 | P Tulk 10 |
| 9 | 020402 | Magnolia Lad, R Hollinshead, 8-8-13 | S Perks 2 |
| 11 | 4/000-41 | Etonian (C), M Smyly, 6-8-6 | K Ross 7 11 |
| 14 | 044/000 | Elysee Palace, B Palling, 5-8-4 | N Day 5 |
| 15 | 00-0000 | Mardella, L Barratt, 4-8-4 | A McGlone 5 6 |
| 17 | 0-43100 | Energy Plus (D), W Wharton, 6-8-1 | M Thomas 9 |
| 18 | 0030/11 | Scottish Agent (D), M Ryan, 5-8-1 | B Crossley 5 4 |
| 23 | 00-0000 | Burglars Boy, L Barratt, 7-7-12 | P Robinson 1 |
| 25 | 000000- | Mipurdu, Mrs J Pitman, 4-7-7 | E Johnson 5 |

9-4 Crofthall, 7-2 Magnolia Lad, 5-1 Scottish Agent, 6-1 General Wade, ... Energy Plus, 16-1 others.

4.30 LONG EATON STAKES (3-y-o: £897: 1¼m)

5.0 BILBOROUGH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,461: 1m 5f)

## Edinburgh programme



7.0 WILLOWBRAE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £675: 5f)

7.25 JOPPA HANDICAP (Selling: £533: 5f)

7.50 MILLERHILL HANDICAP (£854: 1m 7f)

8.20 MAN-VW HANDICAP (£1,660: 7f)

8.50 COCKENZIE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £673: 1¼m)

9.20 TRANENT STAKES (£949: 7f)

## Windsor programme



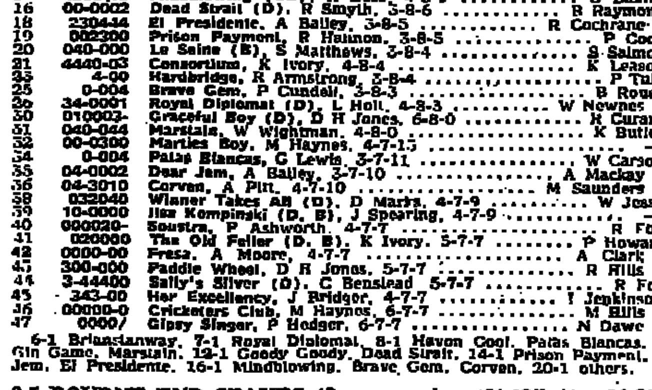
6.45 TEMPLE STAKES (2-y-o C and G: £1,035: 5f)

7.10 HURLEY STAKES (2-y-o Selling: £1,478: 6f)

7.35 FIFIELD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,352: 1m 3f 150yd)

8.5 OAKLEY GREEN HANDICAP (3-y-o £2,201: 1m 2f 22yd)

8.35 HOLYPORT HANDICAP (£1,669: 6f)



9.5 BOURNE END STAKES (3-y-o c and g: £1,035: 1m 2f 22yd)

Equestrianism

# Broome shows a clean pair of heels

From A Special Correspondent
Longchamp, June 14

*David Broome and his brilliant* eight-year-old, Mr. Ross, won the Grand Prix on yesterday's blazing hot final day of the Paris International here. "He jumped well", he said justifiably, and then joked to the Dutch riders, for whom Rob Ehrens and Koh-I-Noor were second, "My brother trained it—over little poles like yours!"

Broome, Rob Ehrens and Italy's Bruno Candrian on Van Gogh were the only double clears among 31 entries in the two-round competition to go through to a jump off against the clock. *Going first* of the three, Broome and Mr Ross set up such a fast time—40.30sec—that Bruno Candrian, trying to catch him, met an upright of poles wrong and refused. Then the Italian hit the final fence and also had one quarter of a time fault. It was all over too, for Rob Ehrens when he rolled a pole from the second fence, but he kept his head and went on keenly to the end.

Another fine performance for the Broome family came from David's sister, Liz Edgar, who *finished* fourth on Camp Everest Forever after two clear rounds but, unfortunately, one quarter of a time penalty in the first round. Emiel Hendrix, of the Netherlands, on Livius, also cleared both times, but with three-quarters of a time penalty, and was fifth.

Next came Malcolm Pyrah with Towerlands Anglezarke, the fastest of those with four faults in the two rounds. They got too close to the first part of the triple combination, which put them out of stride for the second element from which they knocked a pole.

GRAND PRIX: 1. Mr Ross (D Broome, GB), clear round, 40.30sec; 2. Koh-I-Noor (R Ehrens, Netherlands), 4 faults, 45.52; 3. Van Gogh (B Candrian, Italy) 8.25 faults, 54.84.
LEADING RIDERS: 1. T Fuchs (Switzerland), 53.40pts; 2. H Nooren (Netherlands), 47.40; equal 3. D Broome (GB), W Melliger (Switzerland), 46.00; 9. L Edgar (GB), 27.00; 12. M Pyrah (GB) 25.00; 13. H Smith (GB) 21.40.

# Snow King has measure of Oliver's fences

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

*It would be idle to pretend that,* in the absence of the British top team away doing their best at Longchamp, the standard of performance at the Royal Cornwall Show (or, presumably, the South of England) was anything like as good as usual. Alan Oliver, reckoning to match his courses to the prize money on offer at Wadebridge on Saturday, built some big fences and the only one to find their measure in the Everest Double Glazing Stakes was Tony Newbery's new Irish-bred grey, Snow King, who jumped two clear rounds to win the most valuable competition of the week, worth £400 to the winner.

Trevor Banks went to the Rome International Show in April, when he met Snow King's owner, Mr Hublard, who had bought the horse, now 10, at Dublin as a five-year-old and given him to Thomas Fuchs *to ride in the Swiss team,* which he has done for four years. His great similarity to Chain Bridge (by Bahrain out of an Irish draught mare) stimulated Banks's interest and he decided to buy him for Newbery, who has been without a top horse since his Australian-bred Warwick III retired *after Olympia* in 1978, though he has several good young horses of his own at his establishment near Exeter. He will ride them at the Three Counties and Cardiff this week and then go to Edinburgh to ride Banks's *string at the Royal Highland Show,* which starts next Monday.

*Stephen Hadley and Sunorra had* their second success in two days in the Lancia Stakes, which they won by 3sec *from Derek Ricketts* on Coldstream, now recovered from the strained muscle which kept him out of the Paris team.

EVEREST DOUBLE GLAZING STAKES: 1. T Bank's Snow King (T Newbery); 2. G Creighton's The Swap (Australia); 3. D Bowons Coady.
LANCIA STAKES: 1. S Hadley's Sunorra; 2. D Ricketts's Coldstream; 3. Miss J Maslin's No Obligations.
CHAMPION CHILDREN'S PONY: Miss K Link's Minetto; reserve, Mr and Mrs C M Brook's Kilbees Cranbourne Tower.

# A new name heads the points list

By A Special Correspondent

Nick Skelton came into his own on the last day of the South of England Show at Ardingly on Saturday. Riding Terry Clemence's ten-year-old St James, the horse formerly known as Harris Home Care and ridden by David Broome, Skelton won the £1,500 Radio Rentals Stakes for the second year running, and is now firmly established as the leading points scorer in the series, which culminates in the Radio Rentals Victor Ludorum at the Horse of the Year Show in October.

Over one of Alan Ball's biggest courses, five of the 34 starters reached the jump-off, and three of them were clear again. St James was easily the fastest, with the best part of two seconds in hand of Owen Gregory, whose rider, Ann Wilson, is returning to New Zealand in August, leaving Owen Gregory to be ridden in the British Jumping Derby at Hickstead again by Michael Whitaker, who won on him there last year.

Fractionally behind Owen Gregory, with the only other clear round in the jump-off, came Paula Graham's very promising seven-year-old thoroughbred Amadia, who was certainly the most impressive young jumper seen out at the show

Two of the three main jumping competitions on this last day were won by Scotland's John Brown, who ended up as the show's leading rider, with Paula Graham as the leading lady.

RESULTS: Radio Rentals Stakes: 1. T Clemence's St James (N Skelton); 2. Mrs R H Fenwick's Owen Gregory (Mrs A Wilson); 3. Mrs P Graham's Amadia (Owner). Canon Cameras Inter-City Top Score: 1. C Graham's Pinxter (J Brown); 2. Griffin and Brand European's San Francisco (L Dunning); 3. Mrs A Gallon's Back Again (N Gallon). Intercept Alarms Prizewinners' Stakes: 1. C Graham's Pinxter (J Brown); 2. Everest Double Glazing's One More Time (Miss L McNaught); 3. Mrs A Gallon's Back Again (N Gallon). British Show Pony Championship: Dr and Mrs Gilbert Scott's Cusop Heiress. Schroder Life Hackney national amateur championship: D. Vyse's Whitehaven Step High. Bisquit Cognac Shire Championship: Mrs R J Webb's Ladbrook Anita.

For the record

## Football

AUSTRIAN: Wr Sportclub 0, Voest 3; Rapid 1, Austria Salzburg 0; Gak 4, Admira Wacker 2; Lask 2, Sturm 2; Eisenstadt 0, Austria Wien 3.
BULGARIAN: Slava 2, Trakia 2; Akademik 1, Pirin 0; Botev 2, Levski Spartak 2; Sliven 1, Chernomorets 2; Belasitsa 2, Minior 0; Cherno More 3, Marek 0; Spartak 2, CSKA 2; Beroe 0, Lokomotiv 0.
HUNGARIAN: Ujpest Dozsa 2, Diosgyor 0; Videoton 2, MTK 2; Ferencvaros 4, Pecs 0; Csepel 0, Tatabanya 1; Nyiregyhaza 0, Budapest Honved 0; Debrecen 2, Volan 0; Kaposvar 2, Budapest Vasas 0.

LEADING STANDINGS

| | P | W | D | L | F | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferencvaros | 33 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 71 | 32 | 50 |
| Vasas | 33 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 68 | 36 | 46 |
| Tatabanya | 33 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 48 | 25 | 46 |
| Videoton | 33 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 36 | 44 |
| Honved | 33 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 56 | 36 | 41 |

SWISS: Basle 1, Nordstern Basle 1; Chiasso 0, Lausanne 2; Neuchatel Xamax 3, Lucerne 0; St Gallen 2, Young Boys Berne 2; Servette Geneva 2, Grasshoppers Zurich 1; Sion 3, Bellinzona 1; Zurich 6, Chenois Geneva 0.
WEST GERMAN: Bayern Munich 4, Bayer Uerdingen 0; VFB Stuttgart 2, MSV Duisburg 0; Borussia Dortmund 0, Borussia Moenchengladbach 3; Hamburg 2, VFL Bochum 1; Schalke 04 1, Cologne 2; Fortuna Duesseldorf 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Karlsruhe SC 7, Munich 1860 2; Bayer Leverkusen 1, Nuremberg 1; Arminia Bielefeld 0, Kaiserslautern 1.
YUGOSLAVIA: Red Star 1, Partizan 1; Vojvodina 3, Zeljeznicar 1; Napredak 2, Sloboda 3; Buducnost 1, Borac 1; Sarajevo 2, Rijeka 1; Hajduk 3, Radnicki 3; Olimpija 0, Vardar 1; Dinamo 3, Velez 2.

FINAL STANDINGS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Red Star | 34 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 62-31 | 44 |
| Hajduk | 34 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 57-37 | 42 |
| Radnicki | 34 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 39-28 | 41 |
| Sloboda | 34 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 46-50 | 36 |
| Dinamo | 34 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 44-38 | 35 |

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Tampa Bay Rowdies 1, Montreal Manic 0; Minnesota Kicks 2, Dallas Tornado 1; San Diego Sockers 4, Los Angeles Aztecs 3; Portland Timbers 2, Seattle Sounders 1; Jacksonville Teamen 1, Washington Diplomats 0; Calgary Boomers 1, Edmonton Drillers 0.
ROME: Italian Cup: Roma 1, Torino 1.
SEOUL: President's Cup: Dannbio Uruguay 3, Thailand 2; Vitoria, Brazil 4, Indonesia 0; Liechtenstein 1, Malta 1; Racing di Cordoba 6, Malaysia 0; Saarbrucken 1, Japan 0.
KUALA LUMPUR: Tour match: Selangor 1, Manchester United 4.
TOULON: Under-21 tournament: Brazil 3, Czechoslovakia 0.

## Athletics

WINDSOR: Golden Lay Poly Marathon: 1, B Plain (Cardiff) 2hr 24min 7 sec; 2, D Fairclough (Croydon) 2:25:23; 3, M Pickard (Epsom) 2:25:58; 4, R Ellerton (Vale of Aylesbury) 2:28:44; 5, J Keating (Ealing) 2:29:37; 6, A Reavley (Southampton) 2:30.31.
BOLTON: Inter-Counties 20-mile road race: 1, R Smedley (Birchfield), 1hr 39min 58sec; 2, M Critchley (Lancashire), 1:43.36; 3, A Cole (West Glamorgan), 1:43.42; 4, K Best (Lancashire), 1:44.56; 5, K McDonald (Yorkshire), 1:45.40; 6, W Padgett (Yorkshire), 1:47.23. Team: 1, Lancashire, 19pts; 2, West Glamorgan, 31; 3, Yorkshire, 32.

## Cycling

GENEVA: Tour of Switzerland: Fifth stage (192.5km): 1, J Bogaert (Belgium), 4hr, 37min 29sec; 2, R Povenage (Belgium); 3, D Gisiger (Switzerland); 4, M Noris (Italy); 5, P Mocrien (Switzerland); 6, W Sprangers (Belgium). Overall: 1, B Breu (Switzerland), 18hr 33min 49sec; 2, J Fuchs (Switzerland), 18:33.51; 3, J Maas (Netherlands), 18:34.07; 4, G Schmutz (Switzerland), 18:34.13; 5, L Natale (Italy), 18:34.18; 6, H Lubberding (Netherlands), 18:35.26.
SAN BENEDETTO DEL TRONTO: Amateur Giro d'Italia: Fourth Stage: leading stage placings (Italian unless stated): 1, A Yarkin (USSR), 1 hr 55 min 28 sec; 2, M Longo; 3, P Gambirasio; 4, S Kadatsky (USSR); 5, A Lecchesi; 6, W della Case.
LUXEMBOURG: Tour of Luxembourg: 1, S Sukoruichenkov (USSR) four hours 65 mins 17 seconds; 2, Y Barinov (USSR) same time; 3, R Suun (USSR) 4:56.34; 4, I Bokov (USSR) same time; 5, S Zagretdinov (USSR) same time; 6, S Hekimi (Switzerland) 5 6.19. Final standings: 1, Barinov 19 hrs 4 mins 45 secs; 2, Bokov 19:5.11; 3, Suun 19:5.59; 4, Sukoruichenkov 19:11.58; 5, Zagretdinov 19:12.10; 6, Didier 19:14.29.
VERXIET LES BAINS, France: Midi-Libre race: Final stage: First half: 1, J R Bernaudeau (France); 2, P Martinez (France). Second half: 1, J Van de Velde (Netherlands); 2, Bernaudeau. Overall: 1, Bernaudeau, 22:15:42; 2, C Levavasseur, 22:18:01; 3, L Peeters (Belgium), 22:18:06; 4, M Lejarreta (Spain), 22:18:55; 5, R Alban, 22:19:05.

## Rugby Union

BRISBANE: Queensland 15, French XV 18.
SALISBURY: Zimbabwe XV 23, Cardiff 55.

## Rugby League

HAMILTON: New Zealand Maoris 5, France 14.

## Modern pentathlon

UPPSALA: Leaders after two events (fencing and riding): 1, J Bartu (Czechoslovakia) 2,146 pts; 2, F Fath (Hungary), 2,100; 3, J Bouzou (France) 2,095; 4, A Starostin (USSR) 2,077; 5, M Zimmermann (W Germany), 2,034; 6, V Nefedov (USSR) 2,001. Team: 1, Hungary and USSR 6,055 pts; 3, France 5,861; 4, Sweden 5,717; 5, Poland and Finland 5,679; 11, England 4,839.

## Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Teams of 10: 1, North London 1,817 (A Chown 189; L Peden 189); 2, City 1,816 (R Kingston 189). Nottinghamshire County Long-range champion ship: 1, R P Rosling 378; 2, W S Curtis 369; 3, R C Hawley 368.

## Tennis

DAVIS CUP: European Group A: Spain 5, Algeria 0; Monaco 3, Poland 2; Hungary 4, Egypt 1; Israel 4, Yugoslavia 1. Group B: Netherlands 4, Ireland 1; Finland 3, Bulgaria 2; Soviet Union 4, Belgium 1; Austria 3, Denmark 2. Semi-final round (July 5 to 11): Group A: Spain v Monaco; Hungary v Israel. Group B: Netherlands v Finland; Soviet Union v Austria.
BRUSSELS: Belgian open tournament, men's singles final: M Ostoja (Yugoslavia) beat R Ycaza (Ecuador), 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

## Archery

PUNTA ALA (Italy): World target championships: men: 1, K Laasonen (Finland); 2, D Pace (US); 3, R McKinney (US). Women: 1, N Butosova (USSR); 2, A Ciskowska (Poland); 3, M Rumley (Australia).

## Croquet

EASTBOURNE: Pimm's Association international tournament: England beat Scotland 3—1. Results (English names first): S Mulliner lost to A Hope 2—1; D Openshaw beat I Wright 2—0; E Solomon beat S Wright 2—1. N Aspinall beat M Murray 2—1.

## Netball

HAMILTON: International match: New Zealand 47, England 43.

## San Siro

GRAN PREMIO DI MILANO (Group 1: £40,582: 1½m)
LYDIAN, ch c by Lyphard—Miss Manon (Ecurie Aland), 3-8-6 M Depalmas 1
Ladislao di Oppelm .... S Fancera 2
Navarino .... T Potters 3
TOTE: Win, 19 lire; places, 13, 16, 17. Dual F: 54. Mrs C Head, in France. 4l. Sh hd. 2 min 28.1 sec. Navarino finished second, a short head in front of Ladislao di Oppelm, but was disqualified for interference and the placings reversed.

## Rest of Chantilly

PRIX DU GROS CHENE (Group 3: £14,815: 5f)
SONOMA, ch f by Habitat—Satu (Haras d'Etreham), 3-8-13 F Head 1
Ancient Regime .... M Philipperon 2
King James .... G Dubroeucq 3
PARI MUTUEL: Win, 6.20fr; places, 2.00, 1.80, 3.40. Dual F: 10.30. Mme C Head. 3l, 2l. 56.55 sec. Blue Corlior (4th). 11 ran.

## Sandown results

1.45 1, Three Crowns (50-1); 2, Och Aye (50-1); 3, Lady of Cornwall (50-1). Northern Chance 15-8 fav. 16 Ran. NR: Pearl of Wisdom.
2.15 1, State Trooper (100-30); 2, Chukaroo (14-1); 3, Honey Barron (11-10 fav). 7 ran.
2.45 1, Aperitivo (5-2 fav); 2, Commenty (12-1); 3, Rocket Song (9-2). 9 Ran. NR: Tender Angus.
3.20: 1, Plagal (7-1); 2, Cavalierizzo (4-11 fav); 3, Avonmore Wind (10-1). 6 ran. NR: Rookery Hill.
3.50 1, Thahul (7-1); 2, Barb's Beau (12-1); 3, Festive Lady (2-1 fav). 13 ran.
4.25: 1, The Huyton Girls (9-4); 2, Sitex (25-1); 3, Marmagoa (7-4 fav). 10 ran.

## Bath

2.0: 1, Diamond Shoal (8-1); 2, Bold Saracen (5-4 fav); 3, Tender Trader (13-1). 14 ran. NR: Dem And Dose.
2.30: 1, Northern Prince (3-1 fav); 2, Green Memory (10-1); 3, Oralavo (25-1). 11 ran.
3.0: 1, JANNDAR (9-4); 2, Street Market (11-10 fav); 3, Burnbeck (14-1). 8 ran.
3.30: 1, Khedive (25-1); 2, Old Dominion (9-2); 3, Posey Street (9-4 fav). 10 ran. NR: Lord Scrap.
4.0: 1, Rising Fast (11-8 fav); 2, Misty Glen (50-1); 3, Eight Roses (11-2). 21 ran.
4.30: 1, Elegant Dancer (25-1); 2, Place Concorde (8-11 fav); 3, Attached (20-1). 13 ran.
5.0: 1, Sister Kitty (evens fav); 2, Beggar's Bush (7-1); 3, Deutzia (11-4). 10 ran. NR: Champerelle, Mary Emma.
5.30: 1, Cornish Granite (evens fav); 2, Olderfleet (6-1); 3, Superior Saint (4-1). 12 ran.

## Carlisle

6.15 1, CONFESSION (2-1 jt fav); 2, Alpha Omega (10-1); 3, Go Merro (20-1). In Slips 2-1 jt fav. 13 ran.
6.40 1, BRETTON PARK (8-1); 2, Everybodys Friend (9-2); 3, Andy Lou (8-2). Price of Piece, 3-1 fav 4th. 10 ran.
7.20 1, HELANDY (11-8); 2, Town Sky (9-4 fav); 3, Miss Taymore (12-1). 8 ran.
7.35 1, MONEVETTE (9-2); 2, Sorochinsky (7-2 fav); 3, Joint Mercy (4-1). 14 ran.
8.5 1, SUMMER PATH (2-1 fav); 2, Peacock Charm (8-1); 3, Manstone (2-1 jt fav). 7 ran.
8.30 1, NOBLE LEGEND (Evens fav); 2, Hit the Road (7-2); 3, Aminta (8-1). 9 ran.

## Leicester

7.0 1, STARLUST (20-1); 2, Hartnell's in Love (16-1); 3, Sarah's Venture (12-1). Recline, 2-1 fav. 13 ran.
7.25 1, SCIROCCO (7-4 fav); 2, Rodosign (5-1); 3, Record Star (12-1). 14 ran. NR: Mexican Link and China Run.
7.50 1, WELSH BLOSSOM (9-2); 2, Queens Pride (9-2); 3, Davidgalaxy Affair (4-1). Leader of the Pack (5-4 fav) 4th. 6 ran. NR: Alpine Rocket, Solar Grass, Copper Beechs.
8.15 1, REKAL (8-1); 2, Crackaway (12-1); 3, Gilford (20-1). St Mawes (7-4 fav) 4th. 12 ran.
8.45 1, ZULAIKA HOPWOOD (7-1); 2, Java Lights (13-8 fav); 3, Sarafield (14-1). 15 ran. NR: Shockles.
9.15 1, SINGWARA (6-4 fav); 2, Mini Bank (10-1); 3, Airship (9-2). 17 ran. NR: Ta Morgan.

## York

1.30: 1, Pitter Pat (10-1); 2, Hillie Prince (16-1); 3, Burlington Lad (7-1). High Authority (7-2 fav). 20 ran. NR: First Connection, High Form.
2.0: 1, Sheer Delight (5-1); 2, Maleida (2-1 fav); 3, Susanna (5-1). 8 ran. NR: Drake's Lady.
2.30: 1, Shaftesbury (4-9 fav); 2, Flying Officer (7-4). 2 ran. NR: Tentwort.
3.0: 1, Marking Time (8-1); 2, Ponchielli (12-1); 3, Chantry Bridge (9-2). Praetorian Guard 7-2 jt fav (4th). 9 ran. NR: Commoner.
3.30: 1, Sangalkan (3-1 fav); 2, Match Master (11-1); 3, Tachywaun (12-1). 13 ran.
4.0: 1, Dogberry (5-1); 2, Fandango Time (11-10 fav); 3, Snow Treasure (5-2). 8 ran.
4.30: 1, Dantsacha (5-1); 2, Josephina Bin (7-1); 3, Persian Pact (5-1). Star Fleet (3-1 fav). 13 ran. NR: Pencil Point.

## Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 Shandy. 3.0 Hearty Hunter. 2.30 Oriental Prince. 4.0 Magnolia Lad. 4.30 Louviers. 5.0 Chief Marcel.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Shandy. 3.0 Mummy's Delight. 3.30 Smackover. 4.0 Scottish Agent. 4.30 Dragon Steed. 5.0 Chef Marcel.

## Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
6.45 Tap On The Head. 7.10 First Connection. 7.35 Sharsha. 8.05 Arkan. 8.35 Brianstanway. 9.05 Danilfar.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Geradina's Boy. 7.10 First Connection. 7.35 Sharsha. 8.05 Arkan. 8.35 Mindblowing. 9.05 Sympatique.

## Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Staff
7.0 Four Marks. 7.25 Mull of Kintyre. 7.50 Speed of Light. 8.20 Show Of Hands. 8.50 Gazan. 9.20 Creepin Suzie.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.0 Four Marks. 7.25 Mull of Kintyre. 7.50 Quillee Mai. 8.50 Offering. 9.20 Tropical Love.

## The Brixton Inquiry

### The questions that Lord Scarman (left) will be asking:

1. What actually happened over the weekend of April 10 to 12?
2. Should the police have withdrawn from the fray at some stage?
3. Was the riot planned or spontaneous?
4. Was there incitement from outside agitators?
5. What were the police doing immediately before the riot?
6. What are the allegations of harassment?
7. Did the police over-react?
8. How and on what scale did the looting, pillaging and arson take place?



# The judge, the blacks and the police

**Today Lord Scarman begins an inquiry into Britain's most destructive civil disturbances this century. The Brixton riots began on Friday April 10 and ended two days later leaving £6.5m in damage claims, 28 burnt out buildings, 143 policemen injured and a legacy of intensifying distrust between Brixton blacks and the authorities. Lucy Hodges reports on the key questions Lord Scarman has to answer and the black organizations who may or may not help him in his task.**

Lord Scarman's inquiry will be divided into two phases: the first opens today at Lambeth Town Hall and looks at the events in April, the second examines underlying causes for the riot and will be based mainly on written evidence.

The spotlight in the first phase will be on oral evidence concerning the police and the tactics they used during the riot as well as on those who threw the stones and petrol bombs. Lord Scarman may find it impossible to exonerate the police from all blame. He is receiving evidence from community groups, politicians and journalists, covering both phases of the inquiry, which show the police in a damaging light.

Two reporters, David Nicholson-Lord of *The Times* and John Clare, the BBC's community relations correspondent, have told Lord Scarman that they saw the police use unauthorized weapons. Mr Nicholson-Lord says he saw plain clothes police wearing armbands, announcing they were police, use 3ft-long clubs and what appeared to be missiles picked up in the street.

Mr Clare says that at about 6.45 pm on the Saturday he saw three men in plain clothes, whom he later discovered to be policemen, one of whom was carrying a pick-axe handle and another a rubber hose.

*The Times* reporter has also given evidence about insensitive police tactics over the weekend. He said he saw *half* a dozen police officers arrest a youth on Sunday in St Matthew's churchyard outside the main riot area when the youth appeared to be doing nothing.

Later Mr Nicholson-Lord was sitting on a wall making notes and a policeman half-shoved and half-pushed him off. He did the same thing twice again and then approached a black girl and the inevitable happened.

"The girl became almost hysterical", Mr Lord said. "There was a shower of tin cans from bystanders, police reinforcements arrived and riot shields came clattering out."

At times like these police behaviour was stupid and unnecessarily aggressive, he says. Two hours later on the Sunday evening he saw police massing in pseudo-military formation with riot shields. "It was Zulu stuff, silly and provocative", he says.

It must be said that another bystander I spoke to who will also be giving evidence about Sunday's events says he was most impressed by police behaviour. He saw them in the Railton Road area taking streams of abuse and not responding.

Community leaders are complaining to Lord Scarman about the saturation tactics of the police on the Friday and Saturday after the stabbing incident. Rene Webb, of the Melting Pot, who has a lot of good things to say about the older officers at Brixton police station, says the place was swamped by police, most of whom were young and came from outside the area.

This is confirmed by Mr *Stewart Lansley, chairman of* Lambeth's community affairs committee, who has told the inquiry that he saw "hundreds" of police on Saturday morning in the centre of Brixton. Both men say this was asking for trouble, given the intense feelings about the police.

Mr Lansley returned to the area at about 5.30 on Saturday afternoon where he saw police with riot shields lined up against a barricade of mainly black youth in Railton Road. He managed to get through the young men who agreed to give up *the fight if the* police would release those arrested over the weekend.

He and another Lambeth councillor went to urge Commander Fairbairn to withdraw his men. "We said you have got a potentially explosive situation on your hands and the only way of defusing it is by withdrawing", he explained. Mr Fairbairn refused.

"This was about 6.30 pm and people were calm at that stage", said Mr Lansley. "Then at 8 pm the whole thing exploded, which was inevitable. It was anger against the police and no-one else."

The idea that the riot was planned or the work of outside agitators is dismissed by everyone I have spoken to. It will be interesting to see whether the police are able to sustain these allegations. "The black community has no contact with the left-wing political groups in the area", Mr Webb says.

"Of course people, both black and white, came into the area once the violence started but I am not prepared to say who they were."

Because the police are refusing to talk to the press it is difficult to present their side fully. It is understood that the local officers at Brixton police station feel hurt and misunderstood about the hatred directed towards them. One or two local politicians and community leaders say that police/community relations have actually improved in recent years, though others say the opposite. This will be the kind of information Lord Scarman will want in the inquiry's second phase.

It is generally agreed that street crime is high in Lambeth (the police say unofficially that it has soared since the riot because of the low profile they have taken.) Community workers do not deny there is a hard core of black muggers and pick-pockets but they say it is a tiny minority.

This is confirmed by a police report prepared for the Home Office in 1975 which showed that 80 per cent of muggings in Brixton were committed by young blacks and that the victims were 85 *per cent* white, but the proportion of black youth involved was only 4 per cent of all young blacks in the area.

Black people assume, because of their treatment by the police (one in four between the ages of 13 and 24 has had trouble with the police) that they are all suspected of being potential criminals. Seventy per cent of people arrested in Lambeth between 1975 and 1979 were black.

Almost all the community workers I have spoken to in Brixton lay the blame for the violence on the police or "the old Bill", as they are quaintly called, and particularly on the young officers. They say the police shower them with racial abuse, question them for no good reason, arrest them on "sus", extract false confessions, beat them up and break down their front doors.

The Council for Community Relations in Lambeth (CCRL) has about a hundred files cataloguing complaints from individuals against the police. Some of them are sent in as formal complaints with a great deal of accompanying detail, but all too often the reply from Scotland Yard is "Mrs X has been interviewed by a senior officer when she made a *statement* "withdrawing her complaint".

Not one formal complaint has been upheld in Lambeth in the past 13 years. The CCRL says complaints are dropped either because people are intimidated from pursuing them or because they are told the incident will not happen again.

A social worker I spoke to had a number of clients who she said had made false confessions to the police. "They are so intimidated that they will sign any statement", she said. "However many times they are arrested they don't seem to learn from their experience because they are so frightened of being locked up."

Concern about allegations of abuse led the CCRL to try to set up a formal community police liaison committee in 1977 along the lines of those established in other multiracial areas. Within a week of its first meeting the following year the Special Patrol Group arrived in the area to do a month's duty. The community groups on the committee were not informed beforehand.

Then in early 1979 three CCRL officers were arrested in their office and taken away for questioning. They all had *sheepskin* coats and the police were looking for someone who wore one. The three men were locked up for between one and five hours and are now suing the police for wrongful arrest and imprisonment.

As a result of this incident community groups withdrew *from the liaison committee* and relations have never been restored. Blacks complained that the arbitrary policing continued and in 1979 Lambeth Council was moved to set up an inquiry into police/community relations in the authority. The police refused to cooperate with this independent inquiry, headed by Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, on the grounds that it would not be impartial.

After instancing dozens of cases of abuse it concluded that police relations with the community were extremely grave. Its most important *recommendation* was *that* the police be made accountable. At the press conference to launch the report in January this year, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Council, said: "If we are to avoid a racial explosion in London like the one last year in Bristol, everyone concerned—should take urgent action and that most certainly includes the police."

# Who really speaks for the Brixton community?

A significant number of Brixton's black activists as well as some whites see the Scarman inquiry as, at worst, dangerous and, at best, a waste of time.

Immediately after the riot, there were widespread calls in the area for a boycott of Scarman but these seemed to peter out when he announced he would look at underlying causes, and people from his office and elsewhere quietly urged the community to cooperate.

All that changed with the strong call 10 days ago for a boycott since when a lot of pressure has been put on the established groups to withdraw their cooperation from the inquiry. The call looks as though it has failed in this respect. Who does represent Brixton's blacks?

There is a messy patchwork of organizations in the area, some state-aided and others voluntary or political. Many distrust one another as much as they distrust outsiders or white reporters.

They are:

**Council for Community Relations in Lambeth:** A well-established government-funded body whose officer is George Greaves and which exists to promote racial harmony locally. It will be giving evidence to Scarman in phase 2 of the inquiry.

**Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association.** An advice, community and training centre run by Courtenay Laws another older black, which will also be cooperating with Scarman. Its funds come from local *government and the Manpower* Services Commission, among others.

**Melting Pot Foundation.** Provides housing for homeless blacks between the ages of 15 and 21. Funded by an urban aid grant, it has been going for nine years and is run by Rene Webb who will be giving evidence to Scarman.

**Brixton Defence Campaign.** A new group formed last month to campaign for the community in the wake of the riots. It claims the support of the above groups as well as others including the Black Women's Group and Blacks Against State Harassment (BASH). It is entirely voluntary and wants a total boycott of Scarman.

**Race Today Collective.** Its members, including Darcus Howe, editor of the journal *Race Today*, have operated in Brixton for a decade. One of their members is C.L.R James, the West Indian Marxist historian and Darcus Howe's uncle. They think Scarman is irrelevant and not worth discussing. Their money comes from the magazine and the World Council of Churches.

**Labour Committee for the Defence of Brixton.** A voluntary group of local trade *unionists* and Labour Party people who are mobilizing support for an alternative inquiry into the riots. They have the support of the South-East TUC.







A cross-section of voices for the blacks. Left to right: George Greaves; Rudy Narayan; Courtenay Laws; Darcus Howe; Rene Webb; Linton Kwesi Johnson.

Lambeth Council: After some initially fierce anti-Scarman noises, the local authority decided to give evidence to Scarman in the second phase.

Very crudely the active local politicians are divided into the older, more establishment types who run local projects and want to work with whites; the young black radicals in the defence campaign, some of whom also work in local projects but do not necessarily run them; and the *Race Today* collective, charismatically represented by Darcus Howe.

Since the riots, or what some blacks call the "insurrection" or "uprising", these groups have been manoeuvring for position, with individuals paying off old scores and playing the more-radical-than-thou game. They accuse one another of not being representative and of not being in touch with the kids on the street.

None of them by their very nature, can really claim to represent the people. The present Brixton Defence Campaign has been through a *number of incarnations before arriving at its current position.*

Immediately after the events of April 10-12 a defence committee was set up under the chairmanship of Rudy Narayan, the black barrister. Initially it held large meetings to which black youngsters flocked.

But Mr Narayan was denounced pretty quickly as being an outsider, an opportunist and soft on the police. Linton Kwesi Johnson, the reggae poet, who writes for *Race Today*, and has produced a number of records, was then proposed. He is popular and in touch with youth on the streets.

However, when he addressed a meeting of about 200 blacks later in April and put to them his proposals—for a new all-black committee and an international commission of inquiry into the "oppression" of Brixton's blacks—there were strong objections.

One person complained that another attempt was being made to foist a self-appointed committee on to the local community in the way Mr Narayan had done and others objected to whites being excluded. The meeting and the committee broke up in confusion, but it is understood Linton Kwesi Johnson is still meeting with a group of black youth.

Out of the ashes emerged the Brixton Defence Campaign, again all-black and seemingly self-appointed. The idea was that it should spearhead a political campaign and that the legal work on behalf of the 300 and more people arrested should be conducted separately by a lawyers' group.

There is some doubt about *how representative of other* local groups the campaign is and there is little evidence that black youth attends its meetings. It claims the support of 13 groups but not all have been to meetings regularly and some have been unaware of its activities. Some of the most regular attenders have been people from the Black Women's Group, Blacks against State Harassment (BASH) and the odd member of the Socialist Workers' Party.

Again this committee is accused locally of being unrepresentative, middle-class and, by one black observer, of containing "born again" blacks.

Despite the sneers it does have some support locally and the pickets it will organize outside Lambeth town hall from today calling for a boycott will receive wide publicity.

It is understand that Lord Scarman tried to find a prominent black to sit with him on his inquiry but failed. If he had succeeded, it is doubtful whether he would thereby have got Brixton youth to talk. One white person I spoke to, who gave evidence to an earlier inquiry, said he found the experience intimidating and that, when he referred to the police as racialist, he was told he could not do that. He persisted and it was written *down*. How many blacks would have bothered?

## Frank Johnson

# A real Irish hangover

**Dublin**

"I tend to agree with Seamus: it could be a hung Dail," cried the experts to one another at increasingly frequent intervals as the television election night wore on—like a circle of the country's famously-shrewd farmers *assessing some defective* bullock.

We outsiders were not sure what constituted a hung Dail, but it sounded suitably painful. On the face of it, there was no reason why it should sound any odder than the corresponding British "hung Parliament." But muttered by the Republic's indigenous psephologists and political scientists—who despite their essentially urban trade are are still nobby-faced man with crinkly, sandy hair: very Irish—it did sound rather rural.

That in itself created the incongruity. For all these bucolic-looking and sounding, types were exchanging their pungent opinions amid the whirling technology of a modern Irish election night. Although it would present fewer problems for a continental visitor, or for Miss Enid Lakeman of the United Kingdom's Electoral Reform Society, the Republic's voting system is for a Briton ragingly complicated.

This gives the television graphics people the excuse for constant, spectacular effects designed to confuse the issue still further. *Green*, red and blue skyscrapers rise on the screen, then fall victim to some electronic earthquake. That is the rise and fall of the respective Fianna Fail and Fine Gael share of the first preference votes. Some red space invaders arrive on the screen and are immediately smashed to bits. That's the fate of the Irish Labour Party.

After some hours of this the novelty wears off and an Englishman yearns for the simple pleasures of our own BBC swingometer, or for our old-fashioned, steam-driven, yet comfortable Professor Robert McKenzie—who, as a matter of fact, is Canadian, but no matter. (Incidentally, disregarding all national bias, I think it is fair to say that the Republic's Robert McKenzie—Professor Basil Chubb, of Trinity College, Dublin—was, on this showing, inferior to Britain's. At one stage he was asked to comment on some minor point, and replied that he had nothing to say about it. Our McKenzie has never been *known not to* comment about anything connected with an election. Faced with the silence of this wretched Chubb, one's heart swelled with patriotism.

Being very much a believer in symbolism, I saw—in all *those* leprechaun accents and faces amid all that electronics—a symbol of modern Ireland. It is a glossy, smooth country of a kind to be found all over Western Europe and Scandinavia, swarming with fat men from Brussels in dark suits, but a country in which there are traces of the Gaelic-speaking, superstitious nation of de Valera's misty imagination—traces such as the still romantically inefficient telephone system.

The most evocative symbols are the bright, shiny notices in public buildings in which some lengthy, undulating Gaelic phrase is to be found alongside brutishly-shortened English. Thus the lilting *Leithris na Bhfear* comes out, in the modern language, as the purely-functional "Gents".

Dublin itself is the supreme symbol. In his book, *Cities*, in the early 1960s, Mr James Morris (as she then was) could write of it: "There stretches across Dublin, to an extent almost forgotten in most of Western Europe, the dingy blight of poverty. . . . They will tell you that the Irish actually *prefer* to be poor." It is not so now. Dublin is reminiscent of the London of the late 1950s—a fine old town, which has taken a certain amount of punishment from property speculators and modern architects, but which is still wonderful to look at and is riding the surge of a relatively recent affluence.

Mr Haughey emerges as a Harold Macmillan figure, the *father of a jolly spending spree* intended to win him an election. Shops bearing the legends of affluence—Laura Ashley, Sabena, Lancombe, Panasonic—heave with commerce in Georgian streets named in both English and Gaelic. The Gaelic names were put there after independence. "Otherwise", as Dominic Behan irreverently wrote, "how would folk know where they were going?"

It is a suitable setting for the amiable bribes and counter-bribes of a modern election. Come the Friday night, when the results were to be announced, and the newcomer had to decide how to assess the situation. One resolved on a *battle plan*: lengthy attrition in front of the television, with sudden forays into various taverns about the town, interspersed by increasingly frequent dashes to the *Leithris na bhfear*.

On the screen, no vote ever seemed to be conclusive. We would go over to Cork or Donegal. A returning officer would announce that, for example, W. B. Yeats had got such and such a total, and seemed to be top of the poll. But now they were going to have another count in which some of his votes *were going to be distributed* among, say, Sean O'Casey, J. M. Synge and Oliver St John Gogarty. Back in the studio, Professor Chubb or some other *expert would explain that* nothing should be read into any of this. After all, people may be voting *tactically* in order to do down the H Block candidate, Rory O'Mayhem, or ensure his eventual victory, as the case may be. *In any case*, it looked like a hung Dail.

One hurried out into the town. A colonnaded building loomed up. This turned out to be the Post Office—the centre of the 1916 rising, the fabled building in which, to hear them tell it later, half the population of the country were to be found at the relevant, heroic time. "Bobby Sands RIP", said one of its graffiti. But this *was matched* by the more reassuring "Sandra Kelly loves William Malone". One hailed a cab to go to one of the *pubs*, visited by Leopold Bloom *in Ulysses* in Eden Quay by the Liffey. It was an *office block*. But there was a *pub* near by. It had a disco and served campari with cherries on sticks, but it would have to do.

The drinkers were marvellously Irish—friendly, flirting, expressing friendship with England, puking. Every now and *then one of them would fall* down the stairs. "Is it always like this on election night", one asked. "No", was the reply. "It's always like this on a Friday night."

Back in front of the screen there was still no progress. A raven-haired female *Cabinet* Minister was being interviewed in Gaelic, for the coverage had an alarming tendency to switch in and out of languages. Suddenly, *the interviewer changed* to English: "Do you think your high profile hurt you in this campaign?" The dispiriting thought crossed the mind: perhaps even in Gaelic interviewers now use image, scenario, syndrome and confrontation.

It was difficult to work out which party were the nobs and which the yobs. An Irish colleague explained that anyone who said "turteen tousand" *instead of* "*thirteen thousand*" was Fianna Fail or Labour. On the other hand, Fine Gael, the nobbier party, was more sympathetic to Labour. Back into the town. Some professional daughters of the night presented themselves in O'Connell Street. One had recently read that Sir William Rothenstein had said of Gogarty: "He is an intellectual aristocrat like Yeats. . . . He has a genial tolerance of barmen, drunkards and whores, unrelated to the conventional left wing sympathy for the bottom dog." So one engaged these fallen women in genial conversation about first preferences and the like. One of them expressed regret at the defeat of a certain politician. "I thought he was great", she said. "Sure, but what was he like as a politician?" said her colleague. It was time to get back to the screen. Mr Seamus Brennan of Fianna Fail was wearily forecasting: "I think we'll get



# THE TIMES DIARY

*It has been a long time coming, but it now seems that the book which many consider the most gripping account of scientific discovery,* The Double Helix, *will be filmed. James Watson and Francis Crick, the co-discoverers in 1953, of the structure of DNA, the "molecule of life", have been in Hollywood talking to Lawrence Bachmann, an American film producer who lives near Oxford, and look set to sign a deal.*

*The film will be shot in Oxford and Cambridge and, apart from the actor who plays Watson, the entire cast will be British. Backing is coming from the Boston-based International Film Investors, who put up the money for Sir Richard Attenborough's* Gandhi.

*Apparently Watson and Crick turned up in Hollywood just in time for the final cutting of Bachmann's latest film,* Whose Life is it Anyway? *They were so impressed that even Crick, who hitherto has been loath to see himself portrayed on the screen, agreed that the American could have the rights, provided a figure could be settled.*

## Something not so funny from Punch

*The Punch table, centrepiece of the* famed weekly Wednesday luncheons organized by the magazine, has been badly scratched by vandals. The 15ft oak table has been scored many times before—with the editor's approval. It sports the carved signatures of some of the most distinguished comic writers in the past 140 years, among them Mark Twain, James Thurber and P. G. Wodehouse.

Alan Coren, editor of *Punch*, tells me that the damage *was only* superficial and has now been almost completely polished out. He does not know who was responsible.

The table, in a dining room abutting the magazine's offices in Tudor Street, near Fleet Street, has played a central part in the magazine's history since it was launched in 1841. Mark Lemon, who started the magazine in the back room of his parents' pub, conceived the original issue at the table and inscribed his name there for posterity.

Apart from the many comic writers who have been invited to add their names with the aid of a mallet and chisel, William Davis, the last editor, began a new tradition by inviting members of the Royal Family to chip away.

Now the names of the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Princess Anne and Princess Margaret *sit alongside* those *of* Robert Morley, Keith Waterhouse and Alan Brien.

The weekly luncheons are an opportunity for about 20 leading politicians and journalists to have an informal discussion on current affairs. Originally, they gave contributors a chance to select the week's major political cartoon.

In July, *Punch* intends to add its own present to the growing heap of gifts for Prince Charles and Lady Diana. It is the original of a Wally Fawkes cartoon which will appear on the cover of the magazine's special "pre-marital issue".

## The key to Yale

Duncan Robinson, keeper of painting and drawing at the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, has been appointed director of the Yale Center for British Art, in Newhaven, Connecticut. That's what comes of going to Clare College and associating with Mellons.

The Yale Center, widely known as the Mellon Collection, was founded in 1976 and endowed by millionaire Paul Mellon to show his collection of British art. The Mellon family own Gulf Oil and built the National Gallery in Washington. Paul Mellon, who had an Engish mother, went to Yale, and to Clare. Robinson, who is 38, went to Clare, got a Mellon fellowship to Yale, and has never looked back.

There is a lot of British art at the Fitzwilliam, of course, so Robinson should feel quite at home when he starts at Yale on September 1. He will also be an adjunct Professor of the History of Art at the *university*.

His new museum has an enormous collection of every available British artist—Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hogarth, Rowlandson and a magnificent Stubbs showing some lions eating a horse. The museum is situated in a cleverly designed complex, and is in fact built over a row of shops. The only drawback is that, because of this, it can be difficult to find.

## Musical offering

The small ad columns of *Classical Music* magazine come close to those in *Exchange & Mart* or even *The Times* personal column, in entertainment value. There you can find offers for sets of triangles and "as new" contrabassoons, appeals from attractive harpists and lonely-heart *oboeists to form bizzare chamber* ensembles, and offers from unemployed conductors to conduct "anything, any time, anywhere".

However, one ad stands out in the current issue even against so colourful a background. It is an offer to sell an unused edition of the new 20-volume *Grove Dictionary of Music* at £100 less than the £850 *cover price*—and this a mere four months after its momentous publication.

Could it be, I wondered, that the advertiser was dissatisfied with the 22 million-word epic? Or had he perhaps already absorbed all of the 22,500 articles and 3,000 music-type examples and had no further use for it?

I telephoned the number, to be assured by Mr Andrew McLeod that he had found no fault with *the dictionary; indeed, he had not* bothered to unwrap it. He was not particularly musical, he said.

And he was not losing any money since he had won his *Grove* in a *Sunday Times* arts competition sponsored by the publishers, Macmillan. Much publicity was made of his victory but, when the razzmatazz died down, Mr McLeod realized he did not want the prize.

His advertisement to sell a pristine *Grove* has so shocked the musical world that mine, apparently, has been the only inquiry. He is now prepared to consider, as they say, reasonable offers. His number, in case you are interested, is: 01-530 3435.

## Vacancies

The Labour Party Conference, in September, will not be quite such good news this year for the Grand Hotel in Brighton as it has been in the past. Normally, the Labour Party block-books the hotel's full complement of 278 beds. This year, however, such is the party's financial state, it will carry the tab for only 100. Some idea of the saving that will accrue can be had from Paul Boswell, general manager of the Grand, where the rooms start at £26 a day. Hiring the whole place, he says, could cost anything up to £10,000 a day, "depending on what our guests drink".

## Royal grooming

Bad news for rose lovers. The English rose, our national flower, wilted sadly at the weekend at the first World Rose Show in Monte Carlo. It was beaten by blooms from America and France.

The show itself, though, was a great success, not least for the emergence into the limelight of Prince Albert of Monaco. Prince Rainier has said he will make way for his son, who is 23 and has just graduated in Political science from Amherst College in Massachusetts, as soon as Albert is ready—perhaps in seven or eight years. The rose show was the young man's first public engagement.

He accompanied his mother, Princess Grace, who is president of the Monaco Garden Club, at the opening and endured the occasion with such regal determination in the sweltering heat that I recommend Clive James, creator of *Charles Charming's Challenges*, to devote his next epic poem to the fledgling *Marquis des Baux*.

**Princess Grace: Henley coming up.**

Arms clasped neatly behind his back (a pose all princes seem to affect these days), smile fixed, Albert spent an hour with some of Europe's premier rose growers, discussing a subject with which he is not entirely *au fait*.

The Prince a modest man, says: "During the next two years my father will initiate me little by little in the affairs of the principality. When I see the work and responsibilities that represents, I try not to think about it too much, so I don't lose my nerve." His initiation continues next month when he accompanies Princess Grace to Henley Regatta, where she will help present the prizes.

## Bandwagon?

Congratulations to Prince Andrew on his taste in music. For his 21st birthday party, at Windsor Castle this Friday, I understand that the two bands he has chosen will be Chance and the 3-B Band.

I don't know a great deal about Chance but I can tell the Prince that Lord Colwyn's 3-Bs, though a bit old for teenagers' tastes, will be ideal for Prince Charles and Lady Diana. They play everything from Elton John and Rod Stewart to Neil Diamond and the Bee Gees. (MoR, it's called in the trade, Middle of the Road). I speak with authority because Colwyn's band played at my own wedding and we had some difficulty in getting rid of the guests.

When I rang him at his surgery (he's a dentist during the day), he was uncharacteristically coy and refused to confirm that he will be at Windsor. However, I do know that he had to cancel a regimental dance in Salisbury scheduled for the same night.

Colwyn includes a Morris Minor hub cap among his instruments and does a vivid impression of George Melly: I recommend the Prince to request it.

**Peter Watson**

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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# GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

"A family on the throne is an interesting idea. It brings down the pride of sovereignty to the *level of petty life,*" wrote Walter Bagehot 100 years ago. On Saturday that was so nearly true. The pride of sovereignty could not be more vividly portrayed than with the pageantry of the annual Queen's Birthday Parade when the sovereign reviews her guards. The nation was wrapt in one of those moments of symbolism when the *continuity of our traditions* and the dignity of our institutions are on display, with the monarch as the fulcrum of the ceremonial. In a moment, as shots rang out, it was not just that symbolism which was in jeopardy — that continuity — but, to borrow from Bagehot again, the level of petty life itself. A Queen, caparisoned with honour and on a charger, was the target; but also, a wife, a mother, a grandmother, doyenne of a dozen cousins whose collective endeavours give the British monarchy its unique breadth and stability. An attack on the Queen, therefore, would not just have been an attack on the symbol of the nation, but on a real family. It would thus, symbolically, twice over have been an attack on us all.

It is understandable, therefore, that a first reaction to Saturday's drama is to call for greater protection for the Queen and members of the Royal Family. No event could more cogently portray the Queen's absolute vulnerability to attack than when she is moving among the people as the focus of a time-worn ceremonial with no practicable possibility of protection close at hand.

A few minutes' thought about the problem of protecting the Royal Family, however, lead to the conclusion that the Queen and her relations cannot both receive the kind of protection accorded to, say, President Reagan, and continue to fulfil their public duties in any manner comparable to the way they fulfil them now. We have seen in Washington that even the most elaborate and professional presidential security operation is fallible. Yet the *essence of our monarchy is its* visibility, and its occasional proximity.

Presidents and prime ministers can go about their business under conditions of stringent security, if necessary, keeping secret the advance details of their programme, and restricting their public exposure except, perhaps, at election time. That is the business of government; the business of Royalty is to be seen. Eliminate the first, and the government machine suffers a damaging hiatus, as in Washington last March; eliminate the second, and the nation mourns or is outraged at an attack on its very soul but to be brutal about it, the succession to the Queen is assured. There is a line of princes to take her place. When a king dies the cry is "Long live the king".

There is thus no halfway house here, between placing the Royal Family in a cocoon of security, from which it would *venture forth rarely, and with a* disfiguring degree of protection, and letting it move among the people in a way which exposes it fully to the risk of the individual crackpot with a gun. We must hope that skilful intelligence can provide some defence against any planned conspiracy against the Queen or her family; and Saturday's event certainly shows the need for some detailed contingency plans to whisk her away from the scene of a disaster — even at the risk of interrupting a parade — if that should become necessary. There does not seem to have been such a plan on Saturday.

The firearm used in the Mall was apparently a replica, which could fire blanks but not bullets. Heavy penalties exist for *carrying such a replica* while committing an indictable offence, although there are no licensing controls. But a flourishing market has grown up in replicas, some of which can be altered so as to fire a low power projectile. They are so apt for use to create terror that the case is becoming increasingly strong for extending licensing controls to any kind of gun which can make a convincing bang.

But when all is planned and done, the Queen is still going to be at risk, unless she is put behind bullet-proof glass and surrounded by a defensive cordon of plain clothes gunmen. That is not what the Queen would like to see. However nerve wracking she and her *family may find the prospect of* facing unknown danger when they go out into the sunlight of their many public occasions, it is a prospect she and they know has to be faced. They must be sustained by evidence of the nation's support and encouragement. The mystique of the monarchy cannot be manufactured in parliament; nor can it be protected by policemen, however many. Next time the drums roll for the National Anthem well might we say and pray: God save the Queen.

# THE IRISH REWARDED WITH STALEMATE

The Irish voters having muffed their chance to choose a government, it is now for the politicians they elected to choose one for them; and it is anybody's guess what they will come up with. This is proportional representation at its less brilliant.

Mr Haughey called this premature election in order to win a personal mandate for his northern policy and in order to put himself in a strong enough position to impose on the public finances a discipline his government has not so far achieved, one that can be less safely shirked with every week that passes. The election has denied him that satisfaction, and has denied a similar advantage to any other potential prime minister. At a most inopportune time in the Republic's affairs it is condemned to a period of weak and unstable government. What Mr Haughey with a majority of seventeen did not feel strong enough to do in front of an election a year ahead, neither Mr Haughey nor Dr FitzGerald with a majority of one or two is likely to feel strong enough to do in a parliament that cannot be expected to last much longer than that.

The H-block candidates polled better even than their own expectations. Here at least the political leaders in the Republic can come together in deploring Mrs Thatcher's part in the affair. They all profess to *believe that more suppleness in* respect of prison regulations, a few judicious concessions stopping well short of any surrender of principle, would bring the prisoners off their hunger-strike or at any rate stem the surge of active sympathy for *them in the Roman Catholic* population north and south of the border.

There is no denying that the spectacle of republican prisoners meeting their death in British jails has roused Irish emotion to a point at which it is assuming the form of effective political support for the Provisional IRA. This is a new and *obviously serious development.* British characterization of the prisoners as common criminals and suicides makes no impression on minds predisposed to view the matter in the pseudo-historical context of Irish republican violence and British coercion.

Flushed with its success in Louth and Monaghan the IRA should not have to wait long for the next emotional crisis. One of its successful candidates is three weeks into his fast. The Dail will not be still as one of its members approaches death in *British custody,* nor in this political stalemate will it be easily managed. *If* the man dies and a by-election is called the parliamentary leaders in the Republic will have the choice of risking humiliation or leading public *opinion* in a much more strident attack on British policy in Ulster. That would have repercussions on the political behaviour of both communities in the province.

With that prospect, and bearing in mind that it must always be an objective of counter-terrorist policy to minimize the enemy's general political support, the case for concessions to the IRA *may now look more* attractive. The balance of the argument is still against it. Minor concessions, of the kind advocated by Mr John Hume for example, would be most unlikely to bring an end to the protest to death. The rewards the IRA are reaping from their gruesome sacrifice are too big to be exchanged for small relief. Concessions of that kind might temporarily move some of those who now lay the blame on the behaviour of the British to lay it on the behaviour of the prisoners. But their sympathy is not a product of a fine calculation of who is being most unreasonable: it is a reaction to Irish republican deaths in British charge. If the deaths continue so will the reaction.

*It would suit the IRA to call* off the hunger strike for nothing less than a clear surrender of principle by the British authorities. The prestige, even the legitimacy, that would confer on the IRA would be matched only by the shame and despair of the Ulster Protestants on whom, directly or at one remove, it is making war. Nor is it certain that capitulation by the authorities in order to stop any more deaths in the Maze would have the effect of dispersing the pro-IRA vote which is growing both sides of the border. *A vote cast* as a mark of admiring sympathy is readily convertible into an acknowledgment of strength.

## David Wood

# More red meat this time at Strasbourg

The June *plenary sessions* of the European parliament opening in Strasbourg today deserves uncommon attention in Britain, as much among the parliament's critics as its dwindling number of friends. For all the main content of the agenda will be directly relevant, for once, to British interests: above all, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and the restructuring of European Community policies to make sure that a fair proportion is kept between what a member country pays in and draws out.

Not only relevant but also timely. Within days the Brussels Commission is under orders to produce ideas designed to prevent the budgetary injustices Mrs Thatcher campaigned against at summit meetings. On July 1, United Kingdom ministers take over for six months as presidents-in-office of the Council of Ministers with a calculated strategy for carrying forward whatever new ideas the Commission initiates, so that Mrs Thatcher does not have to reopen her summit campaign in 1982 when the all-too-temporary expedients run out.

The CAP, of course, is the core of the spreading British disenchantment with membership of the Community. West Germany and Britain are the paymasters for it, and countries better off than Britain batten upon it. It is far from true that the political threat to Britain's continued membership would collapse if the CAP were to be radically reformed and reduced in cost, although it is true that the threat would have its edge blunted.

After all, the British electorate hears little about the Community except damaging stories of produce mountains and lakes, cheap butter for Soviet Russia and high prices at home, barefaced frauds in the CAP's black market, and here and there ingenious national aids to farmers that defy the Common Market principle.

The really serious political case *against the CAP is that it devours 70* per cent of the Community's limited budget and that there can be no development of non-agricultural policies or flexibility of policy to meet changed circumstances until the cost is curbed or Community residues are increased. Policies for energy, technology, transport, job creation, industrially blighted regions and much else—all exist, but starve because of the money going into the farmers' pockets.

*The CAP, in fact,* dates *from* a time when the Six were enjoying their industrial miracle, and farmers properly stood first in the queue as beneficiaries of what was seen, if not named, as social and regional spending.

Let it be said that neither Westminster nor any other parliament *in* Western Europe could have worked more intensively and usefully on the problems of the CAP than the much abused European parliament. The initial task of proposing reforms fell nearly a year ago to the agriculture committee, whose chairman, Sir Henry Plumb, former president of the NFU, also became rapporteur. His report went to six other main committees of the parliament for study and comment. Sir Henry's motion and the other committee reports will serve as pegs for tomorrow's long and important debate.

The Plumb report is a model for modern politics in practice, critical as it is of the CAP yet establishing with any reasonable audience that it must continue on a reformed footing. It faces a complexity of interlocking problems: political, financial, social and strategic.

As examples, the CAP's cost must be reduced to make way for expenditure on new and necessary policies, yet it remains the one great achievement of the European Community as a Common Market and is still the basis of a high proportion of employment within the Ten. It cannot be abandoned or arbitrarily cut back, but politically neither of the two principal paymasters—West Germany and Britain—will agree to increase Community revenues by raising one per cent VAT until the CAP is made more rational and popularly presentable. Politically, therefore, Community development is deadlocked, and the EEC begins to look irrelevant to urban needs in a time of recession and high unemployment.

In a way, the Plumb report, and *the* comments of the other six committees on it, diminishes hope that *in a few days'* time the Brussels Commission will be able to bring forward any authentically radical proposals to reform and rationalize the CAP. One obvious and simple answer, attractive to some members of the Socialist group and even some Westminster Conservatives, would be to say that farm support, in part, should be a national rather than a direct Community responsibility.

*There is no parliament in the* Community where that proposition could carry, although there would more easily be recognition that farm support is for several countries a form of social and regional policy, so that a little fiddling by a transfer of budget figures could be permitted and even justified. But in principle, engraved indelibly on the Community's original tablets of stone, the CAP must remain essentially as it is, though with much tighter and improved administration, and with penalties on farmers for overproduction leading to costly surpluses.

Even then, MEPs are the first to see the irony of restricting food production in a day when world hunger is a newspaper cliché.

Incidentally, one of the proposed new Community policies that CAP cuts might make possible comes from a group of Conservative MEPs, led by the influential Basil de Ferranti. They have tabled in the European parliament an ostensibly technical motion about resource transfers, but the real point is that the Community should use much the same technique with urban unemployment and job mobility as it used, and still uses through the CAP, for agriculture.

Politicians throughout the Community with its eight million unemployed, are scared stiff by factory closures, as the founding Six were scared by the loss of farming jobs. As Mr de Ferranti and his friends argue: "The CAP as a job-changing fund made and still makes a vital contribution. . . . Only a new policy, specifically aimed at assisting with the social problems caused by job-changing, covering the entire economy, can truly balance the (Community) budget."

That revenue it is proposed, should be used to finance job mobility and take the political fear out of change. All in all, Strasbourg this week offers more political red meat than usual.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Questions over Poussin sale

*From Mr Timothy Clifford*

Sir, Mr Max Harari of Messrs Wildenstein misunderstands the situation over the Chatsworth Poussin (Frances Gibb, June 9). The picture was indeed offered to "every main museum in the country" but they did not *all* turn it down.

Manchester City Art Galleries were given by the Duke of Devonshire's solicitors *less* than a week to make a decision. We replied immediately stating that Manchester would wish to purchase but could not raise the necessary funds in time. Because the picture was being *sold to set up a charitable trust* the Trustees were empowered to sell for the highest price possible and, as there were widely differing valuations of the picture, sadly, the Trustees did not favour a negotiated price. They decided to offer the picture at auction.

The Poussin was a special case in that little or no tax advantages were available to an English gallery that might wish to make acquisition by private treaty. Manchester attended the auction sale on April 10 and have never since relented in their desire to acquire the work. While there are other Poussins in public and private collections in London there are no Poussins in public collections in the North West or North East where *the population far* outstrips London.

The Chatsworth Poussin, which has been in England since at *least* 1735, is undeniably part of our national heritage and a sublime work of art. Manchester City Art Galleries, despite other serious commitments, will fight to save this picture but desperately need the breathing space of a temporary withdrawal of an export licence.

Yours faithfully,
TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, Director,
City Art Gallery,
Mosley Street,
Manchester.
June 10.

## Financing the Royal Navy's future

*From Sir Patrick Wall, MP for Haltemprice (Conservative)*

Sir, Admiral Stansfield Turner's article (June 12) is of considerable importance as the final decision on the future of the Royal Navy will soon be made. Although Britain is spending more on defence, the cost of ships, weapon systems, etc, is rising faster than this additional expenditure. The answer is therefore to cut or to obtain more money from elsewhere.

Admiral Turner has ably put the case against cuts, and it must be emphasised that Britain only contributes 10 per cent to the defence forces of the Central Front in Europe, whereas the Royal Navy contributes some 90 per cent of the escort forces in the Eastern Atlantic. If these are severely cut back, the reinforcements from the United States will not arrive in Europe *in* time of war and *in* these circumstances it is doubtful whether the central front could be held against a Soviet blitzkrieg.

The most immediate reaction will be from the Americans who have *not yet been consulted and are* likely to be very angry over a British cutback at a time when they are cutting their social services, in order to spend from seven to eight per cent more on defence. Our example could well be followed by other European nations who are also having economic difficulties; thus British action could start unravelling the whole North Atlantic Alliance and encourage isolationism in the USA.

Surely money can be found from elsewhere? The Americans could purchase more British arms, for example the Rapier surface to air missile; the Sting Ray torpedo which is in advance of any torpedo the Americans can possess for the next five to six years; the lightweight Sea Wolf anti-missile missile which is *the only one in existence today, etc.*

At the same time when public money is being poured into British Shipbuilders, why not use it for building warships, very few of which have been ordered by the present Government? The same argument can be applied to British Steel and to British Leyland. Economies could be made in the Ministry of Defence itself and in the dockyards, which are the same size as they were when we possessed a *large fleet.*

Too much is decided by the civil servants who rarely understand the strategic and political implications of their actions. Admiral Turner says that it will be a Tory Government that surrenders British influence at a time when it is particularly needed in the troubled world of the 1980s. Let us hope that *our political leaders will prove him* to be wrong.

Yours faithfully,
*PATRICK WALL,*
House of Commons.
June 12.

## Status of the Royal Ballet

*From Mr Tony Devereux*

Sir, Now that the Royal Ballet's 50th Anniversary Season has ended, the question posed by your ballet critic in an excellent article (May 25) needs to be opened to public debate: what went wrong?

The obvious symptoms of the company's decline, such as its inability to give adequate development *opportunities to its younger* artistes, and the tedious mediocrity of such crucial new productions as "Isadora", point to deeper problems.

These can be traced back only to the present management structure and the status of the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, where it seems an increasingly under-privileged partner. Perhaps the time has come to redefine this status in such a way as to restore the vigour of fully independent management to the Royal Ballet.

In other words, the arrangement which brought the then Sadlers Wells Ballet to the Opera House after the war with mutual benefit, and which worked so well under the authority of Dame Ninette de Valois as Director, has ceased to function advantageously. It is in danger of allowing an institutional mentality to take hold, from which the ballet *must be rescued by a strong management of its own if its future* is to be up to the standard of its past.

Yours faithfully,
TONY DEVEREUX,
36a Blackacre Road,
*Theydon Bois,*
Essex.

## Reporting Ulster

*From Professor Thomas Wilson, FBA*

Sir, In his article in your issue of June 4 Sir Ian Trethowan rightly observes: "The question is not whether Northern Ireland should be reported — it must be — but how, and how much?" It is revealing, however, that he discusses this question with reference only to the publicity to be given to terrorists and their activities. There are other *issues that badly need to be* considered.

Is Sir Ian satisfied that those who hold moderate views are given a fair chance to express these views, especially those who belong to the British majority? Why is it that, among the politicians, the cameras should be focused so much more frequently on Dr Paisley than on any other political leader who is not a republican? Why has Dr Paisley been so persistently cast as the *spokesman for the majority* — in a way that has helped him enormously and enormously damaged the British cause outside Ulster? No official Unionist has had anything like comparable showing, and the Alliance Party has long been virtually ignored.

Is a capacity for histrionics so decisive a qualification for appearing on the screen? Apart from the politicians, there are many other people who have been working constructively for reconciliation over the years as the BBC, with its *large office in Belfast*, is well aware. But they have had to do so with negligible assistance from the television authorities.

Is Sir Ian satisfied that the image of the province presented on our screens is as fair as it should be? We are all familiar with the pictures of dilapidated houses and burnt-out shops. Does he not feel that at least some attention should be paid to the work of the Ministry of the Environment and of the Housing Executive in providing more and better housing and in carrying out various projects of urban renovation?

From time to time, reference is made on television to the heavy unemployment in the province. Does Sir Ian not understand that by giving the impression that the rioting and the killing are occurring everywhere all the time in an environment of dilapidation and decay, the television services have added greatly to the already difficult task of those who have been working constructively to restore *the economy? Should some* attention not also be paid to the trade unionists who have sought, not without success, to keep sectarianism away from the factory floor?

Sir Ian quoted the Prime Minister's remark about television and the press: "They must, of course, report the facts. Nothing would be more damaging than misinformation and lack of balance". Does television, by this test, score as high marks as it should?

It may be objected that more moderate views and a more balanced picture of the province would be of little interest to viewers. To accept this opinion would be to concede, however, that sensationalism is the final test. One can add that if what has been so long neglected were now to receive attention, this would at least have the merit of novelty.

Yours faithfully,
T. WILSON,
Department of Political Economy,
Adam Smith Building,
University of Glasgow,
Glasgow.
June 8.

## Royal Family security

*From Dr H. A. Shearring*

Sir, No single procedure will protect the Queen and other members of the Royal Family from hazards such as today's (June 13). But there would be a better chance of foiling attacks if there were many more people *facing the crowds, watching and* prepared for instant action. *Instant* is vital. Today's misguided youth had ample time to aim and fire — and next time there may be real bullets.

There are not enough police or military to provide this saturation screen of protective observers during royal processions — occasions when the risk seems most high. But there are hundreds of thousands of people like myself who *would be proud to serve* in such a screen — resolutely keeping our backs turned to her Majesty both for her own sake and for the sake of that system of freedom, order and service which she represents.

Expense would be small: registering volunteers (probably at the local police station), checking their credentials, issuing an identity document, and drawing up a duty station plan.

There is time to do this before the end of July.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. SHEARRING,
20 Tavistock Court,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
June 13.

## Case of PC Olds

*From Professor Terence Morris*

Sir, Mr Christopher Gane has fallen into the same trap as the former Advisory Council on the Penal System *when it considered the* question of maximum sentences.

It is perfectly true that the normal order of sentences for offences under S.18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 is up to about 15 years but it is a well-established principle that the maximum penality exists to deal with instances where the offence approaches maximum gravity for its kind.

The circumstances surrounding the offence and the dreadful injuries sustained by *PC Olds* suggest that Mr Justice Skinner took the view that this was not an ordinary "run-of-the-mill" offence. In all the circumstances, it seems hard to quarrel with his judgement.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE MORRIS,
Professor of Social Institutions in the University of London,
The London School of Economics & Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
June 11.

## The Osirak raid

*From Mr Lionel Bloch*

Sir, May I comment on three misconceptions which seem to dominate the current debate following the destruction of Iraq's nuclear plant by Israel?

1. It is argued that this action will alienate many of Israel's friends. In fact, the Israel-Iraq conflict has already polarized both public opinion and politicians to such an extent that the raid will not make any significant difference to existing attitudes.

Mrs Thatcher's condemnation, for instance, is accepted in Israel with resigned equanimity. One understands that her new dedication to trade with the Gulf States is incompatible with her earlier sympathy with the Jewish State.

2. We are told that the Israeli raid has greatly increased tension in the Middle East. Yet, Iraq's efforts to manufacture atomic bombs and her President's explicit threats to use them against Israel were *never regarded as increasing the tension.* This is absurd as blaming the *post-operative* condition of a cancer patient on the surgeon's scalpel rather than on the removed tumour.

3. Finally there are hints from Washington that the Israeli raid will greatly increase *the chances* of Congress's authorizing the sale of AWACs to Saudi Arabia. In fact the raid will have the opposite effect because the Americans are now in no doubt as to what will happen to these sophisticated planes once they are delivered to the Saudis.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL BLOCH,
9 Wimpole Street, W1.
June 12.

## Useful education

*From Mr Peter Gorb*

Sir, Prince Philip's views on the imbalance between academic education and "education for life", which are supported by your second leader writer today (June 12), are also fully supported by a wide body of industrialists. The signatories of the published manifesto on *Education for Capability* (now almost two years old) are good evidence of this. However, the industrialists certainly cannot be blamed for accepting the certification on offer. After all, most of them are themselves the victims of the implementation of the 1944 Education Act; sad evidence to the snowballing effect of the educational process.

Furthermore I suspect that your leader writer is similarly a victim. Here *is* the opening of the fourth paragraph of his leader: "Any argument for greater utility in education must start by rejecting the idea that it means denying access to the most rewarding kinds of learning to some categories of pupil. That approach would waste talent and divide society."

Presumably the access denied is the access to academia which is *judged the most rewarding kind* of learning. And presumably the categories of pupil are those who would not normally get GCE. It may of course be intended to read the other way round; but I doubt it.

If attitudes which find academic the most rewarding aspect of education persist, then we are very unlikely to be able to shift the system towards education for life and work.

Most of all, we need to recognize *that it is the creamed-off A-level* takers who are deprived, and who as our potential managers and influencers need an education which is geared to life and work as much as anybody.

Yours faithfully,
PETER GORB,
London Business School,
Sussex Place,
Regent's Park, NW1.
June 12.

## Party interests

*From Mr R. Jennings*

Sir, I believe that most Conservatives prefer the avowed policies of *the Social Democratic Party to those* likely to be adopted by the Labour Party, particularly if the swing to the left continues. Surely also the Conservative Party must realize, even in their most optimistic moments, that there is no chance of their candidate being elected in Warrington, whoever they may select.

Would it not be wise therefore for the Conservative Party not to field any candidate at all at the *Warrington by-election, but instead to join* the Liberals in supporting Roy Jenkins?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. JENNINGS,
Chenar,
Mile Path,
Hook Heath,
Woking,
Surrey.
June 10.

## Guests of the NHS

*From Dr D. G. H. Sylvester*

Sir, People of all political persuasions will welcome the Government's efforts to reduce any abuse of the Health Service. It is right therefore that they should clamp down on visitors from overseas who come here for hospital treatment or to have a child under the aegis of the NHS.

*It appears, however, that they are* over-reacting by including in their net those who are here to work or are students on recognized courses of a year or more. Students from affluent nations may well be able to *pay for their treatment,* but these are in the minority. The majority come from third world countries and are on an extremely tight budget. Traditionally, student health services have cared for these *students* under the NHS *creating* a great deal of goodwill thereby. Many of them will return to hold offices of power and privilege in their own countries where goodwill towards the United Kingdom may *not come amiss.* The savings made by charging these students will almost certainly be outweighed by the administrative costs involved.

Is it too much to hope that the Minister will take another look at *this piece of petty parsimony rather* than stick too rigidly to a policy which is basically sound?

Yours sincerely,
D. G. H. SYLVESTER,
Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Students' *Health Service,*
Bruce Perry House,
25 Belgrave Road,
Bristol.

## Disarmament strategy

*From Mr E. P. Thompson*

Sir, Mrs Elizabeth Young (May 15) invokes once again President Carter's proposals in 1977 for "deep cuts" in strategic nuclear weapons, "even to 50 per cent", and asks whether I have forgotten it? Why should I have forgotten it? It was a heart-warming proposal. And the *Soviet negotiators ought to have* responded to it. Why should she suppose I think otherwise?

Instead of doing so, the Soviet negotiators opted for the bird in the hand (Salt 2, then already in advanced negotiations). instead of for the "deep cuts" in the bush. In the end they got neither. Mrs Young will know very well that expert opinion in the Western arms control community disputes how far President Carter's proposals were viable and *how* far they were intended for more than immediate political effect. In any case, the proposals deserved maximum public support, and I regret that I (like many others) dozed through that episode.

It is now *Mrs Young's* turn to doze. She appears not to have noticed that the United States has another President, that the USA has defaulted unilaterally on Salt 2, that US negotiators are being dragged *(by European opinion) kicking* and screaming to a remote (and probably cosmetic) conference table on "theatre" nuclear weapons, and that, so far as *proposals* go, Mr Brezhnev has now tabled ten to the *United States'* none.

This does not prove that the Soviet Union is "right" and Nato is "wrong". It proves, if anything, that superpower disarmament negotiations are either a non-starter or a *disaster area.*

It is a direct untruth that I and my colleagues in END (European Nuclear Disarmament) regard the Soviet Union as "basically peace-loving" and the Nato powers as "basically guilty". The END Appeal states flatly: "Guilt lies squarely upon both parties. Both parties have adopted menacing postures and committed aggressive actions in different parts of the world." A section of our *Protest and Survive* (Penguin) was devoted to Soviet militarism. I have frequently examined the militarist element in Soviet policy and ideology in my own writings, including an article (in the *New Statesman*) which Mrs Young cites. So also have my colleagues. It is because we regard the military *bureaucracies* of both blocs as being locked into identical postures of "deterrence", "balance", and "worst-case" preparations that we have proposed the alternative of END. This is the policy of direct disarmament initatives by European powers, accompanied by popular campaigning and exchanges, and pressing towards to the East as well as the West.

All this is in print, and Mrs Young has read it. Why, then, does she *misrepresent our position? She and* her husband (Lord Kennet) have pursued END obsessively through half-a-dozen journals, repeating the same accusations, to which they have received full and reasoned *replies. Mrs Young intends less to* argue the points at issue than to sow suspicion as to our motives. In the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* (April 1981) she refers to "the not quite innocent naiveties of END", whereas in your columns I am commended for my "passionate concern" in promoting a "Campaign for Trusting the Soviet Union While Disarming and Neutralizing Western Europe." Take it either way what she means to get across is that END is promoted by Soviet stooges or dupes. I am astounded that Mrs Young should have so high an opinion of her own judgment that she can malign the numerous distinguished signatories to our Appeal — men and women from most European nations, with transparent political reputations which fall in no way under her imputations. And I must protest, very sharply, on their behalf.

Yours faithfully,
E. P. THOMPSON,
6 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

## Draining the Broads

*From Mr J. K. Bowers*

Sir, I cannot follow the reasoning which leads Mr J. E. Hooson (June 10) to conclude that it is for the conservation bodies to provide financial compensation if the Halvergate farmers are to be persuaded or prevented from conversion to arable. Conversion to arable requires the installation of larger pumps together with associated works to lower the water table. A substantial proportion of the funds for this will come directly from the taxpayer. Replacement of the pumps at existing capacity would be met by the Internal Drainage Board from normal financial provision for *depreciation (they have presumably* made such provision).

Much of the extra profits from arable farming will also come from the taxpayer both via the excessive price levels maintained through the CAP and since there is certainly no shortage in the EEC of the crops likely to be grown, via the cost of storage and disposal of the surpluses.

In these circumstances I should have thought that the onus is on the farmers to show the hard-pressed taxpayer why he should foot the bill

Yours faithfully.
J. K. BOWERS,
School of Economic Studies,
University of Leeds
Leeds.

## Old Vic closure

*From Miss Lisbeth Jensen*

Sir, I have just come from a performance of *The Merchant of Venice* by the London Old Vic Company. This performance had all the high standards traditionally associated with theatre in England and I know of no other company visiting Denmark that can fill our largest theatre for three performances with the tickets sold out several weeks in advance.

How can you just allow this company to die? Surely they are worth a small subsidy as travelling ambassadors to counter your rampaging football fans.

Yours faithfully,
LISBETH JENSEN,
Egedalsvange 16,
DK 2980 Kokkedal,
Denmark.
June 6.



# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 13: Her Majesty was present at The Queen's Birthday Parade on the Horse Guards Parade this morning.

The Queen was accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh (Colonel, Grenadier Guards), The Prince of Wales (Colonel, Welsh Guards) and The Duke of Kent (Colonel, Scots Guards).

Her Majesty was attended by General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Colonel, The Blues and Royals), Major-General Sir George Burns (Colonel, Coldstream Guards), General Sir Basil Eugster (Colonel, Irish Guards), Major-General H. D. A. Langley (Major-General Commanding the Household Division and the Household Division Staff.

The Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse), Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Colonel, The Life Guards (Gold Stick in Waiting), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston and Captain Charles Macfarlane (Equerries in Waiting) and Colonel A. J. A. Hartigan, The Life Guards (Silver Stick in Waiting) were in attendance.

Colonel D. H. C. Gordon Lennox (Commanding, Grenadier Guards), Colonel M. W. F. Maxse (Commanding, Coldstream Guards), Colonel I. A. Ferguson (Commanding, Scots Guards), Colonel R. T. P. Hume (Commanding, Irish Guards) and the Silver Stick Adjutant and Regimental Adjutants of Foot Guards were present.

The Troops on Parade, under the command of Colonel S. C. C. Gansom, Welsh Guards (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting) received The Queen with a Royal Salute.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince Andrew, The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, The Duchess of Kent, Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, Princess Alexandra, the Hon Angus Ogilvy and the Hon Angus Ogilvy, other Members of the Royal Family, and the Lady Diana Spencer drove to the Horse Guards and witnessed The Queen's Birthday Parade.

On the conclusion of the Parade, Her Majesty rode back to Buckingham Palace at the head of The Queen's Guard, preceded by the Massed Mounted Bands of the Household Cavalry, a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major A. F. De Ritter, The Life Guards, and the Massed Bands of the Guards Division.

On arrival at Buckingham Palace, The Queen's Guard entered the Forecourt and formed up opposite the Old Guard, the remaining Guards marching past Her Majesty. The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and the Household Cavalry, ranked past The Queen.

Her Majesty, from Buckingham Palace, witnessed a fly-past by aircraft of Royal Air Force Strike Command, lead by Squadron Leader J. P. L'Estrange, to mark the official celebration of The Queen's Birthday.

Royal Salutes were fired today by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery in Hyde Park, under the command of Major R. J. R. Symonds, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery by the Honourable Artillery Company under the command of Major T. L. Davies.

June 14: The Prince of Wales, Patron, the International Year of Disabled People, attended the National Ride and Drive Event in Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire today.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 14: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Vice-Patron of The Queen's Club, accompanied by The Duke of Gloucester, this afternoon attended the Finals of the Stella Artois Grass Court Championships.

In the evening Her Royal Highness, as Patron of St Peter's Research Trust, was present at a Gala Concert at the Royal Albert Hall.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr C. R. T. Alley and Miss L. C. Paray**

The engagement is announced between Charles Robert Trystram, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Alley, of Rotherwick House, Hampshire, and Lia Cyd, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Evans Paray, of Prince's Town, *Trinidad*.

**Mr R. A. Harper and Miss O. R. Gladwin**

The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Harper, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Olga, only daughter of the late Mr H. H. Gladwin and of Mrs O. F. Gladwin, of Billericay, Essex.

**Mr J. D. Robarts and Miss A. Phillips**

The engagement is announced between John David, second son of Mr and Mrs David Robarts, of Lillingstone House, Buckingham, *and Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs* James Phillips, of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

**Mr M. F. Hewett and Miss P. S. Gotch**

The engagement is announced between Martyn, son of Mr and Mrs Cyril Hewett, of 65 Court Road, Eltham, SE9, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Gotch, of 21 Alleyn Road, Dulwich, SE21.

## Marriages

**Viscount Enfield and Mrs J. M. Howard**

The marriage took place on May 30, 1981, in Winchester between Viscount Enfield and Mrs Judy Howard.

**Mr K. W. Kenneally and Mlle D. G. A. Gastaud**

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 13, in La Gaude, France, between Mr Kevin Kenneally, only son of Mr and Mrs James Kenneally, of Streatham, London, and Mlle Dominique Gastaud, eldest daughter of M and Mme Jean Gastaud, of Cranford, Middlesex. The witnesses were Mr Keith Wright and Mlle Mireille Gastaud. A service of blessing was held afterwards at La Gaude Parish Church.

A reception was held at Le Cros de Cagnes.

**Mr H. B. Meyer and Miss F. P. D. Mills**

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Long Newnton, between Mr Hugh Meyer, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Meyer, of 13 Chelsea Square, London, and Miss Fiona Mills, daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Mills, of Long Newnton, Gloucestershire. The Right Rev W. S. Llewellyn officiated, assisted by the Rev E. Tippett.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Charles and Venetia Hampton, James Fraser, and Joanna and Amanda Meyer. Mr Hugo Rittson-Thomas was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

## Birthdays today



The Most Rev Trevor Huddleston, Archbishop of the Indian Ocean, who is 68.

Sir Thomas Armstrong, 83; Mr Richard Baker, 56; Sir John Barlow, 83; Miss Mary Ellis, 80; Admiral Sir Charles Madden, 75; Lord Murray, QC, 59; Major-General Sir John Nelson, 69; the Right Rev J Robinson, 62.

## Appointments in the Forces

**Royal Navy**

CAPTAINS: A A Lockyer, ADC to the Queen, July 7; M A Jones, for duty with DGW(N)/DSWS at ASWE as Capt Surface Wpns Acceptance, July 17; R O Morris, for duty inside MOD as Asst Hydrog, Dec 22.

COMMANDERS: P W Money for duty with CBF SM 10 as SWEO, Nov 10; A N Watson MOD(PE) with DGW(N)/DUWP(N), Nov 24; R H Barr, MOD with DGA(N) as AD (Pty), Dec 14; J L Palmer, MOD with DG Ships (CNSA/DNE), Sept 8; A C Gordon-Cooper, WASPERTON in Cmd and as SOBFM, Dec 3; P G Murray, staff of CINCFLEET as Flag FTO (Plans), Sept 15; J M Arbuthnot, DRYAD in Cmd, Oct 20; C J L Sandham MOD with DG Ships as CO in CINCEAST and CINCEASTLANT, July 15.

ACTING COMMANDER: M G Harper, MOD MDG(N) as Hd of MS Branch, Sept 5.

Retirements

COMMANDERS: E R Chapman, Aug 8; S W Knight, Aug 8.

CHAPLAIN: Rev W J A Nunnerley, Aug 8.

**The Army**

COLONELS: E R Briant, PAR Wrexham as Cons Secy, June 15; T W Carter, RPO Leicester as Regtl Pmr and CO, June 15; J M Deans, MOD as AAG & DPM(A), June 15; D H S L Maitland-Titterton, MOD as AACM3, June 19.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J P Cameron, QO Hldrs, DA/UAE, June 15; W W T Gowans, RAEC, RAEC Centre as CO Army Sch of Educ, June 18; I T Houghton, RAMC, MWMPH Belfast as Cons Anaes, June 15; J King, RAEC, HQ Scotland as CEO, June 22; C Macfarlane, RAMC, CDE Porton as Cons Surg, June 15; J C Richardson, RAEC, ABS BAOR as CRAEC 2 Armd Div, June 17; J J F Scott, RHG/D, MOD as GSO1, June 15.

**Royal Air Force**

GROUP CAPTAINS: D K Empson, MOD(AFD) for staff duties, June 19; R L Reid, RAF Abingdon as Stn Cdr, June 15; G H E Mitchell, RAF PMC Innsworth as DDPM (P&P Airmen), June 15.

WING COMMANDERS: P J Kesseler, Nato HQ Brussels as SO Logs, June 15; J R Davies, HQ 3rd AF (USAF) Mildenhall, as RAFLO, June 15; F A Trowern, JWE Latimer as Wg Cdr OS, June 17; P C Blake, HQ AAFCE as Chf Info Systems, June 19; R S Burrows, RAF Boscombe Down as OC A Sqn, June 19; O G Bunn, RAF Brize Norton as OC 10 Sqn, June 19; N I Hamilton, RAF Scampton as OC 35 Sqn, June 19; F T *Fauchon*, RAF Boulmer as OC Admin Wg, June 19; D H Stables, HQSTC as ED1(RAF), June 15.

Dental appointments

WING COMMANDERS: S D A Murphy, RAF Sealand as Senior Dental Officer, June 18.

SQUADRON LEADER (acting rank Wing Commander): J G G Swain, RAF Sek Kong as Senior Dental Officer, June 11.

## Service luncheon

**Skinner's Horse**

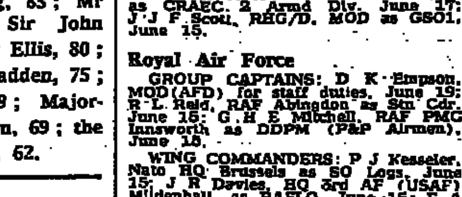
The annual luncheon of the former British officers of Skinner's Horse *(First Duke of York's* Own Cavalry) was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club on Friday, June 12. The guests of honour were Brigadier John Oborne and Mr Stanley Skinner (the great-great-grandson of the founder of the regiment).

## Dinner

**Mr H. Daniel's Chambers**

By permission of the Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn, a dinner was held in Hall on Saturday by the chambers of Mr Huw Daniel, Sedan House, Chester, in honour of their clerk, Mr Bill Jones, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his career as a barrister's clerk.

## Honours man dies



The name of Mr John Park Stewart, a retired headmaster, is *to be removed from the Queen's* Birthday Honours list because he has died. Mr Stewart, for 25 years head of Fairfield Grammar School, Bristol, was appointed an MBE.

# Revising attitudes towards other faiths

**By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent**

An end to the cold war between competing religious faiths and the offer of new *relationships founded on mutual* trust is proposed in the findings of a committee of the British Council of Churches which will go before member churches for endorsement. The committee's proposals mark a significant shift in the official Christian view of non Christian religions, for they are intended to establish that all religions are entitled to equal respect and dignity.

A proper relationship between Christian churches and non Christian religions is defined by the committee by the word "dialogue", and most of *the committee's report* is concerned to put flesh on this word and to begin to explore the implications. It means, the committee says, that dialogue is primarily an encounter of people rather than of systems; that the people taking part in such an encounter have a duty to speak the truth about themselves and their beliefs; and it means taking seriously the non-Christians' religious experience.

Dialogue is proclaimed as the specifically religious contribution to communal harmony in the pluralistic society such as contemporary Britain, and as a pre-condition for other forms of shared ministry in the community. The antithesis of dialogue is a one-way effort of conversion to Christianity: the committee does not dismiss, however, Christianity's own claim to unique truth; to deny that would be to enter dialogue under false pretences.

The chairman of the committee, the Bishop of Guildford, the Right Rev David Brown, says that the report is an attempt to revise earlier Christian attitudes to other religions, particularly to repudiate the stark dismissal of all that is not Christian as "pagan worship of false gods". It is a sign that the committee was confronting old attitudes, that its report has not come about without some tension between contrasting positions, most of all with the Conservative Evangelical teaching of "salvation by Biblical faith alone". Some ambiguity is still evident in the text of the report itself, though the context goes a long way to clarify it.

It would be a tendentious reading of the sentence "Christians may not lightly or thoughtlessly dismiss other religions as human attempts to reach God, with nothing of His grace in them", to interpret this as meaning that a serious or thoughtful dismissal is allowed. Nevertheless a few members of the committee apparently found it difficult to agree that a Muslim or Hindu had an authentic experience of the same God as that worshipped by Christians.

Surprisingly, the Roman Catholic Church, which once did more than any to emphasize the exclusiveness of its teaching, as summed up by the phrase "outside the church no salvation" is portrayed in the report by Bishop Brown's committee as now one of the most liberal in its official regard for other faiths. The Second Vatican Council is quoted as saying quite definitely "many . . . who seek God with sincere heart . . . achieve eternal salvation" even if they have no knowledge of Christianity. The same council spoke of the Muslims as deserving of high regard, for "they worship God"; and praised "what is true and holy" in Buddhism and Hinduism.

The old attitudes survived the Reformation on both sides, even if the theoretical basis for them was altered, and were dominant in the missionary age. Christianity's success outside Europe as a militant proselytizing religion may well be connected with this uncompromising rejection of other religions.

It is difficult to imagine Victorian missionaries being inspired by a British Council of Churches' vision of "inter-faith dialogue" to the feats of heroism and single-minded perseverance which established Christianity in some parts of the non-European world. It *may equally* be the case, on the other hand, that Christianity's relative failure in those parts of the world where ancient Eastern religions were well established may be due to the uncompromising lack of respect for ancient wisdom which most missionary endeavours displayed before the present age.

Not all traces of that attitude have yet passed; and Christianity itself has not arrived at a complete theory of its relationship to other religions. If some of the doctrine underpinning the British Council of Churches' document is a little thin, that *is merely the state of* the game.

The way farther forward will probably only be found by the process of dialogue itself. No report of a committee of experts can convey the experience that comes from genuine first-hand communication with people of other faiths, and until this experience is widely known the churches will not be ready or able to face some of the issues it raises.

This report does nevertheless establish a firm position that will help to allay some of the inevitable suspicions of non-Christians, that they are being invited merely to offer themselves as potential recruits to Christianity. For the first time, perhaps, they can sit down with Christians as equals, to share what they have, without compromising their own convictions.

*Relations with people of other faiths, Guidelines on dialogue in Britain*; British Council of Churches: 2, Eaton Gate SW1; 35p.

Photograph by Peter Trievnor

**Fragments of medieval stained glass are being used to rebuild the Becket window in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, which previously contained only clear leaded panes. Working on one of three main lights is Mr Ashley Gibbs, a stained glass cutter who helped in the design. The window takes its name from the scenes from the life of St Thomas Becket depicted in the tracery.**

## Latest wills

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hutton, of Westminster, left estate valued at £248,564 net.

Miss Stella Josephine Cooke, of Nottingham, left estate valued at £240,907 net. She left £70,500 and *a ring to personal legatees, and* the residue equally between the Salvation Army and the Guide Dogs Association for the Blind.

Mrs Margaret Joyce Andrews, of Killiney, co Dublin, left estate in England, Wales and the Republic of Ireland valued at £1,191,403.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Block, Mrs Marjorie Eileen, of Battle, East Sussex .. £273,441
Coates, Mr William John, of Malton, North Yorkshire £360,013
Deuchar, Mrs Margaret Ellen, of Bournemouth .. .. £224,960
Farr, Mr Leonard, of Pontrilas, Hereford and Worcester £319,155
Goudie, Mr Eric James Topham, of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire .. .. .. £1,134,904
Howell, Mr Bertie, of Gosport £215,117
Hoyland, Mr William, of Silkstone, South Yorkshire, coal factor £306,392
Sprayson, Mr Eric Leo, of Boscombe, Dorset .. .. £650,314
Wallace, Mr William Hamilton, of Ashwell, Hertfordshire £241,100
White, Mrs Edith Marjorie, of Harpenden .. .. £211,045

## Memorial service

**Sir Hugh Chance**

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Hugh Chance was held in Worcester Cathedral on Saturday. The Dean of Worcester officiated, *assisted by the Bishop of* Hereford (son-in-law), the Bishop of Worcester and Canon Eric Turnbull. Mr Jeremy Chance (son) read the lesson and Captain C. B. Fetherston-Dilke gave an address. Miss Helena Beaufoy (granddaughter) sang "Come unto Him All ye that Labour" from *Messiah*. Among those present were:

Lady Chance (widow), Mr Hugh Chance (son), Mrs John Eastaugh (daughter), Mrs Jeremy Chance (daughter-in-law), Mr and Mrs Sebastian Chance, Miss Victoria Chance, Mr and Mrs Toby Beaufoy, Mr Jamie Eastaugh, Miss Katie Eastaugh, Edward Eastaugh and Mr Anthony Heaton Armstrong (grandchildren), Sir Roger Chance (brother), Mr and Mrs Daniel Carr (stepson and stepdaughter-in-law), Dr and Mrs John Keenan (stepson-in-law and stepdaughter), Mr Alexander Carr and Mr Matthew Carr (stepgrandsons), Mr Peter Stormonth Darling (stepbrother), Mr and Mrs Robin Stormonth Darling (stepbrother and stepsister-in-law), Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Mrs C B Fetherston-Dilke, Major and Mrs Geoffrey Chance, Mr Jack Chance, Mr and Mrs H Fulton, Lady Hardy-Roberts, Miss Ursula Foulds and Lady (Cynthia) Chance.

The Countess of Aylesford, Countess Beauchamp, Lord and Lady Sandys, Cynthia Lady Sandys, Sir Adrian and Lady Blennerhassett, Sir Hugo and Lady Huntington-Whiteley, Dame Frances Clode, Sir Sidney Plaistor, Mr and the Hon Mrs A M Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel K G Allen, Major M Jewell, Colonel and Mrs A H Knight, Lieutenant-Colonel J D Ricketts, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Roy Harrison, Brigadier P H Graves-Morris, Wing Commander and Mrs Michael Day, the Very Rev C A Shaw, Mrs C P Norbury, Major and Mrs R Unwin, Mr Patrick Lawrence and Mr L Wolstenholme.

## Lord Mayor of London

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements this week:

Tomorrow: Arrives in Stockholm from Copenhagen.

Thursday: Arrives at Heathrow airport, London, from Stockholm. 3.

Friday: Visits Corporation of London departments, Guildhall, 10.

## University news

**Oxford**

Elections and awards

JESUS COLLEGE: Sir John Rhys studentship in Celtic studies: Mairin Ni Dhonnchadha, Univ College, Cork: Egerton Coghill landscape prize: Lucy J Bell, Somerville College: Chancellor's English essay prize: P R McKechnie, University College; Chancellor's prize for Latin verse: J J Franklin, postmaster of Merton College. The examiners are unable to make an award for Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, and for the Chancellor's prize for Latin prose.

# Greek poet honoured

**By Philip Howard, Literary Editor**

The Royal Society of Literature has awarded the Benson Silver Medal to Odysseus Elytis, the Greek poet who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1979.

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, the president of the society, will make the presentation on Wednesday. Mr Elytis is ill and cannot travel; the medal will be received for him by Mr Eustace Lagacos, the Greek Ambassador.

The Benson medal, founded in 1916, is the highest award that can be conferred by the society on writers in foreign languages as well as English. It is a rare distinction. Only 26 have been given in the past 65 years. Among the first recipients were Gabriele d'Annunzio and Maurice Barres.

At the first presentation Sir Henry Newbolt said: "The desire to give from time to time some token of recognition and intellectual fellowship to men of literary distinction representing *the genius of other countries has* always been strong in our society."

After the presentation the annual lecture (in memory of Lieutenant Gifford Edmonds, of The Black Watch) will be given by Mr C. M. Woodhouse, the chairman of the council of the society. Aptly to the occasion, his subject will be the influence of Plato on European literature since the Renaissance.

At the same annual meeting of the society Lord Butler will make the annual awards under the William Heinemann Bequest and the Winifred Holtby Bequest.

The Heinemann award of £2,000 is shared by Robert Bernard Martin for his biography, *Tennyson: the Unquiet Heart*, published jointly by Oxford and Faber, and Dick Davis for his collection of poems, *Seeing the World* (Anvil). The Heinemann Bequest is for the encouragement of genuine contributors to literature, particularly those unlikely to command big sales.

The Winifred Holtby Prize of £500, for the best regional novel of the year, will be given to Elsa Joubert for *Poppie* (Hodder & Stoughton), originally published in Afrikaans and a considerable contribution to the development of political awareness among Afrikaners.

# Buyers are scarce at New York auctions

**By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent**

Sotheby and Christie's had a difficult weekend in New York trying to find buyers for art with the dollar at a new high point. Sotheby's three-session carpet sale was worst affected, with 55 per cent of a £674,311 total left unsold.

The sale was not well attended and, as the auctioneer put it, "no one was bidding". He put forward the further explanation that dealers do not buy in June as their inventories are already stocked, which is clearly the case, this year at least.

The most expensive item to find a buyer was an oddity, an Indo-Chinese Art Deco carpet, a large piece woven in India in the early twentieth century with dragons and cloudbanks within a *Greek key border. It made* $16,000 (estimate $6 to 8,000) or £8,163, to a Chicago collector.

Christie's found buyers for Old Master paintings irregularly but sometimes at high prices. A highly decorative "Menagerie" of exotic birds by Melchior de Hondecoeter (measuring more than five by six feet) brought an auction record for the artist at $290,000 (estimate $60 to 80,000) or £147,959.

As at Sotheby the day before, early Italian pictures were in demand. A gold ground panel of *St John the Baptist by Lippo di* Benivieni made $65,000 (estimate $10 to 15,000) or £33,163, to a New York dealer. The sale totalled £1.4m, but 34 per cent of that total represents unsold lots.

Sotheby's Art Nouveau and Deco sale saw falling prices for Gallé and Lalique and 26 per cent was left unsold of a total of £490,864. Oddities generally fetched their prices and there was fairly strong bidding for bronzes and ivories.

The less important sales generally did better than the important ones. At Christie's 19 per cent of furniture and works of art was unsold, with a total of £176,645. Dance theatre and music hall de*signs made £68,382* at Sotheby, with 16 per cent unsold. Designs for American musicals were especially sought after and a small routine sale of modern paintings and sculpture brought £254,438, with 23 per cent unsold.

Christie's sale of art books and manuscripts in Rome on Thursday and Friday saw 36 per cent left unsold of a total of £52,453.

# Moreover . . . . . . Miles Kington

The discovery of a fingernail more than seven million years old has shattered all previous theories about the origin of man. That at least is the claim of "Cocker" Leekie, the brilliant but blunt Cockney palaeontologist who found the fingernail and has now recon*structed the remote ancestor* from whom it came. Early man, it seems, was neither a nomad nor a tool-user.

"Sid, as I call him", Cocker Leekie says, "was pretty certainly a bit of a hell-raiser. Far from being interested in agriculture or hunting, his main concern was to have a bit of a night out with the lads. Boozing, fighting, chasing girls, that was his idea of life. The great big forehead what we've reconstructed from the fingernail must have known some mighty hangovers in its time. And he was none too particular about hygiene neither, judging from what we found under the nail. He was a right goer, was Sid."

The concept of Homo Millwallicus, as Leekie has named him after his home team, is totally at variance with conventional theories of early man. But then, Leekie himself is not the normal run of palaeontologist.

"Look", he says, reclining in the private bar of Whitechapel's Skull and Trowel, a favourite resort of East End prehistorians, "your actual palaeontologist is a middle-class bloke, right? To get into palaeontology you have to have a dad in the trade or shares in the Olduva Gorge or whatever—strewth, it's easier to become a London docker. So of *course*, they judge early man by middle-class standards. He's a jolly old nomad, don't you know? Or, he's an absolute marvel with the tools. But blimey, life isn't like that. The breakthrough that led to man's superiority over other animals wasn't learning to use tools. It was discovering how to *down* tools and walk out on the spot, right? That's where Sid is different."

But isn't Cocker in danger of the same mistake, of applying his own social standards to early man?

"Another crack like that and you could find your skull stove in", Cocker says jovially. "But joking apart, I truly believe that life hasn't changed much since Sid strode the earth and duffed up Neanderthal man. When my mates round here have a night out or go supporting England, people call them primitive. Savages. Throwbacks. They don't know how right they are! But I was the first who made the connexion."

Ex-dustman, ex-labourer, ex-totter, Cocker Leekie has probably more experience of digging and sifting than any palaeontologist alive. His ideas could, just possibly, be massively right where others are massively wrong. A lot depends, though, on where exactly Sid's fingernail was found.

"Could be anywhere", Cocker says evasively, beckoning for another round. "He got around, old Sid. Always being moved on when neighbours objected to the noise. And, of course, he would cross entire continents to get to away fixtures if there was fun in the offing, and then be stranded the other end. But if you're seriously interested in getting hold of bits of Sid, I can always fix it for you. Plenty more where that came from, know what I mean?"

## 25 years ago

**From The Times of Thursday, June 15, 1956.**

### Troops leave Egypt

From Our Own Correspondent

Cairo, June 13.—The last British troops left Egypt early this morning—"with their tails between *their legs" in the well publicized* Egyptian view, "quietly and with dignity", according to the British Army spokesman. "Egypt has ended her sufferings", Al Ahram exulted this morning. "We have done everything we promised to do", said the British Army spokesman. The withdrawal party which sailed for Cyprus from Port Said in the transport Evan Gibb consisted of 11 officers and 68 other ranks under the command of Brigadier J. A. S. Lucey, who thus ended a military link with Egypt that had existed unbroken since 1882 . . . the official celebrations of the evacuation are to take place on Monday and intensive preparations are taking place for the big parades which will mark the occasion which is also to be graced by the presence of Mr Shepilov, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The army is practising its evolutions. The shrill voices of children are raised in preliminary expressions of loyalty. Czech-made MiG fighters and twin-jet bombers swoop low over Cairo.

# OBITUARY

## DR MAHMOUD FAWZI

### Former Prime Minister of Egypt

Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, a career diplomat who rendered distinguished service to successive regimes in Egypt and was Prime Minister under President Sadat from 1970 to 1972, died in Cairo on June 12. He was 81.

Fawzi had begun his diplomatic career in the 1920s and served in a variety of posts under successive kings of Egypt. After the revolution of 1952 his diplomatic experience was seen to be valuable to the new regime and when Nasser seized power in 1954 Fawzi became a valued counsellor.

Mahmoud Fawzi was born in 1900 and educated at the universities of Cairo, Rome, and Liverpool as well as at Columbia University, New York. He graduated in law in 1923. He joined the Egyptian foreign service in the following year. His first appointment was at the consulate in Rome where he obtained a Doctorate in Criminal Law at Rome University.

He subsequently served as Vice-Consul in New York and New Orleans; as Consul at Kobe, Japan; as Second Secretary at Athens; and as Consul-General at Liverpool. A natural linguist he benefited from this wide range of appointments to become familiar with a number of languages. He was especially noted in diplomatic circles for his polished command of English, French and Italian and he also spoke Spanish, Greek and Japanese.

From 1940 to 1944 he was Consul-General at Jerusalem and in 1946 he became Egyptian Representative to the UN Security Council and later was his country's Permanent Representative to the UN. He was Ambassador to Britain in 1952.

From 1952 to 1958 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, surviving the power struggles which followed the abdication of King Farouk; when Nasser emerged the victor of these struggles in 1954 Fawzi's diplomatic experience was of great value to him and he accompanied the Egyptian leader on his widely publicised visit to Moscow in 1958. From 1958 to 1964 he was Foreign Minister of the short-lived United Arab Republic.

When Sadat succeeded Nasser his appointment of Fawzi as Prime Minister was at first seen as a sign that the new regime was going to accord greater influence to civilians than they had hitherto enjoyed and that the use of diplomacy and compromise *implicit* in such an appointment, was to supersede tactics of military confrontation. Fawzi is thought to have found his position too political for his apolitical diplomatic tastes, however, and he was replaced in 1972 to become a Vice-President of Egypt until 1974, when he retired.

He was married, with two children.

## MRS RUTH HALL

Ruth Hall, the author, journalist and musician, died yesterday at her London home after a short illness. She was 48.

Mrs Hall will perhaps be best remembered for her biography of Marie Stopes, the pioneer of birth control, which was published to critical acclamation in 1977. A volume of Marie Stopes's letters followed the next year, and has just been published in paperback by Penguin. "Ruth Hall," wrote *The Times* reviewer, "has a proper respect for the lady's brilliance . . . she writes with cool but never cheaply dismissive wit."

Mrs Hall's wit, warmth and generosity will be the qualities remembered by her friends, who were many. She was a talented amateur harpsichordist, a cherished pupil of Rafael Puyana in Paris. After beginning her career in journalism on the *Glasgow Herald*, where her London Letters are still remembered, she had for some years reviewed early and baroque keyboard music for the *Sunday Times*; her last two notices appeared in yesterday's newspaper.

Ruth Hall was also one of London's most popular hostesses, attracting the mighty and the *not so mighty* from all walks of life to her Hampstead home. It is not long since half the London Symphony Orchestra turned up there after a concert; Tamas Vasary, who had just played a Liszt concerto, joined the orchestra's leader, John Georgiadis, and its principal cellist, Douglas Cummings, in Schubert trios until 5 am.

Mrs Hall, who was born in Yorkshire, was educated at Nottingham University, and had written for many of Britain's leading newspapers and journals. She is survived by her husband, Ron Hall, joint deputy editor of *The Sunday Times* and editor of *The Sunday Times* magazine.

## MR E. T. JONES

Mr Ernest Turner Jones, CB, OBE, who died on May 31 at the age of 84, was connected with aviation throughout his long life.

He was apprenticed in 1912 to mechanical engineering and in 1915 joined the Royal Flying Corps where he served as pilot and flying instructor in the RFC and RAF until 1919. He then studied at the University of Liverpool obtaining his degree in engineering in 1922.

In 1923, he joined the aerodynamics department at the Royal Aircraft Establishment and served successively at the Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment, Felixstowe, as Chief Technical Officer at the Aeroplane and Armament Research Establishment, Martlesham and as Chief Superintendent A&AEE Boscombe Down. He occupied that post until 1947, establishing the excellent relations between the civilian technical staff and the test pilots, and laying the foundations for the high reputation the establishment has had ever since.

In 1947 he went to the Ministry of Supply, first as Director of Instrument Research and Development and, in 1949, as Principal Director of Scientific Research (Air); in 1956, he became Director-General of Technical Development (Air) and, in 1958, Deputy Controller for Overseas Affairs.

He was a strong supporter of Theodore von Karman's initiative in setting up the Advisory Group for Aeronautical Research and Development (AGARD) in 1951, was the senior United Kingdom delegate to the group until his retirement in 1959 and continued to be associated with it thereafter.

He had many research memoranda published by the Aeronautical Research Council and a paper on "Flight Test Methods" published in the *Journal* in 1944. He gave the Ninth Louis Blériot Lecture in Paris in 1956.

He served on the council of the Royal Aeronautical Society from 1950 to 1960 and was president in 1956-57.

His wife died 10 years ago; he is survived by a son and a daughter.

## DR R. W. RICH

Dr Rowland William Rich who died on June 4 was Principal of the City of Leeds Training College for 30 years. He came to Leeds in 1933 after teaching at Newport (Essex) Grammar School, lecturing in education at the University of Durham, and being the first Professor of Education at the University College of Hull.

At the early age of 32 he took over one of the largest teacher training colleges in the country, with a reputation for high academic standards. He was a patient, sympathetic, understanding and generous leader, and under his guidance the Leeds college provided a training ground for lecturers to prepare themselves for high positions in the world of education. He was also a skilful administrator. In September, 1939, when the college buildings were requisitioned by the War Office, he devised and executed at short notice an evacuation of the college to Scarborough, where it continued to work successfully for six years in a variety of hotels.

Dr Rich was a pioneer member of the Training Colleges Association, of which he was president in 1938, and of the Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education, of which he was chairman in 1946, and which he represented on the Pelham Committee and on the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers.

He wrote a number of books on education in a clear, direct and pungent style, Among them his study of the training of teachers in England and Wales in the nineteenth century remains the standard work on the subject.

He leaves a widow, a son (John Rowland Rich, British Ambassador in Prague) and a daughter.

## Progress of legislation

Commons: June 8: Education (Scotland) Bill passed report stage. Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) Pier Bill read the third time.

June 9: Highways (Small Business Signs) Bill read first time. Employment and Training Bill passed report stage and read the third time by 277 votes to 224. Education (Scotland) Bill read the third time by 270 votes to 220.

June 10: Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Service Charges) Bill read a first time. Education Bill passed remaining stages.

June 11: No legislation.

June 12: Representation of the People Bill read a first time. Zoo Licensing (No 2) Bill and Matrimonial Homes and Property Bill passed remaining stages. Criminal Justice (Amendment) Bill read second time.

## Parliament this week

Commons: Today (2.30): Debates on problems of North-West region and on food aid management.

Tomorrow (2.30): Contempt of Court Bill, remaining stages. Debate on report of inter-party group on government of Scotland and motions on Scottish business.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Monopolies Commission report on domestic gas appliances and on Armitage report on lorries, people and the environment: Town and Country Planning (Minerals) Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday (2.30): Debate on multifibre arrangement.

Friday (9.30): Private Members' Bills: Consumer Credit Act 1974 (Amendment) Bill and Imprisonment of Prostitutes (Abolition) Bill, second readings.

Standing committees on Bills: Tomorrow: Companies (No. 2): Wildlife and Countryside (2.30 and 4.30): Deep Sea Mining (10.30): Finance: and Matrimonial Homes (4.30).

Wednesday: Supreme Court and Wildlife and Countryside (4.30).

Thursday: Companies (No 2) and Wildlife and Countryside (10.30 and 4.30): Deep Sea Mining (10.30): Finance: and Matrimonial Homes (4.30).

Select committees: Today: Energy. Subject: Energy Conservation. Witnesses, Building Research Establishment and the Department of the Environment: British Gas (4.30).

Public Accounts. Subject: Control of Civil Service manpower. Witnesses: Civil Service Department (4.45).

Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Financing of nationalized industries. Witnesses: Treasury officials (4.45).

Wednesday: Industry and Trade. Subject: European air fares. Witnesses: Laker Airways (10.45); Civil Aviation Authority (11.45).

Transport. Subject: Transfer of the testing of HGVs and PSVs to the private sector. Witnesses: Confederation of British Road Passenger Transport (10.45).

Public Accounts. Subject: Qualification of Certificate to HMSO Accounts. Witness: Controller of HMSO (4).

Transport. Subject: Transportation in London. Witnesses: ASLEF; NUR; TSSA (4.15).

Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Civil Service. Witness: Lord Croham (4.30).

Lords: Today (2.30): Insurance Companies Bill, third reading. British Telecommunications Bill, report (first day).

Tomorrow (2.30): Social Security Bill, Iron and Steel Bill, Disabled Persons (No 2) Bill, committee. Licensing (Alcohol Education and Research) Bill, second reading.

Wednesday (2.30): Debate on advantages of EEC membership. Countryside (Scotland) Bill, committee.

Thursday (3): British Telecommunications Bill, report (second day). Transport Act 1962 (Amendment) Bill, second reading.

Friday (11): Private Members' Bills: Local Government and Planning (Amendment) Bill and Horserace Betting Levy Bill, committee.

Select committees: Wednesday: Science and Technology subcommittee on science and government to hear evidence from Sir Ronald Mason and Fellowship of Engineering (3).

Thursday: European Community's subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research), evidence from Mr Robert Morrland, NEP (10.30) and EEC official (11.15) on international convention for safe containers. Subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry) evidence from Government departments on agricultural trade policy (11).

## European parliament

Today (in Strasbourg): Machine translation system, and farm accounts survey.

Tomorrow: Debate on reform of CAP on motion from Sir Henry Plumb.

Wednesday: Debate on need for structural changes in EEC policies.

Thursday: Debate on budgetary control in EEC.

Friday: Various committee reports.

President Reagan's spending on defence, page 16


# Business News

THE TIMES June 15 1981




**Stock markets**
FT Index 523.8
FT Gilts 66.08

**Sterling**
$1.9390
Index 93.1

**Dollar**
Index 109.0
DM 2.3947

**Gold**
$471.50

**Money**
3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
3 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅛
6 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16⅛

*Friday's close*

## IN BRIEF

### 'Truck of the year' makes £2m

Within weeks of launching its award-winning truck range in Europe, Leyland Vehicles has won more than £2m worth of business.

Operators in Portugal and Spain are to get 102 of the T-45 Roadtrains. They will be supplied by Utic, Leyland's representative in Portugal, and by Leyland España.

The vehicles will be built at Leyland's Lancashire plant. The Roadtrain was named "truck of the year" in January.

### Brokers see hope for sterling recovery

*Provided sterling holds above* $1.93 over the coming weeks, it should rebound above $2, brokers Phillips & Drew say in their latest World Investment Review. But they warn that the pound is displaying signs of weakness against major continental currencies and may well fall further, especially against the Deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and the Dutch guilder.

### Loan to China

The International Fund for Agricultural Development will provide a low-interest, $35m (about £17.9m) loan to China under an agreement signed by Mr Sie Ming, China's Vice-Minister for Finance, and Mr A. Al-Sudeary, President of IFAD.

The loan, to support a pasture development and forage farming project in northern China, is the first ever extended to China by an international development financing institution.

### A sobering survey

Fewer drinkers visit pubs regularly—43 per cent of the population compared with 47 per cent in 1979—and half of those who go to pubs say they can no longer afford to drink as much, according to a survey to NOP Market Research. Sixteen per cent of club patrons go out of their way to find "real ale". Two thirds of all pub goers would like to be able to drink in a non-smokers' bar.

### Retailers seek change

Present legislation controlling ticketing of bargain offers in the shops should be scrapped and the Trade Descriptions Act used instead, the Retail Consortium has told Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. The present legislation has caused considerable difficulties for traders because of uncertainties which still remained and its complexities, said the Consortium.

### Aid initiative

Private investment will play a key role in a new economic development programme being discussed for Caribbean and Central American nations, a United States trade official has said. The initiative foresees a series of treaties providing incentives and protection for United States investments in exchange for aid grants and trade concessions.

### French deficit higher

France's budget deficit was Fr47,050m (about £4,197m) during the first four months of this year compared with a deficit of Fr19,200m in the same period last year.

### US eyes the coal trade

Congress has been urged to act quickly on proposals to deepen United States ports if the country is to gain its potential share of a rapidly expanding world coal trade, Mr Carl Bagge, the president of the National Coal Association, has said.

### Co-op optimism

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose trading profit plunged 36 per cent last year, has shown improvement this year so far, with food turnover up 10 per cent by value, Mr Peter Paxton, chairman, said at the society's annual meeting.

### Gas find in Bangladesh

A new gas field with possible reserves of one trillion cubic feet has been found in Bangladesh at Feni, about 80 miles from Dacca. Bangladesh already has reserves of 11 trillion cubic feet.

### More margin debt

The New York Stock Exchange said margin customers increased their debt to member firms by $70m (£35m) to a new record of $14,700m.

# Post Office facing tight cash squeeze

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Serious problems in financing *vital capital expenditure on new* buildings and maintenance and improvement of existing premises are being faced by the Post Office.

The organization is pressing ahead with mechanization of the postal service, but estimates that it will need to spend at least double last year's £75m *capital expenditure in order* to meet demands for postal mechanization and keep pace with the mounting arrears of maintenance and building improvement.

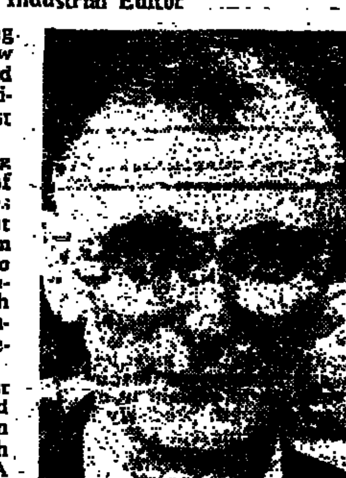
Mr Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman, is expected to underline these problems in forthcoming discussions with the Department of Industry. A big headache for the Post Office is the mounting cost of refurbishing major offices especially those in large urban areas.

The Post Office owns about 3,000 offices around the country, and about a quarter of them are more than 60 years old.

*Like other nationalized corporations*, the Post Office is faced with conforming to the Government's rigorous financial controls.

Within the next few weeks, the Post Office will report a further profit for its last financial year and that will boost its repayments to the Exchequer to a total of about £80m over the past five years.

Local productivity schemes are being implemented at a growing number of centres, and have helped turn round previously unsatisfactory levels of efficiency. With further capital expenditure on mechanization the Post Office hopes to be able to improve on the 1 per cent growth in the volume of its letter business achieved last year.



Mr Ronald Dearing: discussions with industry department.

But senior executives are very concerned that the aging buildings which it occupies will become a major constraint on further improvements and efficiency.

In the current financial year, the Post Office has been set a financing limit of £10.5m, substantially below the £44m which it sought in discussions with ministers and the treasury last autumn.

Further battles are in prospect since the Post Office reckons that capital spending *will have to be increased over* the next few years reaching a peak of about £200m, although the bulk of that spending would be derived from internally generated funds.

Arrears of maintenance within the organization are estimated at about £60m and the organization reckons that it would need to double last year's £15m spent on maintenance arrears just to keep pace with the work.

# Oil users to calm shortage fears

By Frances Williams

Measures to curb market over-reaction to minor shortfalls in world oil supplies will top the agenda at today's meeting in Paris of ministers from the 21 member countries of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the oil consumers' "club".

The industrialized nations are anxious to prevent any repetition of the oil price explosion of 1979 when nervousness caused by the Iranian revolution, among other things, sent spot market prices soaring even though there was no significant shortage of supplies. Higher spot prices were quickly followed by higher term prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which doubled over the year.

Energy and foreign ministers, including Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, will discuss measures to help *member countries when oil supplies* fall below requirements but by less than 7 per cent. The IEA already has complicated and detailed crisis arrangements to cope with a drop of more than 7 per cent.

The Paris meeting takes place against the untimely background of a world oil glut, with supplies reckoned to exceed demand by between two and three million barrels a day, which is exerting considerable downward pressure on prices. IEA officials, who have repeatedly warned that the glut could disappear overnight, fear that this easy supply position may dampen ministers' sense of urgency over the proposed measures to cope with shortages.

Ministers are not expected to agree a workable scheme today. Instead they are likely to decide to open formal consultations with the major oil companies, in the hope that practical proposals can be put to the IEA Governing Board early in 1982.

In addition to supporting early agreement on these measures, Britain is particularly keen to get a firm commitment *from member countries to the* principle of market or cost *related pricing. Officially only Canada and the United States* (for gas) still subsidize or regulate energy prices. But *Japan and some European Com*munity countries have also raised objections to a formal commitment to market pricing.

Ministers will also review the world energy situation and the progress of member countries in switching away from oil towards other forms of energy. Progress in increasing coal and nuclear production has been disappointing, with coal production rising by perhaps 50 per cent over the decade rather than doubling as hoped.

### Nations divided over tough money policies

Growing divisions among the western, industrialized nations over the use of tough money policies to reduce inflation in the face of prolonged recession and mounting unemployment will be revealed when economic and trade ministers from the 24 member countries of the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) meet in Paris tomor*row and Wednesday.

Mr Van Lennep, the OECD Secretary General, will tell ministers, among them Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that recovery from world recession is likely to be delayed until the end of this year. Inflation in OECD countries is expected to fall only slowly from 10 per cent now to 8 per cent in the year to the second half of 1982, while unemployment is predicted to rise steeply to a peak of 26 million by mid-1982.

The signs are that, in contrast to meetings over the past year or so, ministers will be less than unanimous in agreeing that lower inflation is the overriding priority for economic policy and that tight money and fiscal policies are the best way of dealing with it.

The British government has become increasingly isolated within the European Community in its emphasis on hardline money policies, especially since the advent of a socialist government in France committed to cutting unemployment by boosting economic growth and public spending. But Mr Lawson expects to get support for the government's stand from the United States, Japan, West Germany and Australia.

# Europe's bankers look to America

From Peter Norman
Basle, June 14

Many of Europe's central bankers are concerned at the decline in transatlantic cooperation in international monetary *affairs. This afternoon* governors of the EEC central banks met in Basle ahead of tomorrow's meeting of the Bank for International Settlements to discuss the apparent failure of the monetary authorities in Europe and Washington to coordinate their policies.

"I am worried that the kind *of cohesion between the richest* financial countries is not as perfect as it once was", one EEC central bank governor commented before the meeting.

Because the adoption of strict domestic monetary policies has been shown to have a profound effect on international monetary affairs central bankers believe a more intensive discussion is necessary between monetary authorities throughout the world to make sure that the impact of domestic monetary policy is taken into account in drawing up international monetary objectives.

The bankers' concern at the absence of monetary cooperation is a symtom of a general European *disenchantment with the* workings of the floating rate system in monetary affairs.

The erratic performance of United States interest rates and their tendency to depress European currencies has created a nostalgic desire on the part of some central bank governors for a return to a fixed or semi-fixed exchange rate system.

For the moment such a solution to the world's monetary problems appears out of the question, but there is a clear desire among EEC central banks for a more orthodox institutional framework in which to conduct international monetary affairs.

One senior European central banker is at present trying to win his colleagues over to the idea of boosting political cooperation between the Group of Ten richest Western countries and Switzerland.

His argument is that the floating system of exchange rates cannot last in the long run and that political forces need to be brought into the process of exchange rate control.

The banker argued that the Western world must build up the political influence of the Group of Ten to counterbalance the claims put forward by the developing countries each time they meet as the group of 24 *in the context of gatherings of* the International Monetary Fund.

Profile, page 16

# Travellers cheque deal in jeopardy

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Midland Bank's plan to sell its Thomas Cook Travellers Cheques subsidiary to a consortium of European banks has run into serious problems because of a last-minute change of heart by the West German banks *involved*.

The £14m deal involved the transfer of the travellers cheque business to Euro Travellers Cheque (ETC), in which Midland would retain a stake. It was designed to set up a powerful European travellers cheque system to challenge the dominance of American Express, which controls about 40 *per* cent of the world travellers cheque market; Thomas Cook's market share is 12 per cent.

Mr David McWilliam, ETC's chief executive, who was seconded from the Midland Bank, said yesterday: "It is very *disappointing* to have this happen so late in the day and with so little warning." He said that the West German banks' second thoughts about the project presented a serious problem because the Germans had been the leaders in European payment systems. However, he held out hope that the German banks would reconsider their position.

This crisis in the Thomas Cook/ETC deal, which was revealed in the *latest edition of Retail Banker International*, seems to have come as a complete surprise. The German bankers—in particular Dr Eckart Van Hooven, managing director of Deutsche Bank—were instrumental in setting up the Eurocheque and Eurocard payments systems and ETC was seen as a natural next step.

There is some confusion over the reason for the Germans' change of attitude. It seems to have been the result of an attempt to preserve unity among German banks.

Last year the German savings banks, which control 60 per cent of the personal banking business, decided to join with American Express in issuing travellers' cheques rather than ETC. There have also been problems with the German Eurocard, which has been losing money. It appears that the German commercial banks, which were committed until last week to the ETC, may have decided that in order to preserve a united front on payments systems the best course is to pull out of ETC as well.

However, a meeting last Friday between ETC's chairman and the head of the German savings banks has led to hopes that the savings banks may change their minds and join ETC after all.

A *German withdrawal from* ETC could have profound effects on the other European payments systems, Eurocheque and Eurocard, and open the way for further competition from Visa and American Express.

# Writing on wall for ballpoints

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Ballpoint pens, the last big *revolution in Britain's £70m*-sales writing instrument market, have run out of growth in face of a new technology—the rollerball. The rollerball uses the free wet ink flow found in fibre and fountain pens but dispenses the ink by a ballpoint. The older ballpoints employ thicker oil-based ink paste.

Half a dozen manufacturers have already jumped on the rollerball bandwagon which was started as long ago as 1973 by Pentel, of Japan. But growth really secarted just over three years ago and rollerballs by value now account for 17 per cent of total writing instrument sales.

Pentel, which has widened its range from the original disposable, rollerballs to more upmarket refillable models, is still market leader by a large margin, accounting for about half the total sales. But it is facing increasing competition from makers like Papermate, part of Gillette Industries, Sheaffer, *Ronson and German labels like* Mont Blanc and Pelican.

This year, Platignum, part of Mentmore Manufacturing, of Stevenage, has entered the rollerball market. But the biggest new contender is Biro Bic, the British subsidiary of France's Bic SA, which is world leader in production of throw-away ballpoint pens.

Bic is already well on the way to seizing 20 per cent of the rollerball market, with Mr Terry Thorn, United Kingdom sales director, aiming at a 40 per cent share by the end of 1982.

Bic was late into the British rollerball market, admits Mr Thorn, but says that was partly because Bic wanted to get the *product right*. Bic uses a tungsten carbide ball tip which it claims eliminates distortion between the ball and its housing to produce more even ink flow.

The market also had to be sufficiently mature to absorb volume production. Of 600 million units sold in the writing instrument market the old-style ballpoints account for half, fibre pens 200 million and the rollerballs 30 million.

But the rollerball market is in for a further popularity push in September when Parker Pen is planning to enter the rollerball market with an initial advertising budget of £1m. Parker's secret weapon, after five years of research, is an ink collector and feed system for their refills that is not unlike a fountain pen system.

This feature and a ball covered in mini-craters located by laser technically puts Parker so far ahead of its rivals, with their wick storage systems, that Mr Jacques Margry, United Kingdom managing director, is convinced that the new roller*ball will quickly account for 20* per cent of Parker's business, building to half the turnover within five years.

Mr Jacques Margry of Parker: lining up the UK market

# NEB wants industry to invest in robots

By Bill Johnstone

The National Enterprise Board (NEB) is studying how it can encourage British industry to invest in robots.

Negotiations are now taking place which, if successful, would result in a number of financial institutions investing in the technology.

The project is meant to run in unison with a programme of the Department of Industry. About £1.3m a year is being allocated by the Government for the advancement of the technology, rising, it is ex*pected to £2.7m by 1984*.

But the British record in the use of robots is still very poor, rating a poor sixth in the world's robot league table.

Japan has 6,000, the United States 3,500, Sweden 1,200, Germany 1,133, Italy 400 and Britain 371, according to a survey conducted by the British Robot Association.

The Prime Minister is keen to promote the use of robots and has publicly encouraged British industry to automate.

Mrs Thatcher opened the Automan '81 exhibition in Brighton last month by criticizing those manufacturers who are reluctant to automate.

She defended the use of robots and dismissed them as a source of threat to job security. She quoted the example of Japan's 6,000 robots and its 2.4 per cent unemployment rate as an example.

"We have only 370 robots and I am sure none of my audience needs reminding of our level of unemployment", she said.

The marriage of the NEB and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is expected soon to result in a new combine, possibly renamed the British Technology Corporation. Robotics is one of the prime areas expected to be given attention by the new group.

# Bicycle maker criticized

By Our Commercial Editor

Raleigh's refusal to supply its cycles to some discount stores is clearly against the public interest, the National Consumer Council has told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which is investigating TI Raleigh in the first ever inquiry under the 1980 Competition Act.

*Consumers would have a* wider choice of prices not only for bicycles but also for servicing if Raleigh stopped selling only to dealers it considered suitable, the council claims.

In its evidence to the commission, just handed in, the council takes up Raleigh's key argument that safety problems could arise if supplies went to retailers which would not provide adequate pre-sales servicing.

The Raleigh claim should be researched, the council says, but even if found to be valid refusal to supply some retailers was still not necessarily the best way to ensure safety.

The council states: "If the current regulations governing sale of bicycles are inadequate to ensure that they are sold by dealers in a roadworthy condition, then these regulations should be strengthened."

# Commission accused over research report

By Rupert Morris

The Manpower Services Commission (MSC) has been accused by its private sector partners of trying to suppress a research project.

*The project, a study of com*munity business ventures, was commissioned and funded by the MSC (which contributed £10,000), the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (£10,000), Shell (£5,000) National Westminster Bank (£,000) and GEC (£3,000).

All the partners except for the MSC were *prepared* to approve the report of the Community Business Ventures Unit, which recommended the investment of £2.9 million by the MSC in the first year, rising to £8 million in the third year, in a development fund to be jointly administered by public, private and community bodies.

Although none of the financial contributors is prepared to comment officially on the report, which has not yet been published, they are understood to be frustrated at the MSC's attitude.

Mr Colin Ball, director of the unit, accused the MSC of "censoring" the report.

An MSC spokesman would only say that the 150-page report had been rejected and that a re-draft had been requested.

But Mr Ball said he had not received such a request. He said the MSC representative had failed to attend two meetings in March to discuss the preliminary drafts, and had only come out with detailed objections in April when the final draft was presented. He said the unit has now been disbanded.

The authors of the report are mystified as to why the MSC rejected the report, which they feel could provide an important stimulus to community businesses.

One possible obstacle is the small businesses package recently introduced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer. But members of the Unit argue that community businesses need help in getting started before they could qualify under the Howe scheme.

# High costs damaging British papermakers

By Edward Townsend

Britain's paper and board industry, which closed a fifth of its capacity last year, is continuing to suffer from high energy and imported raw material costs. Four paper mills have *closed this year with the loss of* 1,798 jobs.

Two weeks ago, Yates Duxbury, the Lancashire papermaker, went into receivership and the British Paper and Board Industry Federation says that *lack of profitability is now* "the one clear element" throughout the industry.

Some sectors, it adds, have found a little relief in the growing strength of the United States dollar which has brought the price of some imported products up to a more realistic level.

But the weakening of the dollar-sterling exchange rate has also caused the cost of imported woodpulp to British papermakers to rise.

Last month it was being widely forecast in Scandinavia that a 10 per cent pulp price *increase would be sought by the* Nordic and North American suppliers later this year. This would increase the price of chemical pulp to $600 a tonne.

At the time of the prediction, the first week in May, the pound stood at $2.12 and meant that British papermakers faced paying £283 a tonne by the end of September. At last week's exchange rate of $1.94, the cost would rise to £309.

It now appears that the Scandinavians have bowed to pressure from the Canadians, who are facing lower cost pressures, and the threatened increase in pulp prices will not occur until the autumn.

Yellow metal's price remains barometer of world political and economic conditions

# Gold still gleams in bankers' eyes

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 14

*Central* bankers gathering in Basle today at the Bank for International Settlements will assuredly have gold on their minds. The Bank's published balance sheet is denominated in gold francs (one gold franc equals very roughly $2), declares its dividend in this currency, and pays its directors in gold francs too.

In January 1980, an ounce of gold stood at $850, today it is some $400 less valuable and there are more than enough bearish pundits around for comfort. Is this then the time for even the sage BIS to get off the gold standard?

Years ago when the gold price was a fraction of what it is today and the era of floating currency rates loomed on the horizon, the late Mr Milton Gilbert, then chief economist of the BIS, noted that gold lay neglected in the vaults of central banks, but not unloved. He predicted that gold's day would come again and it did. No doubt the conservative BIS managers of today still firmly believe in gold and believe its day will come again.

There is a discomforting aspect to forecasting higher prices for gold. Nobody wants increased international political tensions, less confidence in paper currencies and more inflation, yet it is such conditions that promote higher gold prices. It is to a large degree valid to suggest that the gold price is a barometer of global political and economic conditions, rising when times are bad, falling when they are good.

Visiting Switzerland last week I met several bankers who argued that the gold price must rise over the next few years, due to the unsettled state of the world. It would not be the slightest bit surprising to discover that the men at the BIS hold this view.

For most people, holding gold is a long-term investment with the metal being seen as the safest of all holdings *at times of crisis. This attitude has been* dominant for centuries and it is likely to continue.

There is no reason, despite the fall of gold over the last 18 months, for anyone holding gold for the long-term to panic now. Political and economic crises are regular occurrences and the signs are that they will ensure another gold price boom.

Over the last few years, due to the huge gains in the gold price in the late 1970s and the abandonment of regulations preventing private gold ownership, increasing numbers of individuals have speculated in the gold markets. They have borrowed to buy gold and they have pushed cash into gold, rather than into United States Treasury bonds, believing they would obtain a larger *short-term yield*.

For these gamblers in the gold market it is interest rates that are now proving to be of crucial significance. The decline in American interest rates about a year ago revived the gold price for a time, but the recent surge in rates served to chip the gloss off the metal's attractiveness.

American rates are high and people who have their cash in money market mutual funds, for example, can obtain over 17 per cent on their investment.

Gold offers no interest rate return and are there strong grounds for believing the price will rise, say, 17 per cent in the next year?

The recession means less industrial demand for gold and with the high cost of borrowing and less speculative investor demand for gold, it is hard to make a sound economic case for a strong gold price revival in the near future.

The person who buys gold today should either be one who banks on an international political crisis in the near future, or the kind of investor who is unworried by the prospect of short-*term market-price fluctuations* and who just wants to hold some chunks of the metal for a rainy day as the safest long-term hedge against political and economic disturbances.

As the BIS experts always take a long view, they are likely to be willing in their pessimistic mood to ride out the short-term market price fluctuations and stick to paying fees to directors in gold francs.

Today, given high interest rates, the only logical case for buying gold seems to be the long-term, ultimate hedge, one.

Events over the past 18 months have proven beyond doubt that for short-term punters gold is a risky investment: so risky that the best bet is to leave it alone.

## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Lloyd's Bill — a time for compromise

The new Bill to promote necessary improvements to rules and disciplinary procedures at Lloyd's is running into a dead end. Ironically, given some of the major controversies raised in debate on the Bill its progress is likely to be blocked by what represents an unimportant issue to all but those who work at Lloyd's or commit their personal wealth to this unique institution.

The barrier is the demand from a Parliamentary committee that agents who place members on underwriting sydicates in the market should not themselves be able to operate syndicates — the so-called divorce clause.

Members are to vote on whether the market should accept this and separately on another much more important demand — forced divestment between brokers and underwriters — on July 17. The signs are that they will overwhelmingly reject the divorce clause even though the Parliamentary committee has warned them that the Bill could be lost as a result.

The reason is that unlike divestment which is designed to purge an obvious conflict of interest between brokers and underwriters, divorce could cause massive disruption to established practices without producing benefits either for Lloyd's members or the public at large. Whatever the grumblings of the big brokers faced with forced sales of their lucrative underwriting interests the case for divestment is clear-cut. Brokers have a duty to seek on behalf of their clients the best and cheapest insurance cover and should not have a vested interest in the underwriting syndicates which seek to profit by providing such cover.

In the case of the underwriting agent who also handles the affairs of names, the same conflict hardly applies. In fact divorce could be detrimental to the extent that it could fragment the market place and put more commercial power in the hands of major brokers, whose stranglehold on big lines of insurance business already makes them a dominant force.

It is still not clear how the Commons committee came to call for divorce although a strong element of confusion over who does what at Lloyd's does seem to have crept into the Parliamentary hearings. But the existing broker-dominated Lloyd's committee must shoulder most of the blame for attempting to dodge the divestment issue when preparing its Bill, even though it was a major recommendation in Sir Henry Fisher's report on the market's difficulties.

All, however, should not be lost assuming that members approve divestment when they vote next month. That is after all the matter of public concern and the committee should be prepared in that case to re-think its proposals on divorce rather than force the Bill's withdrawal.

Property shares

## Down but not cheap

Property shares could do with a fillip, such as the thought that Eagle Star may want to dilute the Allianz holding by buying another property company. For property shares not only peaked before the stock market in general, they have also fallen farther. Yet precedent suggests that they still do not offer outstanding value. The *FT* All-Share index reached a peak of 332.77 on May 1, and has since fallen to 312—a drop of 6.2 per cent. But the *FT*-Actuaries property sub group reached its "high" as early as April 2 at 517.77 and is now only 464—a fall of more than 10 per cent.



Mr Basil Samuel, chairman of Great Portland Estates.

Meanwhile, the yield on property shares has gone up from 2.5 per cent to just under 3 per cent. In other words, the return has risen from 46.6 per cent of the All-Share yield to just over 50 per cent. This is obviously a step in the right direction, but only a step because the average since 1970 has varied between 50 per cent and 60 per cent with incidentally 69 per cent touched in 1976, and 76 per cent in 1974—the black year for property and banking.

Property shares are part of the market as a whole and can hardly settle until the market does. It is not as if the discounts of property share prices to assets are unusually high. The average is no more than 25 per cent or so, but the year began with discounts this wide. A year earlier they were around 35 per cent. For some the discount is much narrower, as in the case of Great Portland Estates, where it is probably only 20 per cent, though this specialist in prime West End and City office property has just reported a good increase of a quarter in rental for the year to last March. This year it will probably drop to 15 per cent which will still be good.

Rents in general are not now outpacing inflation, and in some areas such as industry and London's Oxford Street, they are falling well behind. Institutions have as strong a grip on property shares, as they do on investment trusts and there is always a case for buying into leading stocks because useful holdings are not easily come by. But this is not a first rate argument and better opportunities to buy property shares are likely to appear.

Irish Oils

## Hope Value

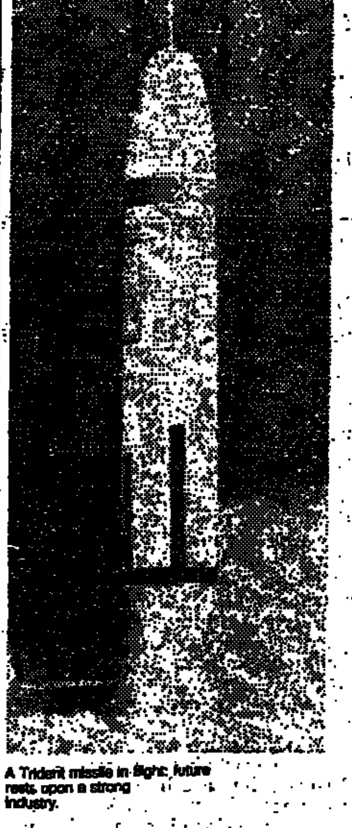
Enthusiasm for Irish oil stocks seems a lot more muted than at the same stage of development of the North Sea even though the Irish government— whatever its complexion after last week's general election—is likely to make all the right noises about tax treatment.

The only area currently in production is the Kinsale Head gas field where the concession is held by Marathon. It enjoys a favourable tax regime with a 20-year fixed agreement. But with exploration being stepped up—five wells are already planned for this year—the Irish Department of Finance is busy preparing suitable tax legislation.

However, the tax take from oil companies operating in Irish waters is likely to be pitched encouragingly below the North Sea's 90 per cent and more marginal rate and will also seek to avoid the complexities of our multi-tier system at which the North Sea operators are bridling. Certainly, with most likely Irish fields in deeper and rougher waters than all but the most inhospitable parts of the North Sea, the Department of Finance is looking at generous write-offs of exploration and development costs.

Apart from the tax position, prospective investors will have to weigh up carefully the likely returns from Irish oil stocks. The problems arise when any rule-of-thumb calculations are done over production costs since many oil experts believe that the waters in the Irish Sea will need a new technology which could send costs sky-high.

So at this stage there is no reason to chase the shares. Last week's newcomer Bula Resources got a fairly cool reception with its shares opening a couple of pence below the 41p offer price and today sees another new oil stock Energy Sources (Northern Ireland), an offshoot of Dallas-based Energy Sources, coming to market under Rule 163. Most of the oil majors have a slice of the action in the Irish Sea but perhaps the safest pure Irish oil stock is Aran Energy with the royalties on its Marathon concession already providing a positive cash flow and BP as its big brother partner in several other oil concessions. A more indirect way in is through Silvermines or Jeferson Smurfit each with small stakes in Aran. Others include Gaelic Oil (now 21 per cent owned by Aran), Atlantic Resources and Eglington where interest can be expected to pick up as the new licence awards in April 1982 come closer. But most of these are trading on hope value and the traditional luck of the Irish at the moment.



A Trident missile in flight: future rests upon a strong industry.

### THE TOP UNITED STATES DEFENCE CONTRACTORS

| Rank in 1980 | Company | Pentagon Contracts 1980/1979 ($m) | | Principle defence work in 1980 | 1980 sales total for company* ($m) | Increase/decrease over 1979 (%) | 1980 profits ($m) | Increase/decrease over 1979 (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | General Dynamics (Hartford, Connecticut) | 3,500 | 3,500 | F-16, F-111 aircraft, various missiles, nuclear submarines | 4,700 | +17 | 195 | +5 |
| 2 | McDonnell Douglas (St Louis, Missouri) | 3,200 | 3,200 | F-15, F-18, F-4 aircraft, C-10 cargo plane, assorted missiles | 6,066 | +15 | 144 | -27 |
| 3 | United Technologies (Hartford, Connecticut) | 3,100 | 2,600 | F-100, TF-30, TF-33 and J-56 turbofan engines, assorted helicopters | 12,324 | +36 | 393 | +27 |
| 4 | Boeing (Seattle, Washington State) | 2,400 | 1,500 | Missiles, airframe components, airborne warning and control systems (Awacs) | 9,426 | +16 | 600.5 | +19 |
| 5 | General Electric (Fairfield, Connecticut) | 2,200 | 2,000 | Electronics, aircraft engines, nuclear submarines, Minuteman missiles | 24,960 | +11 | 1,514 | +7 |
| 6 | Lockheed (Burbank, California) | 2,000 | 1,800 | Fighter & cargo aircraft; Polaris & missiles (including Trident), assault ships | 5,396 | +33 | 27.6 | -24 |

* Sales include all defence and non-defence business.
Sources: Pentagon Directorate for Information Operations and Reports and reports from the companies.

# Reagan's defence spending strategy

Washington

President Ronald Reagan, strongly supported by the Congress, is launching a vast American military build-up. Defence companies from Connecticut to California will benefit, but the extent to which they do so will be determined by the skills with which the Pentagon bureaucrats manage a projected $1,500,000m (£766,000m) defence budget in the next six years and by the inflationary effect, if any, of such huge public spending.

There is a mood of quiet confidence in the board rooms of Lockheed, General Dynamics and the other leaders of the military-industrial arena. There is the hope that the White House will not waver in its determination to strengthen the nation's defences and so ensure that the order flow for equipment will be consistent.

"During the Carter Administration the defence industry didn't know what would happen next," says an official from the United States General Electric Company. "There seemed to be a state of confusion and indecision; the atmosphere was inhibiting. The attitude is there now. President Reagan wants a better defence posture and that has got to reflect on the defence industry over the long haul."

Chopping and changing policy over the years added to poor Pentagon management and too much governmental regulation of business, has given the defence industry a rough time. Diversifying into non-military areas was a vital insurance for survival. United Technologies, for example, began diversifying as the Vietnam War drew to an end, a process which was accelerated as the Administration cut back (in real terms) on defence spending.

A critical ingredient in securing President Reagan's aim of a strong military machine is a strong defence industry, which means a better relationship between government and business, better Pentagon management and an environment which provides an incentive to private sector defence investment.

Industry leaders hesitate to predict how the Government will perform and they are certainly not wildly optimistic. The President is acutely aware of the Pentagon's past management failings and his choice of the new Secretary of Defence reflects his views.

Management is the new defence secretary's strength. Mr Caspar Weinberger knows little about defence, but as a former senior executive of the Bechtel construction company and as a former United States Director of the Budget he is well qualified in the workings of business management.

He is an old and trusted friend of the President, an experienced politician and a man who gets things done. His deputy, Mr Frank Carlucci, had barely arrived at his new office before he started issuing firm orders to his staff which brought cheer to every defence industrialist. The speed with which the new Pentagon brass have demonstrated their procurement management skills is impressive.

The range of products ordered by the United States Government is large; they are also expensive. For this financial year alone more than $48,000m is being spent on military equipment and the orders in the coming fiscal year will exceed $68,000m.

At the end of March Mr Carlucci declared "my objective is not only the revitalization of American military strength, but also to be sure it is accomplished in the most effective and economical manner". He went on to explain in detail and some length precisely how this will be achieved.

**Proposed defence spending 1980-86**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fiscal Year 1981 | $178,000m |
| Fiscal Year 1982 | $222,200m |
| Fiscal Year 1983 | $254,800m |
| Fiscal Year 1984 | $289,200m |
| Fiscal Year 1985 | $326,500m |
| Fiscal Year 1986 | $367,500m |

Source: Department of Defence.

**US defence budgets in historical perspective**

| Fiscal years: | Spending in constant 1972 $s using GNP deflator. | % increase |
|---|---|---|
| 1965-67 | 67,500m to 92,000m | 36 |
| 1980-82 | 82,000m to 108,000m | 32 |
| 1982-84 | 108,000m to 123,000m | 14 |

Source: Council of Economic Advisers and US Office of Management and Budget.

McDonnell Douglas, for example, has complained for years that output costs and delivery times for military equipment have become far greater than need be the case because of the Government's short-term contracts policy. The Pentagon chiefs are already developing new systems designed to promote long-term contracts which should result in greater efficiency through economies of scale. The new approach could produce cash savings on equipment of up to 20 per cent, Pentagon officials claim.

Pentagon officials and defence contractors are often accused of wasting public money and large equipment cost overruns have become more the rule than the exception. Mr Weinberger has been swift to try and bring change to this practice.

One of his approaches concerns the type of equipment ordered by the Pentagon. A great deal of equipment can be further developed and modified at low cost. This evolutionary approach to the design of new weaponry is likely to be less expensive than the revolutionary approach, favoured so often by Pentagon engineers and the researchers at Grumman and General Dynamics and other big companies, who thrive on the invention of revolutionary weapons at the very frontier of technology.

Executives from the big defence companies often spend long hours investigating who is responsible for what at the Pentagon, arguing details of the smallest contracts and cutting through the red tape that covers every Pentagon-defence contractor relationship. New Pentagon management systems, launched by the Reagan Administration, may well lead to decisions being taken faster, with regulations reduced and with less need for the defence companies to maintain large Washington teams. Mr Weinberger wants greater centalization in the Pentagon for the formulation of policy and more decentralization of policy implementation.

**US military purchasing programmes 1980-82**
($ m for fiscal years)

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Army | 6,542.3 | 10,665.4 | 15,096.7 |
| Total Navy | 15,649.8 | 20,337.4 | 28,607.6 |
| Total Air Force | 12,831.5 | 16,883.1 | 24,606.3 |
| Defence Agencies | 288.7 | 322.5 | 513.2 |
| Total | 35,312.3 | 48,198.4 | 68,823.8 |

Source: Department of Defence.

More responsibility for placing orders and for monitoring contracts is being delegated than ever before. At the same time central auditing has been strengthened through the creation of a special assistant to the Defence Secretary responsible for "combating of fraud, waste and abuse in Department of Defence programmes and operation," says Mr Weinberger.

The Pentagon's procurement operations are being shaken-up in the name of improved management efficiency. The stream of memoranda outlining changes that is now rolling out of Mr Weinberger's office should bring change for the better.

The challenge of negotiating and managing and monitoring business contracts worth tens of billions of dollars each year is enormous; but this challenge can only be effectively handled if the bureaucrats change their ways — and this will be difficult. Business leaders are holding their breath, hoping that the new systems will work, but none are rushing around hiring thousands of new workers convinced that everything will go so smoothly in the next few months that tidal waves of trouble free, profitable, long-term contracts will surge their way from the Pentagon.

The policies will produce, at first, a gradual increase in new orders to industry which should become faster as the new management systems are implemented and as the sheer volume of procurement appropriations approved by the Congress is voted upon.

It might be two years before there is a significant overall increase in defence industry employment and output. For the forseeable future the big procurement dollars will continue to be for ships and aircraft and missiles and there can be little doubt that General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas, United Technologies, Boeing, General Electric and Lockheed, will continue to be the biggest defence contractors.

Of equal importance to the defence contractors is the trend of American inflation which, if it continues at the double-figure rate of recent years, will undermine the real increases in equipment purchases which the White House is planning.

Dr Murray Weidenbaum, an economist who was one of the first United States academics to spot inflation resulting from the Vietnam War is now Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. He argues that this time the defence spending boom will not be inflationary. The level of real defence spending gains set for the next few years is much smaller than in the 1965-67 period (see table). Vietnam War spending coincided with President Johnson's "War on Poverty" but this time the defence outlay gains are being offset by cuts by President Reagan in almost all non-defence sectors.

It is this latter point which is crucial. If the Government does not cut non-defence spending enough, which is possible, then the maintenance of big defence budgets will inevitably produce inflationary budget deficits for some years to come.

Putting the big defence programme into effect demands great non-defence budget austerity. Failure to secure this will mean more years of double-figure inflation, sapping the strength of the whole economy, including the defence industry and almost certainly dashing President Reagan's hopes of greater United States military might, whatever benefits might result from the Pentagon's new management systems.

**Frank Vogl**

# A microcosm of industrial society in the future

Industry in the regions

## Cleveland

More Government aid has been poured into Cleveland in the past few years than into any other major industrial area in the country. Yet one in five males remains unemployed, and there is no real prospect of any improvement in job opportunities. The planners of Cleveland, or Teesside as it may be better known, regard their situation as a microcosm of industrial society in Britain for the next decade or more.

Having lost its traditional industries of steel-making and shipbuilding, Cleveland has become one of the most advanced industrial centres in the country, concentrating on chemicals, high technology and service industries.

But John Gillis, Cleveland's planning officer, sees the outlook as "fairly gloomy".

"The implication", says Mr Gillis, "is that for British industry, whether in the manufacturing or service sector, to become more competitive, it has got to be capital intensive and that means a continuing displacement of labour. So we've got to think of new ways of keeping people of working age beneficially active".

The idea that even before microtechnology takes over capital intensive industry is going to ensure continuing increases in unemployment has not yet permeated to the shopfloor of Britain's industrial heartland. But in Cleveland, they are convinced that a new kind of industrial society is just round the corner.

Cleveland, which incorporates the important industrial towns of Hartlepool, Redcar, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Billingham, has a population of 571,000, with an estimated labour force of 270,000.

Unemployment on Teesside was 10.1 per cent in July 1979, compared with a national average of 5.9 per cent. In February this year, it was 16.4 per cent, compared with a national figure of 10 per cent.

In many ways, it is the model of new industrial Britain. As an industrial area, it offers excellent facilities, including a deep-water port, good road transport, an airport, and a skilled workforce with a good labour relations record.

Cleveland has consumed vast sums of regional aid over the past five years. At 1975 prices, it has used up well over £200m in regional development grants, more than a quarter of total United Kingdom grants, and more than all the aid given to Wales.

But the employment slump has been so acute that Cleveland County Council has found it necessary to offer firms a £30-a-week inducement to take on school-leavers or people who have completed a Youth Opportunities Programme.

This has been funded two-thirds by the council and one-third by the European Economic Commmunity. Cleveland claims to be the only local authority so far to have taken advantage of the EEC's Social Fund. In the past 18 months, the council has contributed £80,000, and the EEC £40,000. But still the jobless total rises.

"It's not very encouraging", says Mr Ronald Ransome, district manager of the Manpower Services Commission. "With the predominance of technological industries, they are going to employ fewer and fewer people.

"Although the area may become more profitable, it has an adverse effect on unemployment. We need new indstry altogether; we can't rely on existing industry for growth".

North Sea oil had managed to provide jobs for 2,500 who would otherwise have been employed in engineering. But there are 46,229 jobless in Cleveland, and Mr Ransome did not think the Government could do much about that, short of a total revival of the economy.

In the six years to March 1980, £831,496 has been invested in chemical and allied industries in Cleveland, with £488,189 in metal manufacture, and £299,455 in coal and petroleum products.

A spokesman for ICI, the area's biggest single employer, says: "The fact that the company has been here since its inception proves the area's potential".

**Rupert Morris**



# Business Diary profile: Dr Jelle Zijlstra and the BIS

Today the world's central bankers gather for their annual beano at the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

The BIS annual meeting and the weekend that precedes it have developed into the social event of the year for this normally aloof breed of men.

Bank governors and senior officials from the industrialized countries of the West, the developing world and the nations of the Eastern block converge on the conservative Swiss city, affix carefully lettered name tags to their pin-striped suits and sally forth to greet their peers. It is a weekend of back slapping, chinking glasses and a high consumption of cocktail olives with wives in attendance to ensure that not all conversation is taken up with concern about double figure inflation, see-sawing interest rates and erratic exchange movements.

The 51st annual meeting this year may be rather less hectic than in 1980 when a frenetic round of jollification signalled the bank's first 50 years in existence. But it will mark an important point in the history of the BIS as it will be the last of many to be presided over by Dr Jelle Zijlstra.

Zijlstra, who will be 63 in August, steps down as president of the BIS at the end of this year when he retires as head of the Dutch Central Bank.

His departure will come after nearly three decades in public life in which Dr Zijlstra has held the economic affairs and finance ministry portfolios in The Netherlands, served briefly in 1967 as the country's Prime Minister before becoming central bank governor and being elected to the presidency of the BIS in that year.

Zijlstra started out as an academic economist and still looks donnish — a rather slight figure with whispy silver hair. But he has shown a shrewd political instinct.

As central bank governor he has succeeded in keeping The Netherlands near the bottom of the international inflationary league table. In Basle he has presided over the rapid expansion of the BIS and the development of its functions to fill some of the gaps created by the breakdown of the international monetary order.



Dr Jelle Zijlstra, outgoing president of the Bank for International Settlements and govenor of the Dutch Central Bank: refreshing parts of the economy that other central bankers cannot reach.

He belongs to a Central European tradition of economic thinking that identified the importance of monetary policies long before Milton Friedman and his apostles captured the imagination of politicians throughout the world. He once described himself as a "moderate monetarist". That is one who attaches great, but not exclusive, value to the money supply as a policy instrument.

But over the years he has left no room for doubt in his belief that monetary stability is a must if a country's economic and financial policy is to be effective. In Zijlstra's view excessive money supply causes inflation which undermines economic and financial policy and eventually brings havoc to society at large.

In battling to maintain the integrity of the Dutch guilder, Zijlstra has been fortunate in governing one of Europe's more independent central banks. The president and the governing board are appointed for seven years — giving them a good chance of surviving one or more ministers of finance.

Although under the Act establishing the Netherlands Bank, a minister can impose his will on the board, he would find himself in a full-scale constitutional crisis that would probably involve the resignation of the bank president and all his colleagues or of the minister of finance.

No such confrontation has happened since The Netherlands Bank Act passed into law in 1952. As far as Zijlstra is concerned, the harmonious working relationship between the bank in Amsterdam and the Government in The Hague reflects a belief that a central bank cannot operate in a vacuum. It must have what he once called "some sort of umbilical cord with parliamentary democracy".

His ability to operate happily outside the glare of publicity has undoubtedly helped build up the importance of the Bank for International Settlements over the past decade. Zijlstra is a rigid defender of the "Basle rules" which forbid bankers taking part in the monthly meetings at the BIS from breaking their confidentiality.

Accordingly monetary agencies around the world know that if an operation has to be carried out away from the public gaze, the BIS is probably the best intermediary to use.

Over the years the BIS has become an authority on gold market developments. It is the meeting place for the Cooke committee investigating Eurocurrency market developments and was the natural forum to arrange the big rescue package for sterling in the mid-seventies.

Zijlstra says he will be retiring a happy man. He always hoped to retire slightly before his 65th birthday and the main condition — that a suitable candidate be found for the presidency of the Netherlands Bank — has been fulfilled.

Taking over at the begining of next year will be Willem Duisenberg, a Socialist who was finance minister in the mid-seventies. The new president of the BIS will be elected later this year.

Once retired, Zijlstra promises that he will not haunt monetary gatherings like the annual meeting of the BIS or the International Monetary Fund. He plans to catch up on his academic research and possibly write a book of memoirs.

A high priority will be to improve his golf. He hopes to play a round with Karl-Otto Pöhl of the German Bundesbank and Fritz Leutwiler of the Swiss National Bank — both moderate monetarists in their own right. He considers himself a "terrible player" although his claims that he gets too excited on the golf course sound strange coming from one whose approach to work is so down to earth.

Inevitably he will be offered some directorships — although he wants to bide his time before deciding which to accept. If they have not done so already, Heineken the brewers should make him an offer he cannot refuse. On the rare occasions when he has ordered a beer in Basle, it has always been a Heineken.

**Peter Norman**

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Home ownership and stamp duty

*From the President of The House-Builders Federation*

Sir, The present Government is committed to the two important economic and social policies of extending home ownership and improving labour mobility.

It is well known that private home ownership itself greatly increases the flexibility and mobility of the labour force. However, it is increasingly clear to those involved in the housing market that the very high cost of housing transactions is becoming a major deterrent to mobility. Stamp duty is a significant element in this cost and is one over which the Government has direct control. It is our belief that there is an urgent need for action by Government to overcome the problems it creates.

At present, the rate of stamp duty levied depends on the price bracket, or "tier", within which a house falls. Below £20,000 no duty is levied. The duty then rises from ½ per cent on the full price of a house or flat in the £20,000 to £25,000 "tier", to 2 per cent on those over £35,000.

When first imposed in 1974 a lower limit of £15,000 meant that only the top-priced 16 per cent of dwellings were subject to stamp duty. Because inflation has more than doubled house prices since then, while the limit and "tiers" have been raised by only £5,000, we are now in a situation where a form of "luxury" tax is being levied on well over half the dwellings purchased each year. Regional differences within this national total show even greater distortions.

In London and the South-east, where the situation is worst, over 80 per cent of homes are now subject to stamp duty, while in certain areas in the North, the number is less than 30 per cent. A tax originally intended to cover only the most expensive homes has become almost a tax on home purchase in general; yet it has been imposed by inflation, not by Parliament.

A second major anomaly in the present system is that the duty is not levied on the amount of the price falling within the relevant "tier" only, but on the whole price. So, for example, a home costing £19,999 incurs zero duty, while at £20,000 the duty would be £100. The average house buyer in London must now pay duty of £475.

Evidence from our members building homes for owner occupation suggests that despite the present very high underlying demand for homes, there is still a critical lack of purchaser confidence. One of the major factors now being quoted in the decision not to buy a house is the present very high cost of the purchase transaction. While this includes legal fees, valuers costs and removal expenses, stamp duty is undoubtedly a major deterrent in many areas of the country.

Furthermore, private house building is recognized as a key element in generating economic recovery after a recession. Ministers have recently singled out activity by private house-builders as evidence that the United Kingdom recession has reached a turning point. For example, in a speech to the Scottish Conservative Party on May 9, Mr Heseltine said "there is now tangible evidence that the worst is over. House building in private sector is increasing". Yet evidence from the HBF State of Trade Inquiry in May suggests that the initial burst of activity in the early months of 1981 has now flattened out, and that, unless there is a boost to house buyer confidence, this early recovery may not be sustained.

An overhaul in the structure of stamp duty would be just one element in such a boost. At the same time, a serious inflation-induced and structural distortion in our tax system could be corrected, further concrete support could be shown for the Government's widely supported policy of increasing private home ownership, and a further step could be made in improving the mobility of the labour force.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. WILSON,
President, The House Builders Federation,
82 New Cavendish Street,
London W1M 8AD.
June 10.

# Struggle against banks 'anglicization'

*From Mr Russell L. Crichton*

Sir, If I have one thing in common with Lothian Regional Council it is a desire to protect the Royal Bank of Scotland from a process known north of the border as "anglicization". The council have stated their intention to transfer their account to another bank should a merger with a non-Scottish bank take place.

I wonder to which bank they will turn, as the remaining two Scottish clearers have already undergone this process, with Midland controlling Clydesdale and the Bank of Scotland gradually drifting into Barclays' outstretched arms. I see that "anglicization" has now permeated down to customer level. I pride myself in having resisted the temptation to transfer my Royal Bank account to one of the London clearers since arriving in Cardiff. There are now two developments which have forced me to question my allegiance.

First, there is an increasing tendency for London clearers to structure their provincial branches in order to prevent fast and efficient service for customers from rival banks. Too often one solitary "other banks" till — constantly busy — is tucked away in a quiet corner. Secondly, the probability of charges for cheques rushed through London clearers. I have two alternatives, either to pay for my pride in time, convenience or money, or to concede my own small struggle against "anglicization". I hope that like my parents and relatives I shall be able to retain my Scottish banking allegiance but it seems that this aspiration is becoming more remote.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL L. CRICHTON,
37 Connaught Road,
Roath, Cardiff.

# Changes to the Companies Bill

*From Dr Michael Levi*

Sir, I should like to add two points to Robin Young's cogent observations upon the Companies (no. 2) Bill (June 8).

First, one defect of the Bill, as in existing Legislation, is that the prohibition from taking part in the management of a company dates from the time of sentence. Thus, it is quite lawful for someone who is banned from management for five years and is sentenced to eight years imprisonment to start up in business again on his release. This situation should be amended so that the prohibition dates from the time of sentence or of release from prison, whichever is the later.

Second, although one may applaud the increased use of prohibition orders against those who have shown themselves to be unfit to manage businesses, we would need much better surveillance of commerce if these bans were to be effective. They can be evaded all to readily by the use of nominees, as happens in France where such bans are more common than in England. This reinforces the need for a more active and well-staffed Department of Trade and Registry of Business Names. For if present government policies in this area continue, we risk the adoption of a new and dangerous legal principle: *de maximis non curat lex*.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL LEVI,
Lecturer in Criminology,
Department of Social Administration,
University College,
PO Box 78,
Cardiff, CF1 1XLI

# Conoco UK wins top industrial film award

Conoco UK has won the Edgar Anstey premier award at the twentieth British Industrial Film Festival with *The Murchison Project* (Schulze-MacCuren), which also took the gold award in the general public relations category.

There were 200 film and video-tape entries for the festival and the awards were presented by Sir Monty Finniston, president of the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association on Friday.

*This year the CBI made a special award for the film which best conveyed the importance to the community of profitable business. It was won by Foundations of Wealth, Part V* (Video-Arts), sponsored jointly by ICI, Unilever and Esso.

*The Times* Business News award for the film best expressing companies' corporate concern of a social and economic nature went to British Gas for *The Housewarming (Piers Jessop Pictures)* and *The Times* newcomers' award for the best film from a first time sponsor was won by Parker Pen International for *Alphabet—The Story of Writing—Parts II & III* (Calligraphic Productions). Both films received bronze awards in their categories.

*Fine Timing* (Worldwide Pictures) from George Wimpey took the *Financial Times* export award as the film most likely to help British exports. The Clifford Wheeler award, presented by the Films and Video Press Group to a last year's winner who has made the most effective use of the winning film, went to British Railways for their use of *Robbie* (British Transport Films).

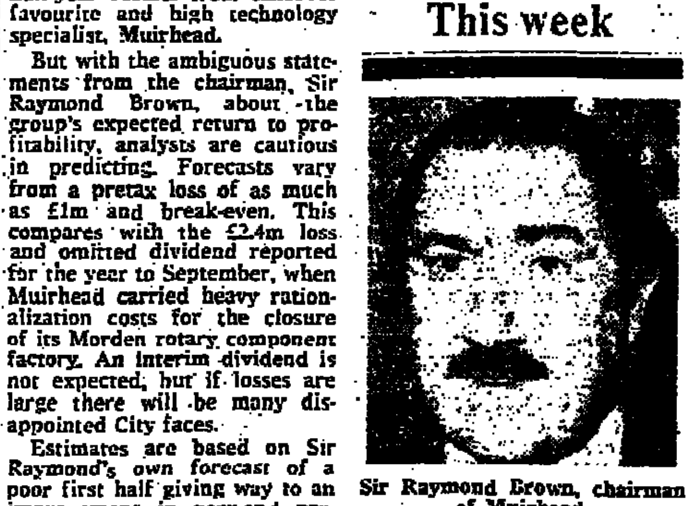
British Rail also received a category silver for *Whose In Charge*.

Three sponsors collected triple awards: British Telecom's *Cross Talk* (Ronald H. Riley) won the Imperial Group training film trophy and a category gold, while their *Desire To Work* (Pacesetter Productions) took a category silver. BP had a gold for *Pipeline* and a bronze for *Pipeline-Second Quarter* (both Worldwide Pictures) and a silver for *Under The North Sea* (Pelican Films). The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds swept the board in the ecology category with gold, silver and bronze for *Seabirds, The Secret Reeds* and *The Commendable Crow* (all RSPB film units).

## FINANCIAL NEWS

# Caution over Muirhead's loss

### This week



Sir Raymond Brown, chairman of Muirhead.

Little is expected from today's half-year results from takeover favourite and high technology specialist, Muirhead.

But with the ambiguous statements from the chairman, Sir Raymond Brown, about the group's expected return to profitability, analysts are cautious in predicting. Forecasts vary from a pretax loss of as much as £1m and break-even. This compares with the £2.4m loss and omitted dividend reported for the year to September, when Muirhead carried heavy rationalization costs for the closure of its Morden rotary component factory. An interim dividend is not expected, but if losses are large there will be many disappointed City faces.

Estimates are based on Sir Raymond's own forecast of a poor first half giving way to an improvement in year-end profits.

Muirhead's business-split 50/50 between data facsimile equipment and encoder and rotary components for defence—has been hit by reduced demand, excess capacity and competition from abroad. The rotary concern is said to have picked up. The shares, down at 66p last autumn, have since bounced back to 120p. Recent speculative buying has revived bid talk for the group.

Other companies reporting this week include MK Electric, Tesco, Johnson Matthey, English China Clays, International Timber and Pauls & Whites.

Tesco, is expected to report pretax profits between £31.5m and £33m on Wednesday with a maintained dividend. This compares with £36.5m last time. The interim figures, which came out at the top end of expectations at £11.4m against £17.1m, revealed very much higher interest charges at £7.1m, and these will again be a burden. Tesco's costly expansion programme and exposure to non-foods were partly to blame for the dip but with a reasonable Christmas period, analysts are confident that the downturn will not be greater than that forecast for the full-year. An improvement in trading profits is expected.

Also on Wednesday came figures from Johnson Matthey. At the time of its £47m rights issue in December, Matthey showed pretax profits of £19.6m against £11.5m. The group then confirmed that profits for the full year should exceed last year's £38.6m and there has been no reason to alter this forecast.

Lord Robens, chairman, also said the final dividend will not be less than 8.7p gross, which, together with the 4.29p interim makes a minimum payment for the year of 12.86p gross compared with 10.71p last year.

On Thursday, English China Clay, reporting for the half year to March, is expected to show profits cut by between 25 and 50 per cent. Analysts are forecasting profits between £9m and £13m, with a maintained dividend, which compares with the £19.1m struck in the comparable period last time.

TODAY: Interims — Cardiff Property, J H Fenner and Muirhead. Finals — Audiotronic, Beechwood Construction, Chamberlain Phipps, Cornell Dresses, Godfrey Davis, Ferguson Industrial Hldgs, Michelin Tyre, Standard Fireworks and Tern-Consulate.

TOMORROW: Interims—Countryside Properties, Crest Nicholson, Saatchi and Saatchi, and Trident Television (amended). Finals—Alliance Investment, Alpine Soft Drinks, Bankers Invest, Bradford Property, British and American film, Butterfield-Harvey, Intl Timber and M K Electric.

WEDNESDAY: Interims—Dundee and London Invest, Ernest Jones( Jewellers), and Nottingham Brick. Finals—Bisichi Tin, Continental and Industrial Tst, Johnson Matthey, Scott's Restaurants and Tesco Stores.

THURSDAY: Interims—Charter Trust and Agency, English China Clays, Flexello Castors and Wheels, and Kenning Motor. Finals—Braby Leslie, Brit Steam Specialists, Crosby Woodfield, Dominion and General Tst, Hampton Gold Mining, Hargreaves, Leopold Joseph, Northern Securities, Pauls and Whites, and Westbrick Products.

FRIDAY: Interims—Duple Intl, Grange Tst, Phoenix Mining and Finance, and Raeburn Invest. Finals—Peter Brotherhood, Craig and Rose, ERF (Hldgs), Francis Parker, W L Pawson and Son, Property Partnership, Francis Shaw, Wedgwood and Jonas Woodhead and Sons.

**Margareta Pagano**

# Honda's re-listing on the London market

### Briefing

This week the Japanese motor company Honda will require a listing on the London stock market. Dealings in Honda shares begin on June 18 but it *will not be the first time that* the shares have been traded in London. Nor the first time that merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson have sponsored an introduction of Honda shares.

Honda, followed by a number of other Japanese companies, first gained a London quotation in 1963 but subsequently de-listed because of the London Stock Exchange rules on the issue of new shares which meant that new shares or convertible securities had to be first offered pro-rata to existing shareholders. This pre-emptive rights requirement was changed in respect of overseas companies in 1976 and no longer presents an obstacle to Japanese companies which often issue capital through private placings.

The decision to re-list, however, should be seen against the background of increasing foreign interest in Japanese securities—a major factor in the strong performance of the Tokyo market over the past year—complemented by a huge upsurge in overseas fund raising by Japanese companies exploiting this demand.

The United Kingdom, partly through its role as a channel for Middle East money, has since the ending of exchange controls provided a strong flow of investment into the Japanese market, as has, of course, the United States; and — although small in comparison to the total—there have been a number of recent convertible bond isues by Japanese companies denominated in sterling. The largest and most recent was Nissan's £50m convertible issue as part of an enormous overseas funding, involving also a $224m European depository issue (a direct overseas share isue)—the largest overseas share issue ever by a Japanese company—and a SWFr200m convertible.

Last year, Japanese companies raised in total $2,264m in the form of overseas convertibles with the Swiss Franc proving the most popular currency for the cost-conscious Japanese corporate treasurers, while a record $504m was raised through overseas share issues. Both figures are likely to be exceeded this year.

The convertible issues have been particularly well received because Japanese equities typically yield only about 1 per cent although the modest coupons actually offered on convertibles—6 per cent on Nissan's £50m issue—highlights the demand in the West for a stake in the Japanese economic miracle.

Compare, for instance, the 9 per cent coupon on the recent convertible launched by gases company BOC International

But, while the growing use of overseas capital markets by Japanese companies provides the background to the decision of companies such as Honda and Toshiba last year to acquire a London quotation, in practical terms a London listing makes very little difference.

Some view Honda's move largely as an expensive public relations exercise at a time when Japanese car imports to Europe excite resentment in many quarters and Honda itself is involved in collaborating with the British motor company, BL, in producing a version of the Honda-designed Acclaim.

Certainly, sophisticated investors are unlikely to trade in Honda shares on the London market since competent stockbrokers have no trouble in dealing anywhere in the world. Furthermore, in terms of access to capital markets, for a company like Honda a London listing will make only a marginal difference.

The move, though, is indicative of the trend in overseas financing by Japanese companies and although Honda has no present capital raising plans in the United Kingdom, there are likely to be more sterling convertible issues by Japanese companies in the months ahead.

**Peter Wilson-Smith**

## MARKET REPORTS

# Hopes rise for market recovery

### Freight

With a return to work by the United States miners and the agreement between Russia and America for the former to be allowed to purchase up to another six million tonnes of grain by the end of September, the dry cargo market received a double boost over the last seven days which, it is hoped, will bring some recovery in trading conditions.

At the start of the miners' strike in late March, the grain sector was already suffering from falling rates. Further pressure was added by the switch of several vessels awaiting coal cargoes.

However, with the strike over, this situation is likely to change. Interest in North American coal-fixing through last week was keen, but some transactions were not finalised. Rates though, remained firm, with up to $25 being paid for 50,000 tonnes from Hampton Roads to Japan.

The coming weeks are expected to see this pattern repeated and perhaps the queues at United States east and Gulf coast ports will again build up, but there remains the uncertainty in the short-term over supplies, which is not helped by the miners' forthcoming annual holiday.

While grain rates continue low, with the average for Panamax tonnage across the Atlantic being $13-13.50, the United States—Soviet agreement is a source of some hope. Under this deal, Russia will be able to purchase an extra three million tonnes of wheat and three million tonnes of maize over and above the eight million tonnes of grain allowed as part of the five-year deal which expires on September 30.

To whatever degree Russia takes up these options, it will mean that shipment, possibly of all six million tonnes, will have to be completed by the end of September. As to a new long-term deal, further talks are necessary, but it is now generally recognized that having drawn increased supplies from other countries, primarily Argentina, the Soviet Union is less dependent on America than previously for its grain needs.

Apart from coal and grain, other voyage business was limited. Although there was a small, but steady demand for tonnage to move sugar. Time chartering, too, was at a moderate level. Here, Chinese, South American and Japanese charterers featured as usual and Russia was also rumoured to have booked two or three ships for transatlantic round voyages.

The tanker market experienced another difficult week, with a limited amount of inquiry and fixing. Rates, consequently, changed little. From the Arabian Gulf, the majority of cargoes were for eastern destinations and largely to the account of Japanese charterers. Brokers reported that some 33 ULCCs and VLCCs, totalling nearly eight million tons deadweight, are currently waiting for cargoes in the Gulf.

The Japanese also helped give the Indonesian area some life with a small number of charters.

## Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

| | Latest price | Prev price |
|---|---|---|
| Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90 | 61½* | 63½* |
| All Pty Hldgs 9½ Ln '92-97 | 69 | 69¼ |
| All Brew 6¾ Deb '87-92 | 56 | 57¼ |
| Do 7½ Ln '93-98 | 55¼ | 54½ |
| Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95 | 66* | 66* |
| AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2003 | 20p | 20p |
| Assoc Elec 6 '78-83 | 84¼ | 84¾ |
| Do 6¾ Deb '86-91 | 59½* | 60½* |
| BICC 7½ Deb '90-95 | 57½* | 59½* |
| BLMC 6 '98-2003 | 34 | 36 |
| Do 7½ Ln '87-92 | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Do 8 Ln '98-2003 | 44½ | 46¼ |
| BOC Int 5½ Deb '81-86 | 84½ | 83¼ |
| Do 9 Tonnage 1988 | 83½* | 83½* |
| Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91 | 55 | 55½ |
| Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93 | 62 | 64 |
| Barclays Int 7½ '86-91 | 62 | 63 |
| Bass Ltd 3½ Ln '87-92 | 44 | 45¾ |
| Do 7¾ '92-97 | 56¾ | 58¼ |
| Do 8¾ Deb '87-92 | 65⅛ | 67¼ |
| Beechams 6½ Ln '78-83 | 82 | 84¼ |
| Do 8½ Ln '84-94 | 64½ | 64½ |
| Bibby 10¾ Deb '94-99 | 78¾* | 78¾* |
| Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92 | 53½ | 52½ |
| Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93 | 62 | 63 |
| Do 9 Deb '92-97 | 69½ | 70½ |
| Boots 6 Ln '78-83 | 84* | 86¼* |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 59½ | 61 |
| Bridon 8 Deb '88-93 | 61¼* | 66* |
| Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87 | 86½ | 86⅛ |
| Brit Shoes 7 '80-83 | 93* | 93¼* |
| Brooke Bond 5¾ Ln 2003-08 | 34 | 34¾* |
| Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81 | 99 | 99 |
| Do 8½ Ln '91-96 | 61¼ | 62 |
| Do 7½ Ln '81-86 | 71* | 71* |
| Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003 | 64 | 64½ |
| Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004 | 56½ | 56½ |
| Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07 | 30½* | 32* |
| Do 7½ Ln '90-95 | 52¾* | 52¾* |
| Courage 6⅝ Ln 2004-09 | 45½ | 45¾ |
| Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94 | 65 | 64 |
| Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Do 7 '83-87 | 71¾ | 70¾ |
| Do 7½ Deb '89-94 | 63 | 61¼ |
| Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb | 55 | 55⅛ |
| Do 6⅛ Ln '86-91 | 54¼ | 54½ |
| Do 7¾ 2002-07 | 51 | 52 |
| Distillers 7¼ '88-93 | 57½ | 58 |
| Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90 | 67¾ | 67 |
| EMI 7 Ln '87-92 | 60½ | 60½ |
| English Elec 6 Deb '80-85 | 79⅛ | 80¾ |
| Fisons 6¼ '84-89 | 63¾ | 63¼ |
| GEC 7¼ '87-92 | 59 | 60 |
| Do 7¾ '88-93 | 60½ | 62½ |
| Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97 | 54¼* | 55⅛* |
| Glaxo 7½ '85-95 | 29p | 28¾p |
| Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99 | 71¾ | 73 |
| Grand Met 10 '91-96 | 69 | 70¾ |
| GUS 6⅜ Ln | 35* | 33 |
| Do 7½ Ln '83-88 | 70 | 71½ |
| Do 8¾ Ln '93-98 | 57¾ | 55* |
| Hawker Sid 7¼ Deb '87-92 | 61¼* | 63½* |
| ICI 5½ '94-2004 | 41½ | 41⅛ |
| Do 7¼ Ln '86-91 | 60¾ | 61¼ |
| Do 8 '88-93 | 60½* | 60¾* |
| Imperial Gp 10½ Ln '90-95 | 75 | 74 |
| Do 7½ 2004-09 | 50½ | 51 |
| Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 | 61 | 63¼ |
| Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08 | 51½ | 54 |
| Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99 | 72¾ | 73¾ |
| Land Securities 8⅛ '92-97 | 61 | 62 |
| Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90 | 60½ | 61 |
| Lucas 7¾ Ln '83-88 | 66 | 66½ |
| MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05 | 54 | 56 |
| Metal Box 10½ '93-97 | 72¼ | 73½ |
| Midland Bank 10¾ Ln '93-98 | 75½* | 74½* |
| Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993 | 66* | 66½* |
| Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81 | 98 | 98½ |
| Do 6¾ Ln '85-88 | 62¾ | 61 |
| Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90 | 62 | 62¾ |
| Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95 | 65½ | 66 |
| Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98 | 43¾* | 43¾* |
| Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb '87-92 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb | 80¾ | 81⅛ |
| Do 7¾ Deb '89-94 | 65 | 63⅛ |
| Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90 | 70* | 70* |
| Smith (W H) 5½ Ln | 33* | 30* |
| Spillers 7 Deb '78-83 | 87½ | 87¾ |
| Do 7¼ Deb '84-89 | 66 | 66¾ |
| Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94 | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-94 | 73 | 73 |
| Do 7¼ '87-92 | 62¼ | 62 |
| Tilling (T) 8½ Ln '89-94 | 62¼ | 62¾ |
| Tootal 4¾ Perp Deb | 33¾* | 33¼* |
| Do 7¼ '85-90 | 63¾* | 66½* |
| Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93 | 60½ | 60½ |
| Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92 | 60¼* | 61* |
| UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90 | 65 | 66½ |
| Do 10¼ Deb '89-94 | 76¼ | 76¾ |
| Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96 | 49 | 49¾ |
| Do 7¾ Deb '86-91 | 62½* | 63¾* |
| Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88 | 68 | 68 |
| Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99 | 53½ | 56⅛ |
| Do 8 Ln '90-95 | 58½ | 61 |
| Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99 | 51¾ | 50½ |
| Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000 | 52¼* | 52¼ |
| CONVERTIBLES | | |
| Adwest 10¼ '95-2000 | 230* | 228 |
| AB Foods 7½ '94-2000 | 385 | 375 |
| BLMC 7¼ '82-87 | 46½ | 47½ |
| Beechams 5 '84-94 | 307 | 299 |
| Bowater 7 '92-97 | 116* | 115* |
| Guest Keen 6¾ 1985 | 73¾ | 73½ |
| Imperial Gp 8 '85-90 | 65 | 65 |
| Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99 | 163 | 162 |
| MEPC 6½ '95-2000 | 85 | 87½ |
| Midland Bank 7½ '85-93 | 70½ | 66 |
| Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98 | 122 | 122 |
| Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99 | 94 | 95 |
| Temple Bar 6 '87-91 | 98 | 98 |

*Ex dividend

## More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

Commercial & Industrial
Watts, Blake, Bearne.

# Experts happier about interest rate outlook

### Euromarkets

Opinion among many Eurobond analysts is shifting toward the view that U.S. interest rates will decline erratically over the rest of the year, writes *A.P.—Dow Jones*.

However, market specialists do differ in their assessment of the consequences of falling interest rates for the dollar in the foreign exchange market. How the dollar performs is, of course, crucial for those investors who keep their accounts in other currencies.

Many investment advisers worry more about the performance of a currency than they do about Eurobond prices or interest rate levels.

Mr Armin Mattle, manager of Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities), says that Swiss portfolio managers are generally optimistic about the dollar and have been increasing their purchases of Eurobonds to lock in high interest rates.

Other bankers cite Soviet pressure on Poland, instability in the Middle East and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as having a stronger influence on Swiss thinking about the dollar than economic or monetary trends. These bankers add that the emergence of what are perceived as weak governments in most of the democracies of Europe and the forceful image of the Reagan Administration are also helping the dollar.

"For years, the Swiss had nothing but bad things to say about the dollar, now it has all changed," a London banker remarked.

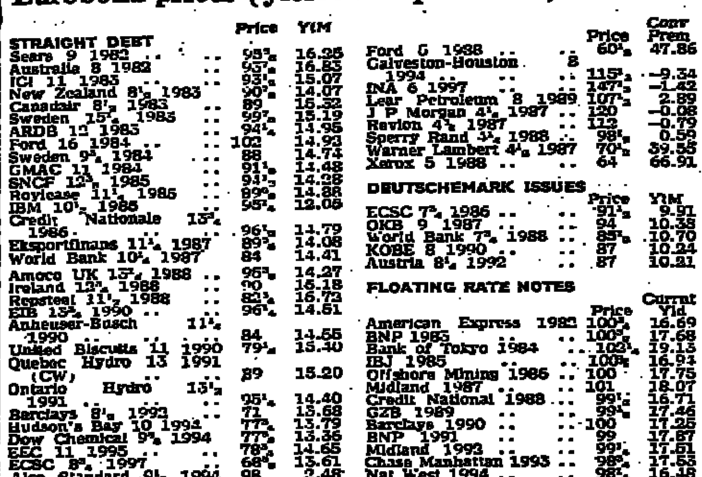
However, a different view is taken by Phillips and Drew, the London brokers. The firm predicts that by next June, the dollar will have declined to between 1.85 and 1.95 Deutsche marks from the present level of about 2.40 Dm.

Furthermore, the firm has produced a series of total return calculations that suggest dollar bonds will be one of the worst investments over the next 12 months. These calculations combine projected currency gains, accrued interest and capital gains arising from anticipated changes in Eurobond prices. The projections show that a dollar-based investor may be able to achieve a total return of about 50 per cent by next June by investing in Eurobonds denominated in Deutsche marks.

In contrast, a dollar investor would get a return of only 13 per cent if he stayed in his own currency, the estimates show.

However, Phillips and Drew stresses that its total return calculations should be used mainly as a guide to assist analysis rather than as solid projections. Indeed, a year ago, the firm was forecasting that the dollar would decline to between 1.66 and 1.74 Dm this month

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)



| STRAIGHT DEBT | Price | YIM |
|---|---|---|
| Sears 9 1982 | 95⅞ | 16.25 |
| Australia 8 1982 | 95⅞ | 16.85 |
| ICI 11 1983 | 93½ | 15.07 |
| New Zealand 8½ 1983 | 90⅞ | 14.07 |
| Canadair 8½ 1983 | 89 | 15.32 |
| Sweden 15¾ 1985 | 99⅞ | 15.19 |
| ARDB 12 1983 | 94¼ | 14.95 |
| Ford 16 1984 | 102 | 14.93 |
| Sweden 9¾ 1984 | 88 | 14.74 |
| GMAC 11 1984 | 91⅛ | 14.48 |
| SNCF 12¾ 1985 | 94½ | 14.28 |
| Roylease 11¼ 1985 | 89⅝ | 14.88 |
| IBM 10½ 1986 | 95¼ | 12.05 |
| Credit Nationale 13¾ 1986 | 96⅛ | 14.79 |
| Eksportfinans 11¼ 1987 | 89⅝ | 14.08 |
| World Bank 10¼ 1987 | 84 | 14.41 |
| Amoco UK 13¾ 1988 | 96⅛ | 14.27 |
| Ireland 13¼ 1988 | 90 | 16.18 |
| Repsteel 11½ 1988 | 82¾ | 16.73 |
| EIB 13¾ 1990 | 96¼ | 14.61 |
| Anheuser-Busch 11¼ 1990 | 84 | 14.55 |
| United Biscuits 11 1990 | 79¼ | 15.40 |
| Quebec Hydro 13 1991 (CW) | 89 | 15.20 |
| Ontario Hydro 15½ 1991 | 95¼ | 14.40 |
| Barclays 8½ 1992 | 71 | 13.68 |
| Hudson's Bay 10 1994 | 77¾ | 13.79 |
| Dow Chemical 9⅝ 1994 | 77⅝ | 13.36 |
| EEC 11 1995 | 78⅝ | 14.65 |
| ECSC 8¾ 1997 | 68⅝ | 13.61 |
| Alco Standard 9½ 1994 | 98 | 2.48 |
| Beatrice 4½ 1992 | 85½ | 4.49 |
| Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988 | 89 | 112.24 |
| Ensearch 9½ 1994 | 115 | −7.23 |

| | Price | Conv Prem |
|---|---|---|
| Ford 6 1988 | 60⅛ | 47.86 |
| Galveston-Houston 8 1994 | 115½ | −9.34 |
| INA 6 1997 | 147½ | −1.42 |
| Lear Petroleum 8 1989 | 107½ | 2.89 |
| J P Morgan 4¼ 1987 | 120 | −0.08 |
| Revlon 4½ 1987 | 112 | −0.79 |
| Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988 | 98⅛ | 0.59 |
| Warner Lambert 4½ 1987 | 70½ | 39.55 |
| Xerox 5 1988 | 64 | 66.91 |

| DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES | Price | YIM |
|---|---|---|
| ECSC 7¾ 1986 | 91½ | 9.91 |
| OKB 9 1987 | 94 | 10.38 |
| World Bank 7¾ 1988 | 85⅛ | 10.70 |
| KOBE 8 1990 | 87 | 10.24 |
| Austria 8¼ 1992 | 87 | 10.21 |

| FLOATING RATE NOTES | Price | Currnt Yld |
|---|---|---|
| American Express 1982 | 100¾ | 16.69 |
| BNP 1985 | 100⅝ | 17.68 |
| Bank of Tokyo 1984 | 102¼ | 19.15 |
| IBJ 1985 | 100⅛ | 16.94 |
| Offshore Mining 1986 | 100 | 17.75 |
| Midland 1987 | 101 | 18.07 |
| Credit National 1988 | 99½ | 16.71 |
| GZB 1989 | 99⅛ | 17.46 |
| Barclays 1990 | 100 | 17.25 |
| BNP 1991 | 99 | 17.87 |
| Midland 1993 | 99¼ | 17.51 |
| Chase Manhattan 1993 | 98⅝ | 17.53 |
| Nat West 1994 | 98¼ | 16.48 |
| Barclays 1995 | 98⅛ | 17.78 |

Sources, Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

# Time short for tin pact

### Commodities

Geneva.—Time is running out for tin—or at least the prospect of a satisfactory conclusion to the fourth attempt by the world's main producers and their clients, meeting here, to negotiate a sixth international tin agreement.

The resourceful chairman of the United Nations tin conference, Mr Peter Lai, executive chairman of the International Tin Council, put it to them clearly, when the three-week session started last Tuesday, that scope for further temperizing is minimal. No accord at the end of this month, he added, would, because of countries' constitutional procedures, almost certainly mean no orderly arrangement after the expiry on June 30 next year of the fifth agreement, already stretched to its legal maximum.

He also pointed to the implications of failure. Trade in tin has been regulated under successive international agreements for a full quarter of a century. If, with so exemplary a record behind them they could no longer reach a compromise, what hope, Mr Lai asked, could there be for other commodity agreements. And who, he might have added, would then be disposed to see any vestige of credibility remaining in the integrated programme and common funds for commodities on which for the past decade Unctad has expended such effort—its own and those of member-government?

This week looks like being the crunch. Unless the chances of accord improve the Asean foreign ministers' meeting in Manila next weekend looks like being under pressure from *Indonesia—Malaysia, Thailand* and it are the source of almost two thirds of world tin exports—to think seriously of abandoning the concept of producer-consumer cooperation and contemplate instead setting up an Opec-type body.

Already aggravated by what they see as excessive sales of about 600 tonnes over the past 11 months by the United States from its strategic stockpiles (presently at some 200,000 tonnes, roughly equivalent to a year's world demand), the producers are now in a state of mind where they insist on solid assurance that the Reagan Administration is not just simply bent on spurring its free market bronco right through the fabric of international understanding on tin.

Apprehensions have been heightened by signs that under the new administration, opposition is hardening on price stabilization arrangements and international codes in general, including the long-drawn UN endeavour to set a line for the Transnational corporations to toe. These fears have been voiced publicly by the Unctad secretary-general, Mr Gamani Corea, who said in a recent address at The Hague that most industrialized countries now seem disposed to let free-market forces determine commodity prices.

Since the third session of the UN tin conference in March, the atmosphere has been further strained by the Americans' rejection of the producers' bid for an increase in minimal prices, unchanged since early last year and by the slump at the end of April that brought the market down to its lowest level for over two years.

This more or less coinciding with the offer of 200 tonnes of the total released from the United States stockpile, the Americans are seen as being largely responsible for the closure of more than 100 marginal mines in Malaysia and Thailand.

The fourth producer, Bolivia, deriving 75 per cent of its foreign earnings in tin, has long demanded prior consultations before stockpile adjustments and now obviously finds more receptive ears for its advocacy of a producers' cartel. Dr Subroto, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy, in reiterating the appeal to the United States has said low prices also threaten the viability of their offshore mining projects. Between them the four countries provide 80 per cent of marketed tin.

The Lai compromise package, viewed by the main producers, as about the most they can swallow, proposes a stock buffer stock of 30,000 tonnes financed from Government contributions plus an additional 20,000 tonnes financed from borrowing with stock warrants or Government guarantees as collateral.

Financing of the 30,000 tonnes would be shared equally between producers and consumers with the cash equivalent of 10,000 tonnes due under the agreement coming into force. Cash for the other 20,000 tonnes would be forthcoming as the international tin council decided.

The floor price would be that prevailing at the end of the existing agreement and the new ceiling price would be 130 per cent of it. In the upper sector of the range, the buffer stock manager would be able to operate on recognized markets at the prevailing level if necessary to prevent an excessive price rise, provided he were a net seller. His operation in the middle sector of the range would have to be authorized by a two-thirds distributed majority of the council. He would also be able to buy in to bolster prices.

On export control, the provision is for regulation, again subject to a two-thirds majority, when the buffer stock reached at least 35,000 tonnes. At 40,000 tonnes, the council could simply declare an export control period. It would consult consumers to improve the effectiveness of controls on supplies.

The package also contains an article requiring holders of non-commercial stockpiles to avoid market disruptions through disposals.

It incorporates provision for association with the Common Fund if and when that institution become operational.

If a compromise seems possible and the United States contention that both buffer stock and export controls trigger should be set higher, the producers are clearly against conceding too much in achieving it. The United States had already given assurances of prior consultations with the tin council and main producers on stockpile sales—these were originally planned to be as much as 35,000 tonnes over a three-year period.

Given the prevailing pressure for a decision the next few days should show whether Governments are going to stumble on what Mr Lai described the few final steps still separating them.

World production of tin in concentrate, excluding the Soviet Union, was about 206,000 tonnes last year and is expected to be around the same in 1981. But production prospects have been dimmed by a price which has fallen as the *industrial* recession has reduced demand.

**Alan Macgregor**

## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

*FT* Index change on week 535.8 −10.5 (1.9%)

| Prev W'end Offer | Ch'ge on Week | Trust | Bid | Current Offer | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Authorized Unit Trusts** | | | |
| | | Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury. Bucks. 0296-5941 | | | |
| 69.7 | +0.3 | American Grwth | 65.1 | 70.0 | 2.07 |
| 55.3 | −1.6 | Capital | 49.7 | 53.7* | 4.18 |
| 64.5 | −1.6 | General | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | | Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St. EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010 | | | |
| 126.1 | .. | Capital Fnd (22) | 118.8 | 126.1 | 2.52 |
| 92.2 | .. | Income Fnd (22) | 86.6 | 92.2 | 7.69 |
| 127.3 | .. | Nth Amer Fnd | 119.6 | 127.3 | 2.07 |
| | | Cent Board of Fin of The Church of England 77 London Wall, London, EC2N 1DB 01-588 1815 | | | |
| | | Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers 20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000 | | | |
| 130.8 | −8.0 | KB Unit Fd Inc | 117.3 | 127.6 | 5.72 |
| 184.8 | .. | Do Accum | 170.6 | 184.8 | 5.57 |
| 92.5 | +1.1 | KB Inv Tst Inc | 88.1 | 93.6 | 4.04 |
| 102.3 | +1.2 | Do Accum | 96.2 | 102.4 | 4.04 |
| 72.8 | −0.6 | KB Smlr Cos Inc | 64.8 | 71.2* | 4.69 |
| 81.4 | −0.7 | Do Accum | 73.5 | 80.7 | 4.69 |
| 51.4 | +1.0 | Gilt & F. I. Gth | 51.8 | 52.4 | 5.05 |
| 66.9 | −1.7 | U.K. Equity Fnd | 60.7 | 65.2 | 4.51 |
| 86.5 | .. | Europe Growth | 80.5 | 86.5 | 1.61 |
| 135.4 | +4.8 | Japan Growth | 130.4 | 140.2 | 0.39 |
| 114.6 | +3.4 | SE Asia Growth | 109.8 | 118.0* | 0.43 |
| 142.2 | −1.5 | U.S. Growth | 130.9 | 140.7 | 1.12 |
| 164.7 | −2.9 | Commodity | 157.5 | 161.8 | 1.17 |
| 168.2 | −2.5 | Energy | 149.5 | 160.7 | 1.22 |
| 109.8 | +3.7 | Equity Pen | 107.7 | 113.5 | .. |
| 104.7 | .. | Prop Pen | 99.4 | 104.7 | .. |
| 105.1 | +0.2 | Fxd Int Pen | 99.9 | 105.3 | .. |
| 103.7 | +0.2 | Money Pen | 98.6 | 103.9 | .. |
| 105.1 | +0.2 | High Yld Pen | 99.9 | 105.3 | .. |
| 160.3 | +0.3 | AMEV/Fram Am | 152.4 | 160.6 | .. |
| 133.7 | −1.9 | Do Income | 125.1 | 131.6 | .. |
| 169.5 | +1.4 | Do Intl Gr'th | 162.2 | 170.9 | .. |
| 127.0 | +0.5 | Eq Series Cap A | 121.1 | 127.5 | .. |
| 153.6 | .. | Pens Man Cap | 184.0 | 193.6 | .. |
| 225.3 | .. | Do Man Acc | 214.1 | 225.3 | .. |
| 139.9 | .. | Do Gtd Cap | 132.9 | 139.9 | .. |
| 162.9 | .. | Do Gtd Acc | 154.8 | 162.9 | .. |
| 145.1 | .. | Do Eq Cap | 137.9 | 145.1 | .. |
| 160.5 | .. | Do Eq Acc | 152.6 | 160.6 | .. |
| 128.1 | .. | Do F Int Cap | 121.7 | 128.1 | .. |
| 143.8 | +2.7 | Do A | .. | 146.5 | .. |
| 282.8 | .. | Ret Annuity (29) | .. | 282.8 | .. |
| 179.5 | .. | Immed Ann (33) | .. | 179.5 | .. |
| 177.4 | +0.1 | International | .. | 177.6 | .. |
| | | Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd. | | | |
| 191.7 | .. | All-Weather Ac | 182.1 | 191.7 | .. |
| 216.5 | .. | Investment Fnd | .. | 216.5 | .. |
| | | Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St. London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923 | | | |
| 213.3 | −0.9 | Managed Fund | 201.7 | 212.4 | .. |
| 368.8 | −0.7 | Do Equity | 350.1 | 368.1 | .. |
| 189.9 | +2.8 | Do Fixed Int | 183.0 | 192.7 | .. |
| 223.3 | −0.3 | Do Property | 212.2 | 223.0 | .. |
| 159.5 | +0.2 | Do Cash | 150.7 | 158.7 | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 26. § Contango Day, June 29. Settlement Day, July 6

§ Forward bargains are per mitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73.9m | Utd States Deb | 107½ | −1½ | 8.0 | 7.4 | .. |
| 21.4m | Utd States Gen | 265 | −5 | 15.0 | 5.7 | .. |
| 37.6m | Viking Res | 94 | −1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | .. |
| 69.0m | Westpool Inv | 70 | −4 | 1.4b | 2.0 | .. |
| 127.0m | Witan Inv | 149 | −½ | 5.4 | 3.6 | .. |
| 15.7m | Yeoman Tst | 128 | −1 | 9.1 | 7.1 | .. |
| 2,160,000 | Yorks & Lancs | 36 | +½ | 2.9b | 7.9 | .. |
| 6,389,000 | Young Co Inv | 129 | .. | 8.6 | 6.6 | .. |

## SHIPPING

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93.9m | Brit & Comm | 290 | −12 | 17.9 | 8.2 | 7.3 |
| 48.5m | Caledonia Inv | 276 | −15 | 17.9 | 6.5 | .. |
| 38.9m | Fisher J. | 171 | .. | 3.1 | 1.8 | 13.8 |
| 6,735,000 | Jacobs J. I. | 38 | −½ | 3.3 | 8.7 | 16.3 |
| 145.6m | Ocean Trans | 130 | −5½ | 12.9 | 9.9 | 6.1 |
| 177.6m | P & O 'Dfd' | 125½ | −8 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.9 |

## MINES

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 366.6m | Anglo Am Coal | £15 | .. | 62.6 | 4.2 | .. |
| 1,568.5m | Anglo Am Corp | 691 | −8 | 65.5 | 9.5 | .. |
| 965.8m | Ang Am Gold | £44 | +2 | 653 | 14.9 | .. |
| 443.1m | Anglo Am Inv | £44[illegible] | −[illegible] | 509 | 11.5 | .. |
| 35.6m | Anglo Transvl | £20 | .. | 179 | 8.9 | .. |
| 35.6m | Do 'A' | £20 | .. | 179 | 8.9 | .. |
| 633.4m | Asarco | £20½ | .. | 60.0 | 3.0 | .. |
| 11.4m | Beralt Tin | 100 | h +29½ | 7.1 | 7.1 | .. |
| 187.5m | Blyvoors | £7[illegible] | +½ | 152 | 19.5 | .. |
| 18.2m | Bracken Mines | 130 | −6 | 38.8 | 29.9 | .. |
| 217.2m | Buffelsfontein | £19¾ | +½ | 421 | 21.3 | .. |
| —— | CRA | 269 | +6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 234.7m | Charter Cons | 228 | −3 | 12.0 | 5.3 | .. |
| 876.7m | Cons Gold Fields | 471 | −25 | 33.6 | 7.1 | .. |
| 1,262.0m | De Beers 'Dfd' | 386 | −6 | 43.0 | 11.1 | .. |
| 105.6m | Doornfontein | £10[illegible] | −1/16 | 196 | 18.6 | .. |
| 22.9m | Durban Rood | £9¾ | −1/16 | 143 | 14.5 | .. |
| 4,364,000 | East Dagga | 117 | −9 | 8.3 | 7.1 | .. |
| 780.1m | E Driefontein | £14⅝ | +½ | 186 | 13.0 | .. |
| 39.8m | E. Rand Prop | £7[illegible] | +1/32 | 62.0 | 8.6 | .. |
| 3,699,000 | El Oro M & Ex | 82 | −4 | 4.3 | 5.2 | .. |
| 54.0m | Elsburg Gold | 179 | +7 | 44.0 | 24.6 | .. |
| 185.0m | F S Geduld | £18[illegible] | −1/16 | 414 | 22.1 | .. |
| 2,912,000 | Geevor Tin | 98 | −32 | ..e | .. | .. |
| 739.0m | Gencor | £9¼ | −1/16 | 86.8 | 9.4 | .. |
| 46.7m | Grootvlei | 409 | +15 | 116 | 28.3 | .. |
| —— | Hamersley | 245 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27.8m | Hampton Gold | 200 | −10 | 3.6b | 1.8 | .. |
| 201.6m | Harmony | £7½ | +11/32 | 205 | 27.3 | .. |
| 329.7m | Hartebeest | £29[illegible] | +5/16 | 610 | 20.7 | .. |
| 245.5m | Jo'burg Cons | £34[illegible] | +1/16 | 287 | 8.3 | .. |
| 110.5m | Kinross | 614 | −5 | 104 | 16.9 | .. |
| 449.8m | Kloof | £14⅞ | −1/16 | 227 | 15.3 | .. |
| 19.5m | Leslie | 122 | −1 | 34.2 | 28.0 | .. |
| 80.3m | Libanon | £10⅛ | +½ | 194 | 19.1 | .. |
| 21.8m | Lydenburg Plat | 152 | +2 | 20.1 | 13.2 | .. |
| 800.5m | MIM Hldgs | 280 | −8 | 3.2 | 1.1 | .. |
| 10.9m | MTD (Mangula) | 54½ | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 6,795,000 | Marievale Con | 151 | −9 | 68.0 | 45.0 | .. |
| —— | Metals Explor | 61½ | −1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 59.9m | Middle Wits | 620 | −40 | 50.6 | 8.2 | .. |
| 883.1m | Minorco | 555 | +45 | 10.1 | 1.8 | .. |
| 23.7m | Nthgate Explor | 345 | −30 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Peko Wallsend | 500 | −5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 255.3m | Pres Brand | £18[illegible] | +½ | 363 | 20.0 | .. |
| 231.2m | Pres Steyn | £15⅞ | −⅛ | 363 | 22.9 | .. |
| 38.8m | Rand Mine Prop | 313 | −15 | 13.4 | 4.3 | .. |
| 155.3m | Randfontein | £28[illegible] | +1 1/16 | 446 | 15.5 | .. |
| 1,165.7m | Rio Tinto Zinc | 496 | −22 | 22.9 | 4.6 | .. |
| 293.2m | Rustenburg | 234 | +2 | 22.4 | 9.6 | .. |
| 7,350,000 | Saint Piran | 63 | fh .. | 2.1 | 3.4 | .. |
| 173.8m | St Helena | £18[illegible] | +1/16 | 426 | 23.6 | .. |
| 66.7m | Sentrust | 371 | +10 | 43.0 | 11.6 | .. |
| 17.6m | SA Land | 197 | −30 | 30.6 | 15.5 | .. |
| 4,479,000 | South Crofty | 24 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |
| 406.2m | Southvaal | £15⅝ | +½ | 239 | 15.3 | .. |
| —— | SWCM | 36 | −4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7,269,000 | Sungei Besi | 213 | .. | 72.3 | 34.0 | .. |
| 51.1m | Tanks Cons | 298 | −10 | 14.0 | 4.7 | .. |
| 1,798,000 | Tanjong Tin | 121 | .. | 6.4 | 5.3 | .. |
| 175.3m | Transvaal Cons | £24 | −1 | 128b | 5.3 | .. |
| 112.3m | UC Invest | 576 | −12 | 83.7 | 14.5 | .. |
| 612.7m | Vaal Reefs | £32¼ | .. | 733 | 22.7 | .. |
| 28.7m | Venterspost | £5[illegible] | +5/32 | 133 | 23.4 | .. |
| 9,373,000 | Wankie Colliery | 37 | +1 | 7.1b | 19.2 | .. |
| 78.4m | Welkom | £6[illegible] | +3/32 | 173 | 27.0 | .. |
| 582.6m | W Driefontein | £41½ | +1½ | 718 | 17.4 | .. |
| 5,652,000 | W Rand Cons | 133 | −21 | 6.9 | 5.2 | .. |
| 103.1m | Western Areas | 256 | +9 | 67.7 | 26.4 | .. |
| 534.3m | Western Deep | £21½ | +½ | 444 | 20.8 | .. |
| 241.7m | Western Hldgs | £32¼ | −½ | 864 | 25.8 | .. |
| 820.6m | Western Mining | 320 | +2 | 7.0 | 2.2 | .. |
| 168.2m | Winkelhaak | £13[illegible] | −⅛ | 273 | 19.8 | .. |
| 29.4m | Zambia Copper | 24 | .. | ..e | .. | .. |

## OIL

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26.8m | Ampol Pet | 91½ | .. | 3.4 | 3.7 | 22.3 |
| 7,959,000 | Anvil | 213 | −12 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Atlantic Res | 190 | −25 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Berkeley Exp | 313 | −10 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12.7m | Brit Borneo | 284 | −4 | 17.4 | 6.1 | 17.8 |
| 5,415.6m | B.P. | 350 | −10 | 28.9 | 8.3 | 4.0 |
| 204.4m | Burmah Oil | 142 | −4 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 8.6 |
| 60.2m | Carless Capel | 122 | −10 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 12.0 |
| 16.1m | Century Oils | 70½ | −2 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| 20.9m | Charterhall | 60 | −3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 61.6m | Charterhse Pet | 77 | .. | 1.3 | 1.7 | 20.3 |
| 303.1m | CF Petroles | £12¼ | +1¼ | 233 | 19.0 | 3.6 |
| —— | Collins K. | 17 | +1 | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Damson Oil | £6[illegible] | −½ | .. | .. | .. |
| —— | Gas & Oil Acre | 430 | −5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 221.2m | Global Nat Res | £10½ | +[illegible] | .. | .. | .. |
| 57.3m | KCA Int | 161 | −12 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 27.0 |
| 384.7m | Lasmo | 524 | .. | .. | .. | 17.5 |
| 68.4m | Do Ops | £9¼ | +½ | 90.5 | 9.9 | 30.4 |
| 74.6m | Do 14% Ln. | £99½ | .. | 1400 | 14.1 | .. |
| 991.3m | Pennzoil | £18⅝ | −1/16 | 94.2 | 5.1 | 7.1 |
| 63.8m | Premier Cons | 66½ | +3½ | .. | .. | .. |
| 393.6m | Ranger Oil | 680 | +66 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,347.2m | Royal Dutch | £16[illegible] | +¼ | 123 | 7.6 | 2.9 |
| 3,692.5m | Shell Trans | 340 | −12 | 27.3 | 8.0 | 4.4 |
| 141.6m | Tricentrol | 234 | +22 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 9.4 |
| 467.2m | Ultramar | 436 | −6 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 6.7 |
| 226.5m | Weeks Petrol | 430 | −17 | .. | .. | 36.9 |

## PROPERTY

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.5m | Allied Ldn | 73½ | −8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 23.6 |
| 87.2m | Allnatt Ldn | 218 | −2 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 30.3 |
| 6,030,000 | Ang Met Hldgs | 106 | k .. | 1.4b | 1.3 | .. |
| 16.1m | Apex Props | 150 | −5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 45.5 |
| 7,411,000 | Aquis Secs | 29½ | −1 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 28.1 |
| 18.3m | Beaumont Prop | 120 | +1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 19.7 |
| 41.9m | Berkeley Hmbro | 247 | +3 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 15.7 |
| 52.0m | Bradford Prop | 224 | −4 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 20.8 |
| 90.4m | British Land | 87 | −1 | 0.4b | 0.4 | 10.9 |
| 84.0m | Brixton Estate | 130 | −2 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 24.8 |
| 90.5m | Cap & Counties | 118 | −3 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 18.1 |
| 69.3m | Chesterfield | 353 | −7 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 42.9 |
| 10.2m | Churchbury Est | 640 | +20 | 15.0 | 2.3 | 35.8 |
| 25.7m | City Offices | 96 | −3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 35.4 |
| 5,931,000 | Control Secs | 54 | −5 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 14.7 |
| 25.4m | Country & New T | 56 | .. | 1.2b | 2.2 | 19.7 |
| 51.2m | Daejan Hldgs | 192 | +9 | 5.0n | 2.6 | 18.6 |
| 4,143,000 | Espley-Tyas | 83½ | −2 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 1.6 |
| 9,537,000 | Estates & Gen | 52½ | −1 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 6.7 |
| 24.9m | Evans of Leeds | 152 | .. | 4.6 | 3.1 | 21.1 |
| 13.2m | Fed Land | 123 | .. | 4.8 | 3.9 | 19.8 |
| 200.1m | Gt Portland | 232 | +8 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 46.9 |
| 10.9m | Guildhall | 180 | .. | 6.6b | 3.7 | 24.3 |
| 237.9m | Hammerson 'A' | 635 | +5 | 12.9 | 2.0 | 72.7 |
| 111.8m | Haslemere Ests | 386 | .. | 7.7 | 2.0 | 30.8 |
| 28.9m | Kent M. P. | 135 | −8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 10.2 |
| 104.6m | Laing Props | 188 | −6 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 26.9 |
| 1,031.8m | Land Secs | 379 | −1 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 21.1 |
| 33.5m | Law Land | 90 | −3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 76.9 |
| 46.7m | Ldn & Prov Sh | 433 | −7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | .. |
| 14.0m | Ldn Shop | 112 | −4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 17.0 |
| 27.8m | Lynton Hldgs | 280 | .. | 4.4 | 1.6 | 48.6 |
| 376.4m | MEPC | 222 | +4 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 29.1 |
| 18.0m | McKay Secs | 133 | −5 | 3.9b | 2.9 | 35.9 |
| 8,574,000 | Marlborough | 44 | −4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | .. |
| 3,442,000 | Marler Estates | 88 | −2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 15.1 |
| 3,280,000 | Mountleigh | 82 | .. | 4.3b | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| 58.6m | Mucklow A & J | 113 | −5 | 5.6b | 4.9 | 16.3 |
| 3,871,000 | Municipal | 800 | .. | 10.7 | 1.3 | 26.3 |
| 23.8m | North British | 184 | −12 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 36.9 |
| 39.3m | Peachey Prop | 135 | −3 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 20.4 |
| 36.8m | Prop & Rever | 174 | −4 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 36.9 |
| 62.8m | Prop Hldgs | 166 | −2 | 4.4b | 2.7 | .. |
| 52.7m | Prop Sec | 185 | −11 | 2.6b | 1.4 | 78.7 |
| 3,772,000 | Raglan Prop | 14½ | +¼ | .. | .. | 65.9 |
| 4,046,000 | Regional | 160 | −5 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 36.3 |
| 25.6m | Do A | 158 | −2 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 35.8 |
| 20.1m | Rosehaugh | 291 | −15 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 12.4 |
| 24.1m | Rush & Tomkins | 230 | −2 | 5.4 | 2.4 | .. |
| 68.2m | Scot Met Props | 111 | −3 | 4.6b | 4.2 | 30.8 |
| 190.2m | Slough Ests | 134 | −3 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 20.5 |
| 176.9m | Stock Conv | 338 | −5 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 38.3 |
| 65.2m | Town & City | 25¼ | .. | 0.0e | .. | .. |
| 17.7m | Trafford Park | 166 | .. | 9.3 | 5.6 | 20.3 |
| 5,818,000 | Trust Secs | 350 | −6 | .. | .. | 8.5 |
| 7,718,000 | Webb J. | 33 | −1½ | 0.8 | 2.3 | 18.4 |
| 76.9m | Wereldhave | £21 | .. | 125 | 5.9 | 12.1 |
| 2,474,000 | W'mster & C'ty | 74½ | +1 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 |

## RUBBER

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54.0m | Barlow Hldgs | 115 | +3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | .. |
| 15.0m | Castlefield | 500 | +2 | 8.6 | 1.7 | .. |
| 280.5m | Cons Plant | 60½ | −½ | 3.5 | 5.8 | .. |
| 1,275,000 | Doranakande | 168 | +5 | 4.3 | 2.6 | .. |
| 242.7m | Guthrie Corp | 775 | −62 | 43.9 | 5.5 | .. |
| 370.6m | Harrisons Malay | 222 | +4 | 11.4 | 5.1 | .. |
| 237.8m | Highlds & Low | 80 | −3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | .. |
| 4,837,000 | Hongkong | £10¾ | +¼ | 54.3 | 5.1 | .. |
| 5,953,000 | Killinghall | 756 | −19 | 20.0 | 2.6 | .. |
| 58.1m | Ldn Sumatra | 365 | k −15 | 11.4 | 3.1 | .. |
| 16.1m | Majedie | 104 | −4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | .. |

## TEA

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,861,000 | Assam Frontier | 198 | .. | 14.3 | 7.2 | .. |
| 11.5m | Camellia Inv | 455 | .. | 7.1 | 1.6 | .. |
| 12.0m | McLeod Russel | 300 | −13 | 21.4 | 7.1 | .. |
| 951,000 | Moran | 272 | .. | 4.6t | 1.7 | .. |
| 796,000 | Surmah Valley | 99½ | .. | 3.2 | 3.2 | .. |
| 21.6m | Warren Plant | 206 | −9 | 14.3 | 6.9 | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

| Capitalization £ | Company | Price last Friday | Ch'ge on week | Gross div pence | Div yld % | P/E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,338,000 | Calcutta Elec | 32½ | .. | 6.8 | 20.8 | .. |
| 1,145,000 | Essex Wtr 3.5% | £32 | −2 | 500 | 15.6 | .. |
| 224.8m | Imp Cont Gas | 173 | −20 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 8.2 |
| 920,000 | Milford Docks | 118 | −2 | 9.8 | 8.3 | .. |
| 3,704,000 | Nesco Inv | 178 | .. | 10.0 | 5.6 | .. |
| —— | Sunderlnd Wtr | £31½ | −2 | 500 | 15.9 | .. |

e Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

# READER SERVICES GUIDE

## BUSINESS SERVICES

**1-2-3 Express Typing Service**
67 Chancery Lane, London WC2. 01-404 5464.
**Abbey Promotions Ltd**
(Sales Prom Merch), P.O. Box 25, Hertford 51062.
**Agfa-Gevaert Ltd**
A complete range of plain-paper copiers and microfilm equipment. 01-560 2131.
**Berkeley Safe Deposit Co. Ltd**
13/15 Davies Street, London, W1. 01-409 1122.
**C.C.M. for Ltd. Companies**
1 Athol St., Douglas, I.o.M. U.K. representative. 01-989 2189. Tlx 627900 Bollom G.
**Ronald Brookes and Elizabeth Jewett**
Designers for world markets. Telex 444365.
**Camera Talks Ltd**
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## Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

# Hammerson shareholders await trading details

Shareholders at the Hammerson Property and Investment Trust annual general meeting today are expecting to hear details of the group's incursion into trading development activity. The move from development for investment into development for sale was foreshadowed in Hammerson's annual report.

Mr Sydney Mason, chairman and managing director, said: "I regret I cannot report a greater volume of development for investment. We are hindered by the fact that yields that can be achieved through long term schemes in these days of high interest are not acceptable to us".

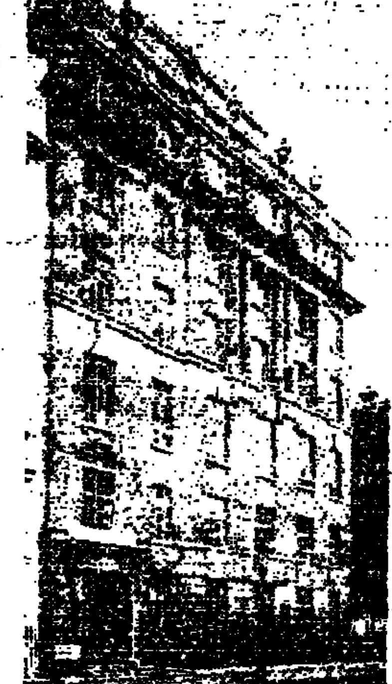
It has been some years since Mr Mason refused to undertake investment schemes in the United Kingdom as yields dipped below five per cent for prime office and retail returns. He has stuck to this basic philosophy, although in recent times it is understood he has come under pressure from the board to undertake other projects.

An indication of the seriousness of Hammerson's intent to entertain trading deals is the appointment to the board of Mr Rainer Vogt, who is in charge of United Kingdom development.

Already one small scheme has been announced — a 48,500 sq ft office block in Staines town centre. It will be developed in conjunction with the local authority, Spelthorpe District Council, at a cost of some £8m; work is expected to get under way in the autumn.

Last week Mr Mason said: "We are looking at and are interested in doing development for trading. At the moment Hammerson is devoting a significant proportion of its resources to its trading operation."

Mr Mason said that the group plans to undertake three trading schemes which it expects will fund a fourth scheme to be held for investment. He indicated that the group would take on trading schemes up to about £10m and expects them to be of the magnitude of the Staines development. One such project is in the pipeline but Mr Mason is not divulging details.



American lawyers Morgan, Lewis & Bockius have paid a £40,000 premium for the assignment of 4 Carlton Gardens, London, SW1 from Lloyds Bank International. The lease covers 7,500 sq ft on the ground, first and second floor for which they are presently paying a rent of £93,000 a year. Richard Ellis acted for Lloyds.

Outside the United Kingdom Hammerson Property is also active. The annual report hints that there may be further Canadian developments imminent, and Mr Mason confirmed last week that indeed a big development will be announced at today's AGM. Speculation that the scheme is in Newfoundland has not been confirmed.

Also under review is the possibility of further Australian developments and Mr Mason may throw some light on this today. Refurbishments are being undertaken in Paris, Frankfurt and Brussels covering a total of 88,000 sq ft.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, must be pleased by the entrepreneurial spirit which is beginning to reveal itself on the old British Steel Corporation's steelworks in Bilton, Warwickshire. The small private property company, Audmore Properties, run by Mr Vaughan Smith and Mr Bill James is to redevelop part pf the 216-acre steelworks.

The Corporation has already obtained outline planning permission for redevelopment of the site, but has agreed to allow Audmore to develop 18 acres. Work is expected to get underway on the first two acres, covering 32,000 sq ft of industrial units, this summer and detailed permission is being sought on the outstanding tranche of land.

The first two acres have been acquired by the company freehold while the remainder is on a long lease from the Corporation. But Mr James says that as parcels of land are developed and ready for onward sale then Audmore have the option to buy out the freehold.

A lot of site clearance and infilling has to be undertaken before most of the remaining land is ready for development, and it is understood that BSC will be looking to sell large sections of the site for owner-user development.

Mr Heseltine is to visit the first English Enterprise Zone in Corby, Northamptonshire. The zone covers around 280 acres of industrial land which the Minister hopes will be transformed into a thriving entrepreneurial community, taking advantage of rate-free periods and grants in the form of tax incentives.

This particular is zone split into three sites, two of which are virgin, while the other has three industrial units under construction. The areas, however, on which development has started adjoins an existing industrial estate, and tenants and owners on the estate are understandably angry that their neighbours will get a rates free decade along with other incentives.

While the principal of enterprise zones is a fine one, it is clearly going to operate against a background of controversy as enterprising companies already attempting to do business in Britain's harsh economic climate see their profits cut away from beneath them.

American cities also have their problems, and one which is seeking to regenerate itself and attract a tremendous amount of business and capital is New Orleans. Members of its Chamber of Commerce are now in Britain actively promoting the city.

Mr Tom Purdy, executive director of the Chamber, said that, New Orleans offers a number of attractive propositions to British developers and institutions, apart from the French Quarter, Mardi Gras and Jazz. With building costs at $80 a sq ft — less than half the British equivalent — and tenants almost lining up to fill office blocks, speculative schemes are almost unheard of.

Apart from its obvious tourist attractions, New Orleans is to be the site of the 1984 World's Fair and the city is busily turning itself into an important conference town. A number of large new hotels have been put up and the Poydras Corridor is being claimed as the new Park Avenue.

As well, New Orleans is fast becoming a big off-shore development centre, and as a result major oil companies are either in the process of developing new buildings or have recently completed them. The chamber of commerce believes that the city offers virtually unrivalled opportunities for Britain's institutions.

Its expansion programme is claimed to be as large as the other energy boom town, Denver, Colorado. And there is estimated to be in the region of 84,000 acres of land ripe for development — all with its own deep water access. The city fathers say they are already beginning to tempt electronics companies away from the famous "Silicon Valley" in California.

# Commercial Properties and Services to the Business World



### COMPANY NOTICES

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6% STERLING LOAN OF 1985/88

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., are instructed by the Japanese Government to announce that the COUPONS due 30th June 1981, No. 35 detached from enfaced bonds will be paid on and after 30th June 1981.

They should be presented for payment at The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., 20/24 Moorgate, London EC2R 6DH, listed on the forms provided, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. They must be left at least five clear days for examination prior to payment.

Coupons cannot be accepted through the post.

for The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.
K. GOTO
Resident Managing Director for Europe and General Manager London Office.
15th June 1981.

### EDUCATIONAL

**University of Bristol**
**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION**

at which the election of representatives of Convocation on Court will take place, will be on 18th July 1981, at 11.15 a.m. in the Winston Theatre, University Union, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1LN. All graduates of the University are welcome to attend. Further information may be obtained from, The Secretary of Convocation, University of Bristol, 11 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1TE.

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### PUBLIC NOTICES

EDINBURGH, 5 JUNE 1981

The Lords having received the Report by the Accountant of Court, being the One hundred and Twenty-ninth Report on Judicial Factories to 31 December 1978 and the One hundred and Twenty-second Annual Report on Bankruptcy cases to 31 December 1978 do hereby direct that the said Reports shall be published by being made patent to all concerned at the office of the Accountant of Court, Parliament Square, Edinburgh for one year from this date, and shall be, after the expiry of that period, transmitted to the Keeper of the Records, and the Lords direct that this order be published by the Accountant of Court in the Edinburgh, London, and Belfast Gazettes, and in one of the advertising newspapers in Edinburgh, London and Belfast and the Lords direct this order to be endorsed in the Books of Sederunt.
(Signed) EMSLIE
IPD

Published in obedience to the above direction by William L. O'Connor, Accountant of Court, Parliament Square, Edinburgh EH1 1RF.
9 June 1981.

CHARITY COMMISSION

General Charity—Richard Ormonde Shuttleworth Remembrance Trust

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 307554-T-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

### PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—Esher House (Princess Louise Home for Girls)

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 258738-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

### LEGAL NOTICES

No. 005225 of 1980

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. [illegible] In the Matter of WILSON SONS & COMPANY (SHIPPING & AGENCY) Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division dated the 10th March, 1981, confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from [illegible] to [illegible] and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above mentioned Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 21st April, 1981.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1981.

LAWRANCE MESSER & CO.,
16 Coleman Street,
London EC2R 5AB.
Ref: DJH/TA
Tel. 606 7691
Solicitors for the above-named Company.

In the Matter of CHINESTREET Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 10th day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 4th day of June 1981.
S. SWADEN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of HOVE HOSIERY Limited, and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 17th day of July, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 5th day of June 1981.
P. MONJACK,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of ALAN SHOES Limited and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 10th day of July 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of May 1981.
S. SWADEN,
Liquidator.

LOBETTA HAIR Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday the 23rd day of June 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 293, 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated the 5th day of June 1981.
By order of the Board,
R. LOBETTA,
Director.



also on page 22

"... Then said I, Woe is me! for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips: for mine eyes have seen the King, the LORD of hosts." Isaiah 6: 5.

## BIRTHS

**BEVAN.**—On June 10th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Veronica (nee Allaga-Kelly) and Johnny—a son (Henry Thomas Vaughan).

**BISHOP GALLAGHER.**—On June 6th, 1981, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Lesley and Raymond—a daughter.

**BURDETT.**—On June 10, in Mexico City, to Christina and Charles—a daughter (Alexandra Christina) a brother for Nicholas.

**CAMPBELL.**—On 12th June, to Alison (nee McCracken) and John—a daughter (Robin Alexandra).

**CARRINGTON.**—On June 11th, to Mary Lou (nee Darrow) and Matthew—a daughter.

**CURRIE.**—On Thursday, May 28th, to Mary (nee Goodman) and Peter—a daughter (Morag Rowan Claire), a sister for Philip.

**SALVESEN.**—On 10th June at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Sally (nee Linehan) and Keith—twin sons.

**SEYMOUR.**—On June 11th, at Guy's Hospital, to Amanda (nee Sturge) and Geoffrey—a daughter.

**WILLIS.**—On June 12th at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Cynnie and David—a daughter (Sarah Louise).

## BIRTHDAYS

**TAYLOR, JOHN.**—Happy birthday dad (decadent A1, Ian.

## MARRIAGES

**KIDD : BELL.**—On June 13, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, Raymond to Susan.

**65TH ANNIVERSARY**

**ORR-EWING : SHAW.**—On June 15, 1916, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, Capt. H. J. Orr-Ewing, R.A.M.C. to Muriel I. Shaw. "Te deum laudamus."

## DEATHS

**BOOKIN.**—On 13th June, peacefully at Forest Oaks, Hilda Margaret, aged 92, recently of Hillcroft, Ringwood, beloved wife of the late Herbert Alfred, ...

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**UNBELIEVABLE OFFER.** — See North Cornwall UK Hols.

**GLASGOW WEST END.**—2 bedroom flat. See Rentals today.

**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL** seeks boarding house matron.—See Dom. Sits.

**WRITER** assisting Joe Gormley with his memoirs, would appreciate any relevant anecdotes, reminiscences etc. All letters acknowl-...

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# PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 21

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also on page 21

هكذا من الأصل



PERSONAL CHOICE



*Helen Morse as Jean Paget in the adaptation of Nevil Shute's novel, A Town Like Alice, to be screened by BBC 1 on four consecutive evenings beginning tonight at 9.25 pm.*

● The first part of Nevil Shute's A TOWN LIKE ALICE (9.25 pm) dominates BBC1 tonight — and rightly so. It is certainly a powerful and poignant story, faithfully adapted by Rosemary Anne Sisson and Tom Hegarty, and this evening it covers the five hundred mile march across Malaya made by the dozen or more women and children captured by the Japanese at the beginning of the Second World War. The resilience of these women is encapsuled in Jean Paget (played beautifully by Helen Morse) a sister of one of the imprisoned rubber planters. Visually the English rose type, she displays a strength and sense of purpose that is needed as women and children die on the futile march to find a non-existent prisoner-of-war camp for women. There is also a wonderful performance by Yuki Shimoda as the army sergeant who guards them on their harrowing journey through Malaya and the sympathy between him and his charges is admirably brought out by director David Stevens. This first part is necessarily long (2 hours) in order to establish the characters but the remaining episodes revert to a more normal forty-five minutes.

● PANORAMA (BBC 1 8.10 pm) is entitled "to the last drop of blood" and is a report by Peter Taylor from South Africa on the increasingly violent black opposition to the white dominated regime. Included in the programme is an interview, gained at considerable risk, with three young guerrillas in an unnamed Southern African country. Taylor managed to stay about three hours in their camp and witnessed their training and schooling. They are part of the estimated 8,000 young people who left after the Soweto riots five years ago. They are determined to return to South africa because as one of them puts it, "at Soweto we had only sticks and stones against their guns, but now when the time comes we will be able to fight guns with guns".

● And now for something completely different. THE DIANA DORS SHOW (ITV 1.30 pm) is the first of five programmes hosted by this amazing woman. Bloodied but unbowed she has struggled through many personal misfortunes but always seems to come up smiling. This she does aplenty today because she and her guests discuss men. On the show is Molly Parkin, Lady Molly Huggins and male stripper Dave Cooper who fortunately does not give an exhibition of his art but has to answer some searching questions. It's lighthearted and lots of fun.

● A BREATH OF FRESH AIR (Radio 4 4.35 pm) is a pleasant series of programmes in which personalities take us on their favourite walk. This afternoon it is the turn of Neville Garden who takes a nostalgic stroll along the promenade of Portobello, Edinburgh's once-chic seaside resort.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Genetics. 7.05 Plasticity in the Nervous System. 7.30 Men, Machines and the Secretary. Closedown at 7.55.
9.52 For Schools, Colleges: The Energy Burners. 10.15 Dancing. 10.40 Bridges. 11.00 Taking opinion polls. 11.25 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 11.40 Leisure time in Spain. Closedown at 12.00.
1.15 pm News.
1.30 Heads and Tails. Migratory birds (r). Closedown at 1.45.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Living in the Iron Age. 2.40 The Furniture Industry. Closedown at 3.00.
3.15 Songs of Praise introduced by Thora Hird (shown yesterday at 6.40). 3.55 Play School. For the under- fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Cheggers Plays Pop. Games and pop music introduced by Keith Chegwin. 4.40 The All-New Popeye Show. Two cartoons featuring the resilient able seaman. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people. 5.05 Blue Peter. Peter Duncan visits Catterick Camp in Yorkshire to learn some of the secrets of the famous White Hamlets motorbike display riders. 5.35 Paddington. (r)
5.40 News read by Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Regional news magazines.

6.20 Nationwide presented by Frank Bough and Sue Lawley.

6.50 Ask the Family. The first quarter final of the family general knowledge quiz chaired by Robert Robinson. Tonight's contestants are the Burgess Family of Cromarty and the Llandudno-based Griffiths Family.

7.15 Blake's Seven. Vila struggles to open a mysterious vault. If he fails he will be killed, if he succeeds his reward is only marginally better.

8.10 Panorama presented by David Dimbleby. Peter Taylor from Southern Africa with interviews with young guerrillas. (See Personal Choice.)
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.25 A Town Like Alice. The first of a four-part adaptation, shown on consecutive nights, of the famous Nevil Shute novel, starring Helen Morse, Bryan Brown and Gordon Jackson. (See Personal Choice.)
11.33 News headlines.
11.35 Managing the Micro. Brian Redhead examines the implications of micro-chip technology in industry. (r)
12.00 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales 1.30 pm-1.45 Pili Pala. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw: topical items. Scotland: 1.10 pm-1.15 Scottish News. N.B. This list of regional variations is incomplete because of an industrial dispute within BBC Publications who issue details of all BBC programmes.

### BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frederick and Voltaire; 7.05 Air Fares; 7.30 The Research Idea; Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under-fives and presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Don Spencer. The story is Gone Zion's Harry by the Sea. Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 Open University: Classical Greece; 5.15 Cyclobutadiene; 5.40 Maths: Quadric Surfaces; 6.05 M101/14 Taylor Polynomials; 6.30 Engineering Dynamics.
6.55 Play Tennis. The last of five lessons for the beginner presented by Derek Horwood.
7.20 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.30 Plants in Action. Alan Hibbert shows how plants grow without the need for soil.

7.55 Arthur Negus Enjoys. Saltram House, Plymouth, is the object of Mr Negus's affections this evening, and with him on his sentimental journey is television cook, Mary Berry, who will explain how some of the four hundred copper kitchen utensils were used.

8.10 The Two Ronnies. Barker and Corbett continue with their apron string serial, The Worm that Turned, as well as singing some songs. (r)

9.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comic wizardry plus guests Jeffrey Atkins (illusionist), Teddy Peiro and Patricio (jugglers) and Otto Wessely (magician) (r).

9.40 The Making of Mankind. The final part of the investigations into the origins of man by Richard Leakey.

10.30 The Light of Experience. Daphne Schild recalls how her months of captivity helped her develop a rare understanding with her daughter, Annabel.

10.45 Newsnight. The latest home and international news plus a lengthy look at one of the stories that made today's headlines.

11.30 International Golf: The Day Jack Came Back. Highlights of the 1980 United States Open Championship, won by Jack Nicklaus, his first major championship win for two years. The programme ends at 12.15 am.

### Thames

9.30 am For Schools: Symmetry. 9.47 Computers as an aid for medicine. 10.05 Corners. 10.23 Simple maths. 10.40 French conversation. 11.05 All about the Olympics for hearing-impaired children. 11.22 Cartoon version of Rossini's Thieving Magpie. 11.39 History.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with two tales for young viewers. 12.10 pm Rainbow. Geoffrey Hayes and his puppet friends learn how to get into sleeping bags.
12.30 Home and Design. Floors are the subject today and the guests are Jill Blake, David Luckham and Alec Elwick (r).
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 The Diana Dors Show. The first of a new series of five chat shows hosted by the indestructible and sometimes outrageous Miss Dors. Her guests include Dave Cooper, a male stripper. (See Personal Choice.) 2.00 The Riordans. A serial about Irish rural life.
2.30 Film: Only Two Can Play* (1962) starring Peter Sellers and Mai Zetterling. Very funny story about a down-at-heel Welsh librarian whose attempts to sweep ladies off their feet invariably end in disaster and frustration.
4.15 Cartoon: My Little Duckaroo. 4.20 Now for Nookie. Roger de Courcey and his bear Nookie in the first of a new series. 4.45 Spectrum. Linda Kennedy and Mike Sheridan with uses for plastics.
5.15 Money-Go-Round. Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable test four pairs of overalls to see which one is the greatest fire hazard and also give some disturbing facts about legal aid.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.35 Crossroads. Benny is the victim of a hit and run driver.
7.00 The Krypton Factor introduced by Gordon Burns. Another round in the competition to discover the superperson of 1981.
7.30 Coronation Street. Rita Fairclough learns about a local girl in trouble.
8.00 Sorry, I'm a Stranger Here Myself. A new comedy series about a dull librarian who inherits a small fortune and the family home. Robin Bailey stars.
8.30 World in Action. Disenchanted Tory MPs are questioned on their disquiet over the Government's economic strategy.
9.00 Quincey. The investigating pathologist is convinced that the death of a former Grand Prix driver in a car crash was not an accident.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Sweeney. Regan is on the trail of an armed thug as well as the missing wife of a colleague in this week's tale of the Flying Squad (r).
11.30 Great Fights of the Seventies. Highlights of the John Conteh/Matthew Sade Muhammad Franklin fight.
12.25 am Close with Sir John Boyd reading Address to the Rigidly Righteous by Robert Burns.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am News. Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today with John Timpson and Libby Purves.
6.45 Prayer for today.
7.00 Todays News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the day.
8.00 Today's News.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound archives.
9.00 Start the Week with Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box. Louise Botting.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: Footballer Don King.
11.00 News.
11.05 James Clerk Maxwell.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours. Jenni Mills.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey. Murder must Advertise (Part 2).
1.00 The World At One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. A Winter in the Hills (by John Wain).
4.35 A Breath of Fresh Air. (see Personal Choice).
4.45 Story Time. Mary Barton by Mrs. Gaskell.
5.00 PM.
6.00 News.
6.30 The News Quiz: New.
7.00 News.
7.02 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week. (r)
8.00 The Monday Play: Adventure Story by Terence Rattigan.
9.30 Kaleidescope. A Dance of Music of Time, and 16th century objets d'art exhibition.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. My Brother Tom by James Aldridge.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.

VHF
6.25 am Weather Forecast.
6.30-8.35 Morning Sou'west.
10.02 am For schools.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-11.40 For schools.
2.00 pm-3.00 For schools.
11.00 Study on 4:
11.30-12.10 am Open University.

### Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Mussorgsky, Glazunov, Rachmaninov, Stravinsky.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Janacek, Smetana and Martinu.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers Haydn: music associated with his two visits to England.†
10.00 Lennox Berkeley and Christopher Headington: two quartets.
10.40 Mendelssohn and Mastalir.†
11.15 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra: Glinka, Jeffrey Lewis Memoria, Liszt and Bartok.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Songs by Wolf.†
2.05 Matinee Musicals.†
3.05 Pianists in Profile: Emil Gilels.†
4.05 New Records. †
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: with Peter Hurford.†
7.00 Stravinsky: Septet.†
7.15 Crowded Hours: Sir David Orr, Chairman of Unilever.
8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East. Part 1: Brahms Symphony No. 3, Chausson Poème. Concert given in Shanghai on May 18.†
9.05 A Most Perfect Stile: Daniel Defoe.
9.25 Concert. Part 2: Elgar variations on an original theme (Enigma).
10.00 Poetry Now, followed by an interlude.
10.30 Jazz in Britain. Charles Fox.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Anton Stadler.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 am and 11.15-11.55 pm. Open University.

### Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan. † 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News and Sport.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Folk On 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Town and Country Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00 You and the Night and the Music.† 5.00 Close.

### Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell Including Newsbeat at 5.30. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

### WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music from Scotland. 8.30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Mendelssohn and the British Scene 10.15 Borderlands. 10.30 A Second Touch of Thurber. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 One in Ten. 11.30 Act One. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Brain of Britain 1981. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Border Country 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel.. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 The Captain's Doll 11.30 America, Europe and the World. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

## REGIONAL TV

### ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Sandwich Man (Michael Bentine, Dora Bryan). 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Father Dear Father. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 New Avengers. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different.

### Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Cricket: Kent v Sussex. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 10.35 WKRP in Cincinnati. 11.05 Mind Over Matter. 11.35 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.30 am Weather followed by Peggy Makins, unorthodox Christian.

### Granada

As Thames except: 11.50 am-12.00 Bubbles. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Wrong Arm of the Law* (Peter Sellers). 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30-12.30 am Survival Special.

### Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Captain's Table (John Gregson, Peggy Cummins). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sale of the Century. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.30 Northern Report. 11.00 SWAT. 12.00-12.05 am Time of my Life.

### Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Judd for the Defense: Fall of a Skylark (Carl Betz). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.36 Target Bowls. 11.45 Mind over Matter. 11.35 Faith for Life. 11.41 Closedown.

### HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-go-round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Broken Journey* (Phyllis Calvert). 5.15-5.45 Clifton House Mystery. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30-12.30 am Film: Executioner (George Peppard, Oscar Homolka, Joan Collins).
HTV Cymru/Wales: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 Cymru a'r Mor. 11.05-11.20 Mwy Neu Lai. 12.00-12.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.00-2.30 Hamdden. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.00 World in Action. 11.00-11.30 Darts Tournament. 11.30-12.00 Mannix.

### Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Judd for the Defense: Fall of a Skylark (Carl Betz). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.20 Cartoon. 6.30-7.00 Beachcombers. 10.28 News. 10.36 Target Bowls. 11.05 Mind-over-Matter. 11.35 Closedown.

### Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Powderkeg (Rod Taylor, Dennis Cole). 3.45-4.15 Money-go-round. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 11.30 Rockstage: Matchbox. 12.30 am-12.35 News.

### Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Inferno in Paradise. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 10.30 Communicators. 11.00 Rock Stage: Matchbox. 12.00-12.05 am Late Call.

### Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Love Boat (Hope Lange, Craig Stevens, Robert Reed) 5.15-5.45 Sha Na Na. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 Happy Days. 10.30 Calendar Question. 11.00 Country and Western Special: Conway Twitty. 12.00 Closedown.

### Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Future Cop (Ernest Borgnine, Michael Shannon). 3.45 Money-go-Round. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Here's Bromer. 10.30 Church Report. 11.00 Golfing Greats. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

### Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Dog and Cat. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Around. 5.15-5.45 Wild, Wild, World of Animals. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Try for Ten. 6.45-7.00 Mary Chipperfield and Friends. 10.30 Thriller. 11.50-11.55 News.

### Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sixty Glorious Years* (Anna Neagle, Anton Walbrook). 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35-7.00 Welcome Back Kotter. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Speedway. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Other Day.

# Entertainments Guide



# Classified Guide



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# Israel claims US knew Iraq was making the bomb

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, June 14

Israel state radio said tonight that the Uinted States had informed Israel that Iraq was developing nuclear weapons for an attack on the Jewish state.

Quoting the Prime Minister's office, Mr Shmuel Shiffer, a political correspondent, said Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, had prepared evidence to be shown to the American public during a live television broadcast.

*However, during the interview on the Face the Nation* programme today, Mr Begin refused to say whether information had been received from the United States: "We had all the information months ago from the most reliable sources . . . if we meet the United States, I will show you the information", he said.

In a separate message to the United States, Mr Begin appealed to Israel's friends to oppose American punitive action for the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The Reagan Administration has postponed the transfer of four F16 fighter jets to Israel and the Pentagon has reportedly advocated further sanctions.

Mr Begin's appeal was contained in the message to an annual parade of Israeli supporters in New York. Officials in Jerusalem denied that this appeal was meant to bypass the Administration. They said Mr Begin had been asked to send a message to the marchers and it was only natural it should deal with the issue of the raid.

The international criticism of the Israeli bombing was discussed by the Cabinet today, but the only detail made public concerns a denunciation of Labour opposition for having suggested that the Iraqi reactor had not posed an immediate danger to Israel, and that the Israeli raid could have been an election stunt. There is a general election in Israel on June 30.

The Labour Party has rejected *the Government's claims that* the reactor had to be bombed before the election because the Iraqi nuclear plant was to have gone into operation very soon

Labour has accused the Government of getting involved in contradictions and anaccuracies over the raid—a reference to this weakening of the Prime Minister's credibility by admissions this weekend that he had erred in stating that Iraq had an additional secret nuclear installation 40 yards below ground level.

☐ Washington: Mr Begin insisted on American television this morning that the Iraqis were preparing to build atomic bombs, and would have obtained three or more in two to four years if Israel had not destroyed the Osirak reactor (Patrick Brogan writes).

"We were absolutely sure", he said. "That Saddam Husain, the tyrant of Iraq, has an ambition to develop an atomic bomb. In that reactor the atomic bamb was being developed. That was *our* absolutely sure information from the best and most reliable sources possible.

"Lately, he got additional information that the reactor will be operational, or as the experts call it 'hot' either at the begining of July or at the begining of September."

He said that Israel had to strike immediately, for fear that the reactor would become operational on the earlier date: "If the reactor became hot, its bombing or its opening would be at the greatest risk to the population of Baghdad."

Mr Begin said that so much radioactivity would be released if an operational reactor was bombed that hundreds of thousands of people in Baghdad would be endangered, and no Israeli government could do such a thing.

On the long-term consequences of the raid, he said that every country would have to reach its own decision. "Now I feel like a free man," he said, "after two years of uncertainty". It would take three to five years to rebuild Osirak and Mr Begin said he hoped that President Mitterrand of France and the Italian Government would reverse previous policies and refuse to help rebuild the reactor.

The Israeli Prime Minister said that any future Israeli premier would be certain to take whatever steps might be necessary to stop Iraq developing atomic bombs.

Asked why he had arranged to meet President Sadat of Egypt three days before the Iraqi raid, causing the Cairo leader great embarrassment, Mr Begin said that the meeting had been arranged to discuss other matters.

He denied that the imminence of the Israeli election had anything to do with the timing of the raid, or with Israeli policies towards the missiles in Syria.

Mr Begin was also asked about his suggestion that there were secret underground installations at Osirak which the F16s destroyed. He said that he had been mistaken concerning their depth.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

**Summer in the city: An enterprising youngster finds a way to keep cool in Regent's Park yesterday on what was recorded to be the warmest day this year in London. The Temperature in the city reached 82°F.**

# First taste of summer brings out nudists

Britain's first real taste of summer this year brought out the sun worshippers yesterday. At Brighton's nudist beach 25 naturists basked in temperatures in the 70s, and London sizzled in 82°F.

The London weather centre said it was the warmest day so far this year in London with almost unbroken sunshine. Most of south-east and southern England and parts of the south-west was also reported to be warm and sunny with temperatures above average, but Channel and Irish Sea coasts have *had sea fog which kept them* rather cool.

Thousands of cars headed for the coast, and the RAC said: "Everyone's trying to cram a month's sunbathing into one day".

Cloud in the north of England was working its way south last night, and today will be dull with drizzle, the weather centre said. But it should get brighter as the day wears on and the next few days should be warm.

People going to south coast beaches were given a warning yesterday about canisters that can maim or kill which are *being washed ashore.*

The canisters, containing a liquid which has an effect similar to a nerve gas, are now reaching the mainland after first being found on the Isle of Wight. Three have been discovered at Christchurch and Bournemouth

Passengers travelling from Heathrow airport, London, to Italy faced serious disruption when Italian air traffic controllers walked out on a 24-hour strike.

Alitalia, the Italian airline, cancelled some flights out of Heathrow and British Airways cut two services to Rome, although they were hoping to operate from Milan and Naples later in the day.

Passengers on flights overflying Italian airspace were also delayed. Alitalia said: "All airports in Italy are clsoed so nothing is moving in or out of the country."

# Guardsman pulled youth over fence by the hair

Continued from page 1

bayonet. "I just felt raw anger and hate."

Describing the incident he said: "I was standing 'at the present' as the Queen went past. I heard what I thought at first was clapping, but then my training told me it was gunfire from a semi-automatic.

"I looked round behind me and saw a man holding the pistol and pointing it at the Queen. He was being pushed towards the fence and I grabbed him by the hair.

"I pulled him over the fence, and once we got him over, the policemen took him away."

After the incident he straightened his uniform and presented arms again.

## Police stop callers at family home

Mrs Shirley Sarjeant, whose son, Marcus Serjeant, is to appear at Bow Street Magistrates' Court today, was staying with relatives yesterday. Police turned away callers to the family home, a modern three-bedroomed house in the village of Capel le Ferne, near Folkestone (a Staff Reporter writes).

As soon as Mrs Sarjeant heard the news of her son's arrest she sent a cable to her husband, an electrical engineer, who has been working on a dam in Sri Lanka since last summer.

A police photographer spent three quarters of an hour at the house yesterday morning. As he left he said: "the only other person in there is one of my colleagues".

One of the few people to see Mrs Sarjeant since the incident is Mr John Oliver, a group Scout leader. Marcus Sarjeant was a member of the local scout troop and his father helped with *fund-raising activities.*

Mr Oliver said: "Mrs Sarjeant was in a complete state of shock. She was too stunned to take it all in. She talked normally but there was no emotion. She said her son had had everything in life and she simply could not understand it."

Mrs Sarjeant was formerly a nurse in a local hospital but she is now working in a supermarket. She has two other children, Vanessa aged 21, who is married, and Veronica aged 18.

Mr Oliver said he was *shocked to hear the news.* He was a friendly, likeable boy and a keen member of the Scouts, where he had been patrol leader. He had left the Scouts three years ago to join the Air Training Corps.

Sean Dixon, aged 16, from Capel le Ferne, near Folkestone, said Marcus Sarjeant had pictures of the Royal Family plastered all over his bedroom walls. He understood that he had belonged since last October to an organization called the Anti Royalist Movement. He used to read war books and he had lots of these at home as well."

In the Air Training Corps he was awarded a marksman's badge. Friends described him as "very good with guns". He *had an air rifle and used to go* shooting rabbits and birds.

Marcus Sarjeant, who is 17, was educated at Aston Secondary School, in Dover. He left last summer and joined the Royal Marines but he apparently found the discipline to much and stayed for only three months. He told his friends that the officers bullied him.

He had had several jobs since, at a zoo near Canterbury and at an arts centre in Folkestone. He was recently working at a youth centre at Hawkinge, a village near his home, under the Government's youth opportunities scheme. At the time of his arrest he was unemployed.

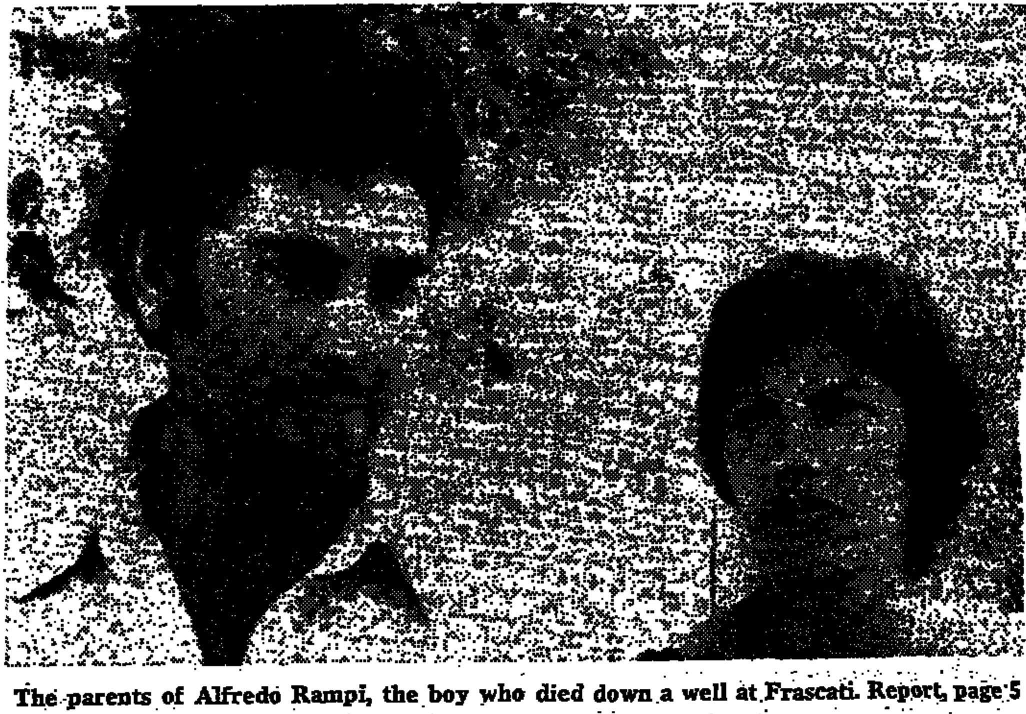
He was described by friends yesterday as being tall for his age, about six feet, slim and with dark brown hair which he once wore in the Beatle style. Mr Oliver, who saw him recently after a long gap, said he looked much older than his years and at first he did not recognize him.

Philip Beer, aged 16, a school friend, said he was quiet and easy to get on with. Other friends spoke of his hobbies, catching and mounting butterflies and collecting stamps and matchbox labels.

Another friend, Martyn Lindsay, aged 16, said: "This is unbelievable. He has never been in any trouble before."

Mr Kenneth Farmer, headmaster of Aston school, said yesterday: "I am absolutely astounded. It is totally out of character. Marcus never gave me any cause for concern and he was very well behaved.

"He came from a good home and his parents always took an interest in how he was getting on. He was not academically *brilliant but he passed several* CSE examinations."



The parents of Alfredo Rampi, the boy who died down a well at Frascati. Report, page 5

# Man killed as car hurtles into fair

A man was killed and 15 people injured last night when a car ploughed through a seaside amusement park and crashed into the dodgems. It left the road and hurtled into the Spanish City amusement park at Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear.

The Northumbria police said the resort was packed and thousands were in the amusement park.

"At least one of the other 15 people is seriously injured", the police said. The seriously injured man is the driver of the car, and is now in Newcastle General Hospital. The other injured people were taken to Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary.

The police said the car left the road, a one-way street, and ran between 70 and 100 yards into Spanish City which is near the sea front.

Police set up a casualty bureau for relatives to check the names of thet injured, all of whom have been identified.

# THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

The Queen, Duke of Edinburgh, *Prince of Wales and Queen Elizabeth* the Queen Mother attend service for Order of the Garter, St George's Chapel, Windsor, 3 pm.

Duke of Cloucester, as patron, British Association of Friends of Museums, opens congress of World Federation of Friends of Museums, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, 10.50 am; visits premises at Alfred Herbert Ltd, Coventry, 2.30 pm.

Duke of Kent visits RAF Chilmark, Wiltshire.

Princess Alexandra opens The Friary development, Guildford, Surrey, 2.30 pm.

**Talks, lectures:**

Celtic goldsmiths in Britain, David Williams, British Museum, 11.30 am.

Film time: Angels and the Angels, National Gallery, 1 pm.

Introduction to the society's history, D. G. C. Allan, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6 pm.

Cubism: Revolution or Revelation, Carole Conrad, Tate Gallery, 1 pm.

**Exhibitions:**

Sir Thomas More, Museum and Art Gallery, *St. Helens*, Merseyside, 10 am - 5 pm.

Cruden Bay photographs by Irene Reddish, Aberdeen Art Gallery, 10 am - 5 pm.

Prints, photographs and drawings, Curwen Gallery, 1 Colville Place, Charlotte Street, 10 am - 5.30 pm.

Children's collage, Euston station.

Jean Zivkovik, paintings and drawings, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Woodstock Street, 10.15am - 6pm.

**Lunchtime music:**

Sheila Armstrong, soprano, John Shirley-Quirk, baritone, Roger Vignoles, piano, songs by Wolf, St John's 1 pm.

Organ recital, Harry Bramma, Southwark Cathedral, 1.10 pm.

Blue Rider chamber ensemble, St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, 1.10 pm.

Piano recital, Danielle Salamon, St Lawrence Jewry, 1 pm.

Pendura Guitar Trio with music by Vivaldi, Haydn, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05 pm.

**Band concerts:**

St. James's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm; Regent's Park, 12.30 pm and 5.30 pm.

**Walks:**

Secretive London, meet St Paul's station, 9.50 am.

Theatrical/literary London, meet Holborn station, 2 pm.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,552

ACROSS
1 Look into detail of East-West crossing with Charlie (5-5).
6 Standard stone colour (4).
9 Domestic waterways show some wear (5-5).
10 Soon church dignitary loses his head (4).
12 Invites Roman copper at 3 (4).
13 In Cumbria topless birds take to drink (9).
15 Treatment to recondition pool equipment is about right (4, 4).
16 Watch-keeper called the bridge (6).
18 Hypocrisy about Chinatown (6).
20 Merriment following start of massacre (8).
23 Changed men in late feature (9).
24 Wait to hear from old city (4).
26 Complaint in fact can be effective (4).
27 Put at risk firm undertaking many entered into (10).
28 Unit of force is said to do so in the mess (4).
29 Kind question-master working on composition (4-6).

DOWN
1 Final passage takes care of Russian agreement (4).
2 Mistakes after start of exam, but passes (7).
3 Foundation of college supports its student (5, 7).
4 Late news report (8).
5 This match is by no means pointless (6).
7 Crescent of light in fortification (7).
8 They start classes on west country landmarks (10).
11 Chiaroscuro in townscape? (8, 4).
14 Is it humiliating to retire on it? (7-3).
17 Shrewish woman's vote against university course (8).
19 Material for poor Ann with twisted knee (7).
21 Orthodox Catholic beginning to train under this enclosed order (7).
22 That of Burns remains immortal (6).
25 Kit is engaged to drive (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,551

## Eating al fresco

The following London restaurants *now serve alfresco meals:* Bagatelle, 5 Langton St, SW10, 01-351 4185; Brinkley's, 47 Hollywood Road, SW10, 01-351 1683; Chanterelle, 119 Old Brompton Rd, SW7, 01-373 5522; Le Chef, 41 Connaught Street, W2, 01-262 5945; Le Detour, 5 Campden Hill Rd, W8, 01-937 9602; Four Seasons, 69 Barnsbury St, N1, 01-607 0857; Hungry Horse, 196 Fulham Road, *SW19, 01-352 7757*; Paulo's, 28 Wellington St, 01-240 1919; San Lorenzo Fuoriporta, 38 Worple Rd Mews, SW10, 01-946 8463; Wild Thyme, 96 Felsham Rd., SW15, 01-789 3323.

Alfresco restaurants outside London will be listed in future weeks.

## Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Holt Products Trophy (11 am to 6.0 pm or 6.30 pm): Middlesex v Australians at Lord's. County championship (11 am to 6.30 pm unless stated): Derbyshire v Essex at Derby; Kent v Sussex at Tunbridge Wells; Leicstershire v Glamorgan at Leicester; Somerset v Gloucestershire at Bath (11.30 am to 7 pm): Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire at Bradford. Tour match: Combined Universities v Sri Lanka at Oxford.

Tennis: Tournaments at Bristol and Eastbourne.

Yachting: Transatlantic race.

## Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are: £100,000: 3ZP 295124 (winner lives in Kent); £50,000: 1JN 323831 (Isle of Wight); £25,000: 7KT 037395 (Leicester).

## Roads

London and the South East.—The M2 is closed to all traffic for major road reconstruction between junctions 1 (A2) and 3 (A229 Maidstone, Chatham turn off). For six months signposted diversions via A249, M20 and M25 will be in use with local diversion in Medway area. Heavy congestion expected during peak periods. Gas main repairs in Pound Street, Petworth, Sussex, from 9 am. Diversion will be available but delays are expected.

Midlands: M6 twoway flow system in use between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) closed, northbound entry and exit at junction 9 closed.

Wales and the West: A435 Cheltenham to Cirencester, short diversion for all traffic leaving Cheltenham. M5 between junctions 21 (Weston-super-Mare) and 22 (Burnham-on-Sea), accident repairs on both carriageways with lane closures when necessary.

## The Pound

| | Bank buys | Bank sells |
|---|---|---|
| Australia $ | 1.79 | 1.72 |
| Austria Sch | 34.70 | 32.60 |
| Belgium Fr | 80.50 | 76.50 |
| Canada $ | 2.40 | 2.31 |
| Denmark Kr | 15.22 | 14.52 |
| Finland Mkk | 9.05 | 8.65 |
| France Fr | 11.46 | 10.96 |
| Germany DM | 4.86 | 4.62 |
| Greece Dr | 115.00 | 109.00 |
| Hongkong $ | 11.14 | 10.54 |
| Ireland Pt | 1.32 | 1.26 |
| Italy Lir | 2365.00 | 2265.00 |
| Japan Yn | 463.00 | 438.00 |
| Netherlands Gld | 5.41 | 5.15 |
| Norway Kr | 12.06 | 11.46 |
| Portugal Esc | 125.00 | 119.00 |
| South Africa Rd | 2.15 | 2.00 |
| Spain Pta | 188.50 | 179.50 |
| Sweden Kr | 10.33 | 9.80 |
| Switzerland Fr | 4.28 | 4.06 |
| USA $ | 2.00 | 1.93 |
| Yugoslavia Dnr | 77.50 | 72.50 |

Rates for small denomination banknotes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* index closed on Friday at 535.8 (0.4 down).

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed on Friday 1.14 point down to 1006.28.

## Latest pamphlets

Discovering London's Canals, by Derek Pratt. Canals have been largely deserted by industry and taken on a new role as a pleasure amenity. This book is for the visitor who seeks further than the obvious waterway tourist attractions. Shire Publications Ltd, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks. 95p.

Old Days in the Kent Hop Gardens. The product of an essay competition among Women's Institute members, this reprint provides an important record and a lively collection of reminiscences on a significant aspect of Kentish history. West Kent Federation of Women's Institutes, Hunt House, 64 College Road, Maidstone. £1.30 (post free).

## Aid for beekeepers

A European Community aid will be available to beekeepers in respect of hives in production from July 1. The aid, to be paid to recognized associations of beekeepers who will be required not to exclude non-members from its benefits, may be used to buy *feeding sugar or for general* improvement programmes, subject to prior approval by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce. An explanatory leaflet (MS/BEE/1) is available from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, PO Box 69, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Reading, Berks RG1 7QW.

## Church music

St Martin in the Fields: June 18, Concert by Chapel Choir of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1 pm.

Wakefield Cathedral: June 20, Recital by Cathedral Choir including five mystical songs, 7.30 pm.

St John's, Smith Square: June 18, Concert by Mozart Chamber Orchestra, 7.30 pm.

Llandaff Cathedral: June 16: Concert by Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Walter Weller, soloist John Lill (piano), 7.30 pm.

Lincoln Cathedral: June 19, *Concert* by the Royal Anglian Regimental Band, 1 pm.

Canterbury Cathedral: June 15, Performance by the Potomac Handbell Ringers of Texas, 12 pm; June 18, Concert of Medieval Music, 7.30 pm.

Coventry Cathedral: June 15, Organ recital by Ian Little, 1 pm.

Guildford Cathedral: June 20, *Durufle's Requiem performed* by the Cathedral choir and orchestra, 7.30 pm.

Westminster Abbey: June 18, Organ recital by Borje Tornborg, 6.30 pm

## The papers

The incident at the Trooping the Colour ceremony lead the Northern Echo, Darlington, to comment that the heads of state never have been safe. The paper continues "When even a man like Pope John Paul is now at risk of sudden death, certainly the Queen takes her life in her hands. Yet, what has happened, to show what easily might happen, comes as a profound shock. The Queen must accept like the rest of us that, at any rate for the time being, her public appearances will have to be more circumspect and circumscribed than they ought to be in a free and loyal country. The courage of public people does not lessen their vulnerability."

Calling for a ban on the sale of replica firearms, the Birmingham *Post comments:* "*Those who are* born to or accept leadership acknowledge the risks which they must face. Those who are appointed to guard them are aware of the terrible and multiplying dangers and constantly strive to reduce them. There comes a point at which only society as a whole can provide the climate for genuine security."

*Political chickens are starting to* come home to roost in Ireland, the Yorkshire Post says in a comment on the election of two IRA men to the Irish Assembly. The paper adds: "Irishmen cannot wink at terrorism in the north and rest safe from it in the south. The IRA is not a mortal threat to the British. It is never going to storm London; but it may storm Dublin *one fine day.*"

## Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Fine icons, 2.30 pm; English glass, 10.30 am; Important collection of medical books, 10.30 am: Christie's South Kensington: Old and modern *silver, 2 pm; Oriental ceramics,* 2 pm; English and Continental watercolours and drawings, 2 pm; Phillips, Blenheim St: Furniture, carpets and objects, 11 am; Modern British pictures, 11 am.

## Parliament today

*Commons* (2.30 pm): Debate on problems of North West region. Lords (2.30 pm): Insurance Companies Bill, third reading and British Telecommunications Bill, report (first day).

## Weather

*The general situation:* A low will move E near N Scotland, with a frontal trough moving away S from S Britain.

### Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England: Some rain in morning, dry again in afternoon with sunny *intervals; wind SW, moderate, veering NW;* max temp 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

East Anglia, Central SE, SW, Central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Rain and patchy fog soon clearing, then dry with sunny intervals; wind W, veering NW, moderate; max temp 17 to 20C (63 to 68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, showers later; wind NW, moderate, increasing to strong; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals, mostly dry; wind NW, moderate to fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers becoming frequent; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

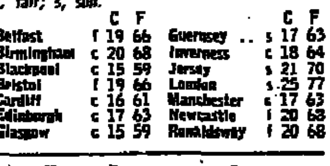
NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, some bright intervals; wind variable, moderate, becoming NW, fresh to strong; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny periods, mainly dry apart from showers in NE at first.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW veering NW, fresh, occasionally strong. Sea mainly moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering NW, moderate or fresh. Sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W or NW, fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough.



Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.19 pm. Moon sets: 3.50 am. Moon rises: 7.04 pm.

Full moon: June 17.

### Lighting-up time

London 9.49 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.59 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.31 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.9 am
Penzance 10.4 pm to 4.42 am

### Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 956R: 22.29-22.33; SSW; 80N; NNE; Seasat (June 16) 0.49-0.57; NNE; 35 NW; WSW; C.O.S. 2nd Stage (June 16): 3.22-3.30; S; 75ENE; N. MANCHESTER: Seasat (June 16): 0.49-0.57; NNE; 50NW; WSW; C.O.S. 2nd Stage (June 16): 3.22-3.30; SSE; 60ESE; N.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

### Yesterday's weather

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, Cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast | f | 19 | 66 | Guernsey | s | 17 | 63 |
| Birmingham | c | 20 | 68 | Inverness | c | 18 | 64 |
| Blackpool | c | 15 | 59 | Jersey | s | 21 | 70 |
| Bristol | f | 19 | 66 | London | s | 25 | 77 |
| Cardiff | c | 16 | 61 | Manchester | c | 17 | 63 |
| Edinburgh | c | 17 | 63 | Newcastle | f | 20 | 68 |
| Glasgow | c | 15 | 59 | Ronaldsway | f | 20 | 68 |

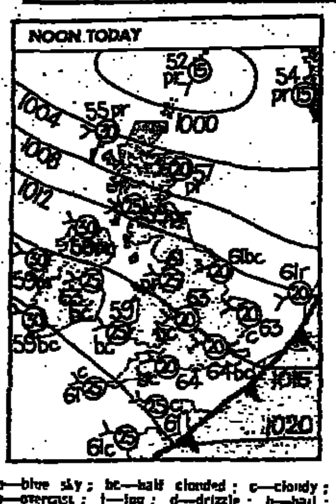
### London weather

SATURDAY
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 22C (72F); min 7 pm to 7 am 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,026.0 millibars, falling.

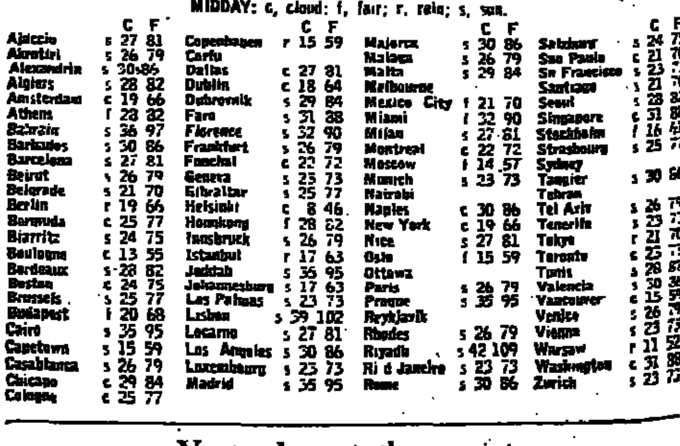
YESTERDAY
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 28C (82F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14C (57F). Humidity 7 pm, 57 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, *nil.* Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 13.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,217 millibars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

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b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

### High tides

| | AM | HT | PM | HT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 12.50 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.7 |
| Avonmouth | 6.32 | 11.5 | 6.57 | 11.9 |
| Belfast | 10.38 | 3 1 | 11.4 | 3 1 |
| Cardiff | 6.19 | 10.7 | 6.43 | 11.1 |
| Devonport | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.29 | 5.0 |
| Dover | 10.46 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 6 2 |
| Glasgow | 12.39 | 4.4 | 12.34 | 4.3 |
| Harwich | 11.40 | 3.7 | 11.51 | 3.7 |
| Holyhead | 9.57 | 4.9 | 10.17 | 5.0 |
| Hull | 5.55 | 6.6 | 6.11 | 6.7 |
| Leith | 1.56 | 4.9 | 2.21 | 4.9 |
| Liverpool | 10.53 | 8.3 | 11.12 | 8.5 |
| London Bridge | 1.17 | 6.4 | 1.41 | 6.7 |
| Lowestoft | 9.16 | 2.3 | 9.16 | 2.2 |
| Margate | 11.45 | 4.4 | 11.58 | 4.3 |
| Milford Haven | 5.38 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6 2 |
| Oban | 5.7 | 3.4 | 5.43 | 3.5 |
| Portland | 6 2 | 1.6 | 6.44 | 1.8 |
| Portsmouth | 11.8 | 4.3 | 11.20 | 4 4 |
| Shoreham | 10.49 | 5.3 | 11.7 | 5 6 |
| Southampton | 10.37 | 4.0 | 10.49 | 4 2 |
| Swansea | 5.45 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 8 6 |
| Tees | 3.11 | 4.8 | 3.29 | 4 8 |
| Walton on Nze | 11.24 | 3.8 | 11.41 | 3.8 |

Tide measurements in metres 1m=3.2808ft

### Weather abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

| | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F | | | C | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajaccio | s | 27 | 81 | Copenhagen | r | 15 | 59 | Majorca | s | 30 | 86 | Salzburg | s | 24 | 75 |
| Akrotiri | s | 26 | 79 | Corfu | | | | Malaga | s | 26 | 79 | Sao Paulo | c | 21 | 70 |
| Alexandria | s | 30 | 86 | Dallas | c | 27 | 81 | Malta | s | 29 | 84 | Sn Francisco | s | 23 | 73 |
| Algiers | s | 28 | 82 | Dublin | c | 18 | 64 | Melbourne | | | | Santiago | s | 21 | 70 |
| Amsterdam | c | 19 | 66 | Dubrovnik | s | 29 | 84 | Mexico City | f | 21 | 70 | Seoul | s | 28 | 82 |
| Athens | f | 28 | 82 | Faro | s | 31 | 88 | Miami | f | 32 | 90 | Singapore | c | 31 | 88 |
| Bahrain | s | 36 | 97 | Florence | s | 32 | 90 | Milan | s | 27 | 81 | Stockholm | f | 16 | 61 |
| Barbados | s | 30 | 86 | Frankfurt | s | 26 | 79 | Montreal | c | 22 | 72 | Strasbourg | s | 25 | 77 |
| Barcelona | s | 27 | 81 | Funchal | c | 22 | 72 | Moscow | f | 14 | 57 | Sydney | | | |
| Beirut | s | 26 | 79 | Geneva | s | 23 | 73 | Munich | s | 23 | 73 | Tangier | s | 30 | 86 |
| Belgrade | s | 21 | 70 | Gibraltar | s | 25 | 77 | Nairobi | | | | Tehran | | | |
| Berlin | r | 19 | 66 | Helsinki | c | 8 | 46 | Naples | c | 30 | 86 | Tel Aviv | s | 26 | 79 |
| Bermuda | c | 25 | 77 | Hongkong | f | 28 | 82 | New York | c | 19 | 66 | Tenerife | s | 23 | 73 |
| Biarritz | s | 24 | 75 | Innsbruck | s | 26 | 79 | Nice | s | 27 | 81 | Tokyo | r | 21 | 70 |
| Boulogne | c | 13 | 55 | Istanbul | r | 17 | 63 | Oslo | f | 15 | 59 | Toronto | c | 23 | 73 |
| Bordeaux | s | 28 | 82 | Jeddah | s | 35 | 95 | Ottawa | | | | Tunis | s | 28 | 82 |
| Boston | c | 24 | 75 | Johannesburg | s | 17 | 63 | Paris | s | 26 | 79 | Valencia | s | 30 | 86 |
| Brussels | s | 25 | 77 | Las Palmas | s | 23 | 73 | Prague | s | 35 | 95 | Vancouver | c | 15 | 59 |
| Budapest | f | 20 | 68 | Lisbon | s | 39 | 102 | Reykjavik | | | | Venice | s | 26 | 79 |
| Cairo | s | 35 | 95 | Locarno | s | 27 | 81 | Rhodes | s | 26 | 79 | Vienna | s | 23 | 73 |
| Capetown | s | 15 | 59 | Los Angeles | s | 30 | 86 | Riyadh | s | 42 | 109 | Warsaw | r | 11 | 52 |
| Casablanca | s | 26 | 79 | Luxembourg | s | 23 | 73 | Ri d Janeiro | s | 23 | 73 | Washington | c | 31 | 88 |
| Chicago | c | 29 | 84 | Madrid | s | 35 | 95 | Rome | s | 30 | 86 | Zurich | s | 23 | 73 |
| Cologne | c | 25 | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Yesterday at the resorts

| | Sun hrs | Rain in | Max C | Max F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E COAST | | | | | |
| Scarborough | 5.0 | — | 21 | 70 | Sun ints |
| Bridlington | 6.3 | — | 22 | 72 | Sun ints |
| Gorleston | 10.1 | — | 25 | 77 | Sun pds |
| Clacton | 12.4 | — | 26 | 79 | Sunny |
| S COAST | | | | | |
| Hastings | 6.4 | — | 17 | 63 | Fog am |
| Eastbourne | 7.0 | — | 16 | 61 | Sun pds |
| Bognor | 10.3 | — | 17 | 63 | Sun pds |
| Southsea | 11.6 | — | 20 | 68 | Sun pds |
| Sandown | 9.0 | — | 17 | 63 | Fog am |
| Bournemouth | 12.0 | — | 19 | 66 | Sun pds |
| Falmouth | 5.9 | — | 18 | 64 | Fog am |
| W COAST | | | | | |
| Morecambe | 0 4 | .16 | 16 | 61 | Rain |
| Blackpool | 1.1 | .5 | 16 | 61 | Rain |
| Southport | 1.3 | .05 | 16 | 61 | Sun pm |
| Newquay | 10.9 | — | 20 | 68 | Sun pds |

### Best and worst

Highest day temp: London, 28C (82F); Lowest day max: Lerwick, 11C (52F); Highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 0.43in; Highest sunshine: Jersey, 15.1hr.

### Our address

Entries for consideration in The Times Information Service should be submitted to Cyril Bainbridge, The Times, London WC1X 8EZ.